OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS,
RELATIVE TO THE
NEGOTIATIONS
CARRIED ON BY
TIPPOO SULTAUN,
WITH THE
FRENCH NATION,
AND OTHER
FOREIGN STATES,
FOR PURPOSES HOSTILE TO THE
BRITISH NATION;
TO WHICH IS ADDED,
PROCEEDINGS OF A JACOBIN CLUB,
FORMED AT
SERINGAPATAM,
BY THE
FRENCH SOLDIERS
IN THE CORPS COMMANDED BY
M. DOMPART:
WITH A
TRANSLATION.

Printed by Order of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council, for all the Forces and Affairs of the English Nation, in the East Indies, &c. &c.

CALCUTTA:
PRINTED AT THE HONORABLE COMPANY'S PRESS.
1799.

1[illegible] OCT 2002

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Page.

EXTRACT from a Letter from the Persian Translator, to the Right Honorable the Governor General, - - - - - - ix

DIVISION A.

PROCLAMATION issued by General Malartic, Governor General of the Isle of France, upon the arrival of the Ambassadors from Tippoo Sultaun, on the 30th of January, 1798. - - - - - - - - - 1

Extract from a Minute of the Right Honorable the Governor General, dated the 12th August, 1798. - - - - - - - 3

Translations of Persian Papers, found in the Palace of Seringapatam.

No. 1.

Notes, contained in a Memorandum Book in Tippoo's hand-writing, - - 13

Of the style and title of the constituted authorities of the French Government, &c. ib.

Names of the principal Officers, Civil, Military, and Marine, at the Isle of France. ib.

Obscure reference to the death of Charles I. - - - ib.

Names of the Sirdars appointed to treat with the French, for an Alliance, offensive and defensive, - - - - - - - - ib.

Hints for opening a Negotiation with the French. - - - ib.

Question to the Heads of the principal Departments, respecting the conditions to be proposed to the French, as the basis of the meditated Treaty. - - 14

Tippoo Sultaun's own suggestions thereupon. - - - ib.

No. 2.

Reply of the Meer Meeraun (*or Military Department*). - - ib.

No. 3. Page.
Reply of the Meer Assofs, (*or Revenue Department*). - - - 15

No. 4.
Reply of the Meer Yem, (*or Head of the Marine Department*). - - 16

No. 5.
Reply of the Meer Suddoor, (*or Heads of Departments connected with Forts and Garrisons*). 16

No. 6.
Reply of the Meer Khauzin, (*or Treasurer*). - - - - 17

No. 7.
Reply of the Mullick-oo-Toojar, (*or Heads of the Commercial Department*) - 18

No. 8.
Observations of the five Departments of Government to Tippoo Sultaun, on the subject of the proposed Negotiations, and on the character of Ripaud; with a rough draft of the propositions to be transmitted to the French, drawn up by the Sultaun himself. 19

No. 9.
Queries by the persons appointed to proceed on an Embassy to the Isle of France, with answers to the same. - - - - - - 22

No. 10.
Heads of Articles to be proposed to the French, and copy of Tippoo Sultaun's instructions to his Ambassadors, dated 2d April, 1797. - - - - 23

No. 11.
Copy of the fictitious instructions to the Ambassadors, adapted to their assumed character of merchants. - - - - - - - 28

No. 12.
Questions proposed by the six Departments to Ripaud. - - - 29

No. 13.
Original letters from Tippoo Sultaun to the Executive Directory, and to the principal Members of Government at Mauritius. - - - - 30

No. 14.
Draft of a letter from Tippoo Sultaun to the Executive Power in the Isle of France, with proposals for renewing his alliance with the French Nation, comprized in fourteen Articles. - - - - - - - 31

No. 15.
Rough draft of four Letters addressed to the Representative Assembly of Mauritius, General Malartic, General Mangalon, and Admiral Sercey, containing heads of intelligence respecting the country powers, and the English. 34

No. 16.
Letter from Tippoo Sultaun's Ambassadors, written from Mangalore, on their return from the Isle of France. - - - - - 35

No. 17.
Tippoo Sultaun, in reply to the foregoing. - - - - 37

No. 18.
Hussan Ali's narrative of the proceedings of the Ambassadors from their embarkation at Mangalore, until their departure from the Isle of France. - - 38

No. 19. Page.

Mohummud Ibrahim's narrative of the proceedings of the Embaſſy from its arrival at the Iſle of France, to its return to Mangalore, contained in ſeven chapters. - 45

No. 20.

Draft of a letter from Tippoo Sultaun, diſpatched by M. Dubuc in quality of the Sultaun's Ambaſſador, to the Executive Directory of France, dated 20th July, 1798. 52

No. 21.

Inſtructions of Tippoo Sultaun to the Ambaſſadors ſent by him to Zemaun Shah. 59

No. 22.

Draft of two plans to be laid before Zemaun Shah by the Ambaſſadors of Tippoo Sultaun. - - - - - - - - 62

No. 23.

Letter from Tippoo Sultaun to Zemaun Shah, ſent by the Ambaſſadors of the former. 63

No. 24.

Draft of a letter from Tippoo Sultaun in anſwer to one received from Moolla Abdool Ghuffar Khaun, one of Zemaun Shah's principal Miniſters. - - - - 64

No. 25.

Draft of a letter from Tippoo Sultaun to Ghoolaum Mohummud Khaun, Agent of Zemaun Shah. - - - - - - - 65

No. 26.

Draft of a letter from Tippoo Sultaun to Zemaun Shah, dated 5th February, 1797. 66

No. 27.

Draft of a letter from Tippoo Sultaun to Wuffadar Khan, one of Zemaun Shah's principal Miniſters, dated 5th February, 1797. - - - - - 67

No. 28.

Original letter from Zemaun Shah in anſwer to Tippoo Sultaun's letter. (No 23.) ib.

No. 29.

Draft of a letter from Tippoo Sultaun to Zemaun Shah, in reply to the foregoing. 68

No. 30.

Draft of a letter from Tippoo Sultaun to the grand Seignior, dated the 10th of February, 1799, being a reply to the grand Seignior's letter to the Sultaun, dated 23d September, 1798; of which a tranſlation appears in the correſpondence between Tippoo Sultaun and Government. *(Diviſion C.)* - - - - 69

DIVISION B.

The letters in this diviſion (*the two laſt excepted*) are in the French language, and accompanied by Tranſlations.

No. 1.

LETTER from Tippoo Sultaun to the Executive Power of the French Republic, dated Seringapatam, April 2d, 1797. - - - - - - 79

No. 2. Page.
Letter from Tippoo Sultaun to General Malartic, dated 2d April, 1797. - 86

No. 3.
Letter from Tippoo Sultaun to Gen. Mangalon, dated Seringapatam, 21ſt April, 1797. 94

No. 4.
Letter from Tippoo Sultaun to the Citizen Repreſentatives, of the ſame tenor and date. 95

No. 5.
Letter from the Ambaſſadors, Huſſan Alli Khan and Mohummed Ibrahim, to General Malartic, dated Iſle of France, 26th January, 1798. - - - - 97

No. 6.
Copy of propoſitions from the Ambaſſadors, offering to ſupply the French Army with the neceſſary proviſions and ſtores. - - - - - ib.

No. 7.
Letter from the Repreſentatives of the Colony of the Iſle of France to Tippoo Sultaun, in reply to his of the 9th of October, 1797, *(A. No. 15)*. - - 98

No. 8.
Letters from the Ambaſſadors to General Malartic, dated Iſle of France, 21ſt February, 1798, ſtating the terms on which they will take the Recruits. - - 99

No. 9.
Letter from General Malartic to the Ambaſſadors, dated Iſle of France, 27th February, 1798, in reply to the foregoing - - - - - - - 100

No. 10.
Letter of recommendation from General Malartic to Tippoo Sultaun, in favour of Citizen Pitcher, dated Iſle of France, 8th March, 1798. - - 101

No. 11.
Letter from Admiral Sercey to Tippoo Sultaun, dated Iſle of France, 4th March, 1798, in reply to the Sultaun's of the 9th October, 1797, *(Div. A. No. 15)* - - 102

No. 12.
Letter from General Coſſigny to the Ambaſſadors, dated 5th of March, 1798. 103

No. 13.
General Mangallon to Tippoo Saib, dated Iſle of France, 4th March, 1798, in reply to the Sultaun's of the 9th October, 1797, (*A. No.* 15). 106

No. 14.
Letter from M. Deſcomber, one of the Repreſentatives of the Aſſembly of the Iſle of France, to Tippoo Sultaun, dated 5th March 1798. - - - - ib.

No. 15.
Letter from General Malartic to Tippoo Sultaun, dated Iſle of France, 7th March 1798, in reply to the Sultaun's of the 9th October, 1797. (A. No. 15). - - 111

No. 16.
Letter from Captain L'Hermite, commanding the Preneuſe frigate, to Tippoo Sultaun, dated Mangalore 25th April 1798. - - - - - - 118

No. 17.
Letter from General Chapuis to Tippoo Sultaun. - - 120

No. 18. Page.
Letter from Captain Dubuc to Tippoo Sultaun, dated Mangalore, 28th April, 1798, 121

No. 19.
Copy of the queſtions put to the French Generals, by the Chiefs of the Sirkar, with their anſwer. - - - - - - - 124

No. 20.
Table of the rates of pay, for the officers of the Marine, ſigned by Dubuc. 125

No 21.
Dubuc's receipt for pagodas 2781 5, advanced on account of the pay of his detachment. - - - - - - - 126

No. 22.
From Tippoo Sultaun, to the Executive Directory, dated Seringapatam, 20th July, 1798, - - - - - - - ib.

No. 23.
Dubuc's credentials as Ambaſſador from Tippoo Sultaun to the French Republic, dated Seringapatam, 20th July, 1798. - - - - - 130

No. 24.
Copy of a letter from Dubuc, to Tippoo Sultaun, dated Tranquebar, 16th December, 1798. - - - - - - - - - 131

No. 25.
Letter from Tippoo Sultaun to M. Dubuc, dated Seringapatam, 2d January, 1799. 135

Letter from Ripaud to Tippoo Sultaun, dated Republican camp, 23d May, 1797. 137

Intercepted letter from General Buonaparte to Tippoo Sultaun, dated in January 1799. 140

Intercepted letter from General Buonaparte to the Shereef of Mecca, received at Judda, 17th of February 1799. - - - - - - ib.

DIVISION C.

Correſpondence between Tippoo Sultaun and Government.

Letter from the late Governor General Sir John Shore, Bart. to Tippoo Sultaun, dated 7th March, 1798. - - - - 143

From Tippoo Sultaun to the late Governor General Sir John Shore, Bart. received 26th April, 1798. - - - - - - - 144

From Tippoo Sultaun to the late Governor General Sir John Shore, Bart. received 26th April 1798. - - - - - ib.

From Tippoo Sultaun to the acting Governor General Sir Alured Clarke, K. B. 145

From the Right Honorable the Earl of Mornington, Governor General, &c. &c. &c. to Tippoo Sultaun, dated 14th June, 1798. - - - - - ib.

From Tippoo Sultaun, to the Right Honorable the Earl of Mornington, Governor General, &c. &c. received 10th July, 1798. - - - 147

	Page.
From Tippoo Sultaun to the Right Honorable the Governor General, dated 18th July, received 2d August, 1798.	147
From the Right Honorable the Governor General, to Tippoo Sultaun, dated 7th August, 1798, acknowledging receipt of the foregoing letter.	148
From Tippoo Sultaun, to the Right Honorable the Governor General, dated 2d September, received 28th September 1798, acknowledging receipt of the foregoing letter.	149
From the ſame, to the ſame—Received 24th of October, 1798.	150
From the Right Honorable the Governor General, to Tippoo Sultaun, dated the 4th of November.	ib.
From the ſame, to the ſame, dated 8th November, acknowledging Tippoo Sultaun's letter received 24th October, 1798.	151
From the ſame to the ſame, dated 10th December 1798.	153
From Tippoo Sultaun to the Right Honorable the Governor General, dated 20th November, received 15th December 1798.	ib.
From the ſame to the ſame, dated 18th, received 25th December, 1798, in reply to the Right Honorable the Governor General's letters of the 4th and 8th of November.	154
From the Right Honorable the Governor General to Tippoo Sultaun, dated 9th January 1799, acknowledging receipt of the foregoing letter, and notifying his Lordſhip's arrival at Madras, &c.	156
Copy of the Proclamation at the Iſle of France, encloſed in the foregoing.	160
From the ſame to the ſame, and of the ſame date, tranſmitting a Perſian tranſlation of the Manifeſto of the Ottoman Porte, on the Invaſion of Egypt by the French.	161
From Tippoo Sultaun to the Right Honorable the Governor General, dated 2d January, received 11th January 1799, acknowledging receipt of his Lordſhip's letter of the 10th December, and referring to his former letter of the 18th of that month.	ib.
From the Right Honorable the Governor General to Tippoo Sultaun, dated the 16th January, 1799, incloſing a letter to the Sultaun, from the Grand Signior, tranſmitted through the Britiſh Miniſter at Conſtantinople.	162
Tranſlation of the letter from the Grand Signior, to Tippoo Sultaun, referred to in the foregoing.	163
From Tippoo Sultaun to the Right Honorable the Governor General, received 13th February 1799, acknowledging receipt of his Lordſhip's letters of the 9th and 16th January, and of the Grand Signior's letter, and deſiring that his Lordſhip will ſend Major Doveton unattended.	166
Copy of the Perſian Original of the foregoing.	ib.
Declaration of the Right Honorable the Governor General, on behalf of the Honorable Company and their Allies, dated 22d February, 1799.	167
From the Right Honorable the Governor General to Tippoo Sultaun, dated 22d February 1799, acknowledging receipt of Tippoo Sultaun's letter, received 13th February.	169
From Tippoo Sultaun to the Right Honorable the Governor General, dated 16th February, received 3d April, 1799, tranſmitting a reply to the letter from the Grand Seignior, with a copy.	170
Tranſlation of the copy of Tippoo Sultaun's anſwer to the Grand Seignior's letter, alluded to in the foregoing, dated 16th February, 1799.	ib.

PROCEEDINGS of a Jacobin Club, formed at Seringapatam. 175

EXTRACT *from a* LETTER *from the* PERSIAN TRANSLATOR *to the* GOVERNMENT, *to the* RIGHT HONORABLE *the* GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Dated Fort St. George, Auguſt 10, 1799.

IN obedience to your Lordſhip's directions, I have attentively examined the documents which your Lordſhip has ſelected from the maſs of papers found in the Palace of Seringapatam, and I have now the honor to ſubmit to your Lordſhip the reſult of my examination, ſtating at the ſame time, in conformity to your Lordſhip's commands, ſuch obſervations as occaſionally aroſe from the ſubject.

The tranſactions which theſe papers elucidate may be arranged under the following heads:

1ſt. Deliberations, and opinions, reſpecting the terms of an offenſive and defenſive alliance againſt the Britiſh power, between Tippoo Sultaun and the French, in the year 1797.

2dly. The deputation of Ambaſſadors to the Iſle of France and the Directory, charged with ſpecific propoſitions for an offenſive and defenſive alliance againſt the Britiſh Nation.

3dly. The proceedings of the Ambaſſadors at the Iſle of France under the commiſſion with which they were charged, and the reſult of them.

4thly. The ſecond Embaſſy of Tippoo Sultaun to France with M. Dubuc, in 1798-9.

5thly. The deputation of Ambaſſadors to the Court of Zemaun Shah, for the purpoſe of exciting that Prince to co-operate with Tippoo Sultaun, in the ſubverſion of the powers of Hinduſtan, denominated by him, Infidels.

6thly. A ſecond deputation of Ambaſſadors from Tippoo Sultaun to Zemaun Shah, in 1799.

7thly. A deputation from Tippoo Sultaun to Conſtantinople, in 1799.

1ſt.

1ſt. HEAD.—It appears that Tippoo Sultaun had, for many years, entertained the deſign of calling in the aid of the French, for the extermination of the Britiſh power in India.

It was the immediate object of his Embaſſy to the Court of France in 1783, and he ſeems never to have relaxed his endeavours to obtain it. The means however of negotiating this favorite object appear to have been but ſeldom within his reach, and he eagerly availed himſelf of the opportunity afforded by the accidental arrival of an obſcure individual, by name Ripaud, to proſecute his views. This man, who commanded a French Privateer, was obliged by ſtreſs of weather to put into Mangalore in the early part of 1797; he was there apprehended, ſent to Seringapatam, and placed under reſtraint.

It appears that Tippoo Sultaun interrogated this man, with reſpect to the diſpoſition and ability of the French, to co-operate with him in his projected attack of the Company's poſſeſſions; and that Ripaud, who is a violent Republican, with a view both to excite the Sultaun to hoſtilities againſt the Engliſh, by encouraging him to expect the effectual co-operation of the French, and to effect his own delivery, magnified the reſources of his nation, and induced the Sultaun to believe, that a very conſiderable force was already aſſembled at the Iſle of France, and only waited his ſummons. This circumſtance appears to have ſuggeſted to Tippoo Sultaun's mind the policy of again deputing Ambaſſadors to that Iſland, and eventually to France; and to have given riſe to the deliberations alluded to under the preſent head. It will be remarked, that the queſtions propoſed by the Sultaun to the ſeveral departments of his Government for their opinions and advice was, not whether an offenſive and defenſive alliance ſhould be formed with the French but, what ſhould be the terms and conditions of ſuch an alliance, which it appears the Sultaun had abſolutely determined to form. Notwithſtanding this determination of their Maſter, ſome of his principal Officers have ventured to expreſs their diſapprobation of the plan; moſt of them have expreſſed their opinions of the little dependence to be placed upon the faith of the French Nation; and they all mention Ripaud in terms of abuſe and contempt the moſt unqualified and undiſguiſed, and forcibly diſſuade Tippoo Sultaun from conducting a negotiation of ſuch importance, thro' the agency of a man of ſo low and deſpicable a character. Tippoo Sultaun himſelf, evidently ſhews his diſtruſt of the French at the moment he ſolicits their aſſiſtance, by the guarded ſtipulations which he makes, and particularly by his letter
Page 88. to the Governor and Repreſentatives of the Mauritius, of the 2d of April 1797. His eagerneſs however, to proſecute his favorite plan of ruining the

Britiſh Power, rendered him regardleſs of the admonitions of his Counſellors, and of the doubts which his own mind ſuggeſted to him of the faith and honor of the French Nation. It is curious to trace the plan from its origin to its maturity; from its firſt formation in the mind of the Sultaun, through its ſeveral modifications, until its completion under the form of regular articles, and its being carried into effect by the deputation of Ambaſſadors. In the courſe of thoſe genuine effuſions of his mind, he indicates that his ſole motive is to revenge the injury and repair the loſſes he ſuſtained during the war which terminated in 1792. In his letter to the Executive Directory, dated the 20th of July 1798, he expreſsly writes, "It is therefore my deſire to obtain "full redreſs from the Engliſh for that outrage. (the privation of treaſure "and territory at the concluſion of the war in 1792,) It has indeed long "been my deſign to ſtate this affair to the French, and *proſecute my revenge.*" He ſhews that he is fully aware of the probable conſequence of the diſcloſure of his intrigues; for he obſerves, "The ſending of the four Sirdars of the "Khoodadaud Sirkar therefore, on a deputation to the French nation, is my "own act, and the publicity of it would be productive of diſturbance." Hence the ſtrict injunctions which he gives to his Ambaſſadors, to keep their miſſion and the object of it a ſecret from all but the perſons with whom they were to negotiate, and not to diſcloſe it even to them without particular precautions: and hence alſo, the meaſure of ſending the Ambaſſadors under the aſſumed character of merchants, for which purpoſe fictitious inſtructions were prepared and delivered to them. But either the inadvertency, or deſigning policy of M. Malartic, fruſtrated the Sultaun's caution, (by the proclamation at the Iſle of France, by means of which theſe intrigues were firſt diſcloſed to Government,) and incurred the very conſequence of which Tippoo Sultaun had expreſſed his apprehenſion, with an implied conſciouſneſs of its juſtice.

Page 20. Art. 2. & 23. Art. 2.

Page 53.

Page 21.

Page 25 & 26.

Page 28.

It is further to be remarked, that the Sultaun's views were not confined to the annihilation of the Britiſh power alone, but involved deſigns equally hoſtile to the Mahrattas and the Nizam; for he expreſsly ſtipulates, that the Mahrattas and the Nizam ſhall be conſidered as Enemies, if they fulfil their defenſive engagements with the Company; and the hoſtile deſigns of Tippoo Sultaun, againſt thoſe two Powers, are expreſſed in a more direct and unqualified manner in ſeveral parts of this collection. The extirpation of the Mahrattas, under the term Infidels, is frequently mentioned in the correſpondence with the Court of Zemaun Shah, and deſigns of the moſt hoſtile nature againſt the Nizam, are ſtrongly indicated in the following paſſages; "With "reſpect to the conqueſt of Nizam Ally's country, pleaſe God, at a proper "opportunity

Pa. 33. Art. 14. 86. Art. 14.

Page 19.

" opportunity you must so manage, that it may fall into your hands, and also that
Page 21. " the other two powers may be made to repent their designs." Again; " how-" ever, if we lay hands on the dominions of Nizam Ally, the other two Infi-" dels will still unite." For the intended attack upon the Portuguese possessions the Sultaun has not thought it necessary to assign any reason whatever except that of convenience; and it is to be remarked, that the attack upon Goa necessarily involves the Invasion of the Mahratta dominions. From the whole of the foregoing it is evident, that Tippoo Sultaun was actuated by a spirit of bigotry, revenge, and overweening ambition, which induced him to prosecute his object by the sacrifice of every principle of faith, truth, and honor.

2d. Head.—With respect to the second head, the deputation of the Ambassadors to the Isle of France and to the Directory, and the specific propositions with which they were charged, little remains to be remarked. It appears that Tippoo Sultaun had been led to expect, not only large military succours from the Isle of France, but that the Government there were authorized formally to contract an offensive and defensive alliance with him on the part of the French Nation. With the view however, to confirm and to secure the benefits of the alliance to be contracted at the Isle of France, the Sultaun resolved to extend the deputation to Europe.* The specific propositions with which the
V. Pa. 20. 23. to 28. 31. to 34. 79. to 92. Ambassadors were charged are fully detailed in Tippoo Sultaun's letters to the Governor of the Isle of France and the Directory, of the 2d of April 1797, and in the preceding papers.

3d. Head.—With respect to the third head, viz. the proceedings of the Ambassadors at the Isle of France, and their result; these are fully developed
Pa. 38. to 52. 97. 98. 111. & seq. in the two narratives of the Ambassadors, and in the other papers noted in the margin. From these it will appear, that the coincidence between the views of Tippoo Sultaun as detailed in the papers antecedent in date to the departure of the Ambassadors to the Isle of France, and their negotiations at that Island, is complete, and the validity of those papers, and the actual transmission of letters in conformity to the terms of the drafts, are fully ascertained from the record of their proceedings. The Ambassadors acted upon the ground of that supposition under which they had been deputed, that a considerable force was ready at the Isle of France to be transported to the Sultaun's dominions, and they express their own, and their master's disappointment, when undeceived upon this subject. They represent them-
Pa. 44. selves to have addressed General Malartic in the following terms: " It is very

* The change of the persons originally composing the Embassy is fully explained in the preamble to No. 13, page 30.

well

"well known to you Sir, that the object of our coming hither, was to carry "with us the succour of a large and effective body of troops. Persons of "your nation represented to the Presence, that a considerable body of troops "was actually ready at the Mauritius for the assistance of the Sirkar; and that, "so soon as Ambassadors should be sent to the Sirdars of the Mauritius on "the part of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, an efficient body of men would be "sent back with them, whereby the common Enemy would be chastised;" and again, after adverting to the recruits which General Malartic proposed to them to receive, they observe, "But the object of the Sirkar will not be "answered by so small a body of men, neither are we instructed to carry with "us recruits from the Mauritius." The letters from the several Members of the Government, and principal officers of the Isle of France, bear testimony to the zeal of the Ambassadors in prosecuting the objects of their mission, and the actual arrival in Tippoo Sultaun's dominions of the officers, recruits, and artificers, is in exact conformity to the record of the proceedings of the Ambassadors, and an incontestible proof of its validity.

Page 44

From Admiral Sercey, General Cossigny, Descamber, and General Malartic, page 102 to 117.

It farther appears, from the following passage in a letter from General Cossigny to Tippoo Sultaun, dated the 5th of March 1798, and forwarded by his Ambassadors on their return from the Isle of France, that Tippoo Sultaun had found means to convey propositions for an offensive alliance with the French to Europe, through the agency of his French connections at the Isle of France, even prior to the departure of his Ambassadors for the Isle of France in 1797. There is reason to believe that Monsieur Monneron was the bearer of those propositions, at least as far as the Mauritius. Upon this subject General Cossigny writes as follows, under date the 5th of March 1798. "I "give him (Tippoo Sultaun) my word, that I faithfully transmitted, at the "time when I received them, his propositions and his letters to the French "Government, and I am certain that the whole is arrived in duplicate; "agreeably also to his recommendation, I observed the greatest secrecy, that "he might not be committed with the English, and because the French "Government itself is not in the habit of publishing the secrets of its opera-"tions. The proof that the propositions of Tippoo Sultaun have been re-"ceived is, that they have remained secret even in France; perhaps it is not "convenient for France to send an Expedition to India, as it must depend "upon the prospect of Peace, more or less distant, with the English; but I "assure the Padsha, that he will have no reason to repent of this first step, nor "of the confidence he has reposed in me."

Page 103, 104

It likewise appears, that soon after the arrival of the Ambassadors at the Isle of

of France, a deputation was sent to Europe by the Government of that Island, charged with the letter and propositions of the Sultaun to the Directory. Page 42. The fact is thus stated in the narrative of Hussun Alli, one of the Ambassadors, "These four Sirdars have each written separate letters to different people, to "procure a large force for the assistance of the Sirkar, and have deputed two "confidential persons, one Mons. Seguin, the head Aid-de-camp, the other "Mons. Magon, a Captain, in order to represent the excess of your Highness's "friendship and attachment, and charged with your Highness's letters, ad-"dressed to General Malartic, &c. and accordingly on the 23d * of January, "1798, they were dispatched to Europe on two ships of war with the utmost "caution:" And among the papers relating to the proceedings of the Ambas-Page 97. No. 6. sadors at the Isle of France is one, purporting to be "Copy of the stipu-"lations and proposals of the Prince Tippoo Sultaun, which his Ambassa-"dors Assen Ali Khan and Mahomed Hibrahim have dispatched to Europe "from the Isle of France, by two Frigates which sailed from thence on the "5th of February, 1798, for establishing an offensive and defensive alliance "with the French Republic, and for soliciting the assistance of France to sub-"due our common Enemy the English, and to drive them out of India, if pos-"sible. Again, General Malartic in his letter to Tippoo Sultaun dated 7th Page 112. of March, 1798, writes as follows: "Not thinking myself authorised by my "powers to conclude this alliance with you, I immediately dispatched two "frigates to France, with your propositions to the Executive Directory. I "have not the smallest doubt but that they will take your proposal into their "most serious consideration; and I am persuaded that they will send you as "speedily as possible, the succours of men which you demand, and which "you require for the purpose of attacking your Enemies, who are also the "Enemies of the French Republic."

The actual arrival of the officers, recruits, and artificers entertained at the Mauritius for the service of Tippoo Sultaun, and his receiving them into his Page 35. No. 16. pay, appears by a letter from his Ambassadors on their return from the Em-Page 118 to 126. bassy, which contains a list of them; and by other papers noted in the margin.

4th. Head.—But the proof of Tippoo Sultaun's inimical designs against the British Nation do not even rest here; for it appears that, dissatisfied with the result of his Embassy to the Isle of France, he projected and executed a second deputation to France under the conduct of Mons. Dubuc, who had been ap-

* The Frigates which carried this deputation actually sailed on the 5th of February, as appears from the subsequent quotation. This mistake of the date might naturally be made by the writer of the narrative who probably assumed the date of the *nomination* of the Embassy to France as that of its *actual departure*.

pointed

pointed by Monſieur Malartic to command the Marine of the Sultaun, and who had arrived at Mangalore with the Sultaun's firſt deputation, on its return from the Mauritius on the 26th of April 1798, and two native Ambaſſadors charged with the ſame propoſitions as the former, to the French Republic. The powers from Tippoo Sultaun to Dubuc, conſtituting him his Ambaſſador to the French Republic, and the letters to the Directory of which he was to be the bearer, are dated the 20th of July, 1798, (at which time no military preparations had been made in the Carnatic under your Lordſhip's orders dated at Fort William on the 20th June) although he did not ſail from Tranquebar until the 7th of February 1799, at which place he arrived on or about the 21ſt of Auguſt 1798. His detention there is amply accounted for in the letter from him to Tippoo Sultaun dated the 16th of December 1798, and in the Sultaun's reply dated 2d of January 1799. It will thence appear, that his departure was not deferred in the hope that the neceſſity of it would be precluded by an amicable accommodation; on the contrary, Tippoo Sultaun was moſt anxious for his departure; Dubuc himſelf was impatient of the delay, and the letter of the Sultaun to the Directory originally intended to be forwarded by Dubuc, was that which Dubuc actually carried. This Embaſſy muſt therefore be conſidered as independent of all relation to the defenſive meaſures adopted by the Company and their Allies, and conſequently as an additional act of aggreſſive and unprovoked hoſtility againſt the Britiſh Nation.

Page 130.
Page 126. et ſeq.
Page 131.
Page 135.

As coming within the ſcope of your Lordſhip's directions, I now proceed to contraſt the hoſtile conduct of Tippoo Sultaun with the amicable and candid negociations of the Britiſh Government with that Prince and the friendly profeſſions with which his letters abound, at the very time when he was employing "every energy of his mind and his faculties," as he himſelf expreſſes it, to accompliſh our deſtruction. On the very day of the return of his Ambaſſadors from the Iſle of France, a letter was received from Tippoo Sultaun in reply to one from the late Governor General Sir John Shore dated the 7th March 1798 notifying your Lordſhip's ſucceſſion to the ſtation of Governor General, wherein he requeſts Sir John Shore to impreſs your Lordſhip with a ſenſe of the friendſhip and unanimity ſo firmly ſubſiſting between the two States. The coincidence of date is no otherwiſe remarkable, than as it indicates a period in which Tippoo Sultaun muſt have expected the early arrival of thoſe auxiliary troops, by whoſe aid he hoped to ſubvert the foundations of that Power towards which he was profeſſing the moſt amicable ſentiments. In the ſame ſpirit of treachery Tippoo Sultaun, in his

26th April, 1798.

Page 144.

anſwer

Page 147. anſwer to your Lordſhip's addreſs, dated the 10th of July 1798, only ten days prior to his letter to the Directory forwarded by M. Dubuc, congratulates your Lordſhip in the warmeſt terms on your acceſſion to the Government, and renews with additional ſtrength the expreſſion of his diſpoſition to maintain the relations of amity and concord, and to adhere to the obligations of
Page 147, 148. exiſting treaties. On the 18th of July, only two days prior to the date of the letter to the Directory of France before alluded to, when it muſt be ſuppoſed he had planned the deputation of M. Dubuc and the other Ambaſſadors to France, he addreſſed to your Lordſhip another letter, in reply to your Lordſhip's of the 14th of June, in which he accedes to the propoſition which your Lordſhip had made for a conference of deputies to decide the exiſting territorial diſputes, and repeats his profeſſions of inviolable friendſhip. Your Lordſhip's next letter
Page 148. to the Sultaun of the 7th of Auguſt announced to him the ceſſion of the diſtrict of Wynaad, after an inveſtigation impartially carried on by the ſervants of the Company without the intervention of his deputies. But, while ſo ſolicitous to afford to Tippoo Sultaun every proof of the juſtice and pacific diſpoſition of the Britiſh Government, the circumſtances of his treacherous and hoſtile conduct rendered it neceſſary for the Company and their Allies to arm, either to ſupport their juſt demand of ſatisfaction and ſecurity, or to defend their rights. As the intentions of the Britiſh Government were ſincerely pacific; as it merely required ſecurity, when the circumſtances would have warranted an unconditional recourſe to hoſtilities, there was evidently nothing inconſiſtent between the pacific and amicable language of its letters and its military preparations. The conduct of Government towards Tippoo Sultaun was in ſtrict conformity to its profeſſions; but no law of juſtice, honor or policy could require the Britiſh Government, either to omit military preparations eſſentially neceſſary to its ſecurity, or to communicate their object to Tippoo Sultaun, until it ſhould be out of his power to render them abortive. In your
Page 151. Lordſhip's letter of the 8th November 1798 to Tippoo Sultaun, your Lordſhip candidly explained to him the ground of complaint againſt him, the cauſe and object of the military preparations, and propoſed to depute to him an Ambaſſador, for the purpoſe of effecting an accommodation of exiſting difficulties, and of eſtabliſhing peace and harmony between the two States upon a firm and durable baſis. Tippoo Sultaun's reply to that letter, and to another
Page 150. which your Lordſhip had written to him on the 4th of the ſame month communicating the defeat of the French fleet at Aboukir, received by him the 25th of December, exhibits a ſingular compound of meanneſs, diſſimulation, and treachery. The French nation which he extols for "Their obſervance "of faith and ſincerity," with which he wiſhes "to renew and ſtrengthen "the

" the friendſhip which has ſubſiſted with it from the time of his late father," with which he ſolicits to enter into " the moſt inviolable engagements and pa. 53.
" alliance, to eſtabliſh a union of intereſts and a friendſhip that ſhall not be im-" paired though the foundation of the earth and the ſkies be ſhaken ;" that nation he ſtigmatiſes as " faithleſs and enemies of mankind," at the very time his Ambaſſadors are proceeding to France to implore its aid; and he extols the ſincerity, friendſhip, and good faith of the Engliſh nation, at the moment that he aims a blow at their exiſtence in India. The explanation which he makes of his connection with the French is a ſingular inſtance of prevarication and ſubterfuge. The detection of his ſchemes produced no relaxation in the proſecution of them. The notification of his willingneſs to receive Major Doveton, and the departure of M. Dubuc from Tranquebar on his Embaſſy to France, were circumſtances nearly coincident in point of date. I take the liberty in this place to remark to your Lordſhip, the exact conformity of the circumſtances ſtated in your Lordſhip's minute of the 12th of Auguſt 1798, reſpecting the Embaſſy of Tippoo Sultaun to the Iſle of France and his inimical deſigns againſt the Company, with the facts now ſo inconteſtibly eſtabliſhed.

5th. Head.—The fifth head reſpects Tippoo Sultaun's deputation of Ambaſſadors to Zemaun Shah. This Embaſſy took place in the year 1796, and the negotiations were carried on, as opportunity offered, to the end of January 1799. His intercourſe indeed, with Zemaun Shah is to be traced by letters in the poſſeſſion of Government as far back as 1793; and with Timour Shah, the father of Zemaun Shah, to a much earlier period. The object of all is the ſame; to extirpate " Infidels" from the country of Hindoſtan. Although the name * of the Engliſh does not occur in the papers prior to his letter to Zemaun Shah of the 30th January 1799, yet they are evidently the principal objects of the co-operation which he propoſes to form; a circumſtance which is further confirmed by the concluding part of the articles inſerted at the commencement of the narrative of Huſſun Alli, where it is ſtated that, pa. 69.
" Zemaun Shah, king of the Afghauns, and the greater part of the powers of pa. 39.
" India are united with the Sultaun, and will not ceaſe until they ſhall have " driven the Engliſh out of India." Of the negotiations of the Ambaſſadors at the Court of Zemaun Shah, there is no record—Their inſtructions for conducting the negotiation with Zemaun Shah appear to have been merely verbal, and in the letter from Tippoo Sultaun to Wuffadar Khan it is expreſsly pa. 67.
ſtated ſo; but the general reſult of the Embaſſy appears in the anſwer of

Zemaun Shah to Tippoo Sultaun's letter, sent by the Ambassadors on their return, in which he expresses his concurrence and intended co-operation in the views of Tippoo Sultaun. It appears that on the 5th of February 1797 Tippoo Sultaun addressed additional letters to Zemaun Shah and his Ministers, differing but little in substance from the former, but in more urgent terms: by what channel these were sent, it does not appear.

6th. Head.—In consequence of the measures adopted by the British Government, it appears that Tippoo Sultaun resolved to depute the same Ambassadors a second time to Zemaun Shah, and he accordingly prepared letters, (bearing p. 68. date 30th of January 1799,) which he dispatched with those Ambassadors, whose actual departure with the letters is ascertained from written documents in the possession of Government, and from verbal testimony. In this letter your Lordship will observe, that Tippoo Sultaun ascribes the military preparations of the British Government against him to his deputation of Ambassadors to the Court of Caubul. It is not easy to devise terms of calumny and rancour more virulent, than those contained in this and the following letter against the English nation. But neither in this letter, nor in any other, has he stated any ground of complaint against the British nation, as applicable to himself. Where he has been candid, he has stated his motives to be those of bigotry and revenge, and where he has been otherwise, he has been obliged to have recourse to the grossest and most unfounded calumny; which only serves to shew his want of motives to justify his implacable hatred and unwarrantable designs against the British nation. If any proof were required of the insidious views of Tippoo Sultaun in signifying his tardy acquiescence to the deputation of Major Doveton in his letter received 13th February 1799, it is amply afforded in this letter, written, as appears by the date, some days before the transmission of the letter to your Lordship last mentioned, in which he declares that, "he is prepared to exert the energies of his mind and of "his faculties, inwardly and outwardly, to carry on a holy war." This cannot be interpreted to mean merely, that he is prepared for resistance if compelled to take up arms, for he well knew that peace and war were at his option; this expression therefore could only mean, either that he was determined to take up arms against the English under any circumstances, or, at all hazards to refuse the just demands which he expected the Company and their Allies would make upon him. He acquiesced therefore in the deputation of Major Doveton with a determined resolution to reject the proposals which he should be instructed to make, and with no other view than to benefit by the delay he thereby hoped to occasion in the operations of the army in the field.

This

This argument is farther corroborated by his correſpondence with M. Dubuc at Tranquebar. I here take the liberty to remark the exact coincidence of the facts with the reaſoning upon this ſubject, contained in your Lordſhip's declaration of the 22d of February, 1799.

7th HEAD.—With reſpect to the ſeventh head, Tippoo Sultaun's Embaſſy to the Grand Signior. The fact is aſcertained by records in the poſſeſſion of Government, as well as by the papers upon this ſubject among thoſe ſelected by your Lordſhip. The letter with which the Ambaſſador was charged, is dated 10th February, 1799. This letter is a ſecond reply to that from the pa. 69.
Ottoman Porte to Tippoo Sultaun dated in September 1798, forwarded through the Britiſh Envoy at Conſtantinople to Fort St. George, and by your Lordſhip tranſmitted to Tippoo Sultaun, with your Lordſhip's letter under date 16th January.

Your Lordſhip will recollect, that another letter from the Sultaun, purporting to be a reply to that from the Grand Signior, was tranſmitted by Tippoo Sultaun to your Lordſhip to be forwarded, and was received on the 3d April 1799. There is little to remark upon this extraordinary production, except its extreme virulence and inſincerity, and the groſs, though ridiculous, calumnies which it contains. In this letter Tippoo Sultaun affects to conſider the French Nation as his Enemy, although it will be remembered, that M. Dubuc and the Sultaun's native Ambaſſadors ſailed from Tranquebar for France three days before the date of it, charged with a commiſſion to contract an offenſive and defenſive alliance with that nation, and to obtain from them military ſuccours. The Sultaun, adapting his language to his purpoſes without regard to truth or conſiſtency, in this letter aſcribes the war of 1790 to his having deputed an Embaſſy to the Ottoman Porte; and in his letters to the French, he imputes it to the connection he had formed with France. The object of this letter is to prejudice the Grand Signior's mind againſt the Engliſh, and to gain ſome aſſiſtance through his means.

Among the papers ſelected by your Lordſhip are three, noted in the margin, which do not properly come under any of the heads before enumerated. The obſervations upon Ripaud's letter to Tippoo Sultaun contained in Lieut. Col. Kirkpatrick's letter to your Lordſhip, * preclude the neceſſity of any remarks

pa. 137. pa. 140. Ibid.

* Extract of a letter from Lieutenant Colonel KIRKPATRICK to the RIGHT HONORABLE the GOVERNOR GENERAL, 26th July, 1799.

" Among theſe letters, there is one dated in May 1797 particularly intereſting, as clearly proving the intercourſe

remarks on my part.—The intercepted letter from Buonaparte to that Prince appears ſo far important, that it tends to confirm the ſuſpicions, which have always been entertained, of the ultimate object of Buonaparte's expedition to Egypt.

A True Extract,

(Signed) N. B. EDMONSTONE,

P. T. to the Government.

intercourſe which ſubſiſted between M. Raymond, formerly Commander of the Nizam's regular Infantry, and Tippoo Sultaun. This document is the more important, as it is extremely doubtful whether we ſhall ever be able to aſcertain any further particulars relative to the nature and extent of this connection; M. Dompard, through whom it ſeems to have been formed and maintained, and who commanded the French Party in the Sultaun's ſervice, (uſually denominated Lally's Corps.) having died about the ſame time with Raymond, and his papers being probably loſt, or without our reach. Enough however, is eſtabliſhed by the letter in queſtion to demonſtrate, that the danger which menaced the Britiſh intereſts in India from the French Party at Hyderabad was of the moſt ſerious kind: and that, had hoſtilities occurred between the Company and Tippoo during its exiſtence, there is good reaſon to believe the Sultaun would have been openly joined by that Party."

A.

PROCLAMATION

AT THE

ISLE OF FRANCE;

WITH EXTRACT FROM A

MINUTE OF THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL;

AND

TRANSLATIONS OF PERSIAN PAPERS

FOUND IN THE PALACE OF

SERINGAPATAM,

RELATING TO THE

NEGOTIATIONS OF TIPPOO SULTAUN

WITH THE

FRENCH,

AND

OTHER FOREIGN POWERS.

PROCLAMATION AT THE ISLE OF FRANCE.

Libertè. Egalitè.

REPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE,

UNE & INDIVISIBLE.

PROCLAMATION.

Anne Joseph Hyppolite Malartic, General en Chef, Governeur-general des Isles de France & de la Reunion, & Commandant-general des Etablissements Français, a l' Est du Cap de Bonne Esperance.

CITOYENS,

CONNAISSANT depuis plusieurs années votre zèle & votre attachment pour les interèts & la gloire de notre République, nous sommes tres empressés & nous nous faisons un devoir de vous donner connaissance de toutes les propositions que nous fait Tipoo Sultan, par deux ambassadeurs qu'il nous a dépéchés.

Ce prince a écrit des lettres particuliéres à l'Assemblée Coloniale, à tous les Généraux qui sont employés dans ce gouvernement, & nous a adressé un paquet pour le Directoire Executif.

1°. Il demande à faire une alliance offensive et défensive avec les Français, en proposant d'entretenir à ses frais, tant que la guerre durera dans l'Inde, les troupes qu'on pourra lui envoyer.

2°. Il promet de fournir toutes les choses necessaires pour faire cette guerre, excepté le Vin & l'Eau de Vie, dont il se trouve absolument dénué.

3°. Il assure que tous les préparatifs sont faits pour reçevoir les secours qu'on lui donnera, & qu'a l'arrivée des troupes, les Chefs & Officiers trouveront toutes les choses necessaires pour faire une guerre a laquelle les Européens sont peu accoutumés.

4°. Enfin

Liberty. Equality.

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC,

ONE & INDIVISIBLE.

PROCLAMATION,

BY

Anne Joseph Hyppolite Malartic, Commander in Chief and Governor General of the Isle of France and Reunion, and of all the French establishments to the eastward of the Cape of Good Hope.

CITIZENS,

HAVING for several years known your zeal and your attachment to the interests, and to the glory of our Republic, we are very anxious, and we feel it a duty to make you acquainted with all the propositions which have been made to us by Tippoo Sultaun, through two ambassadors whom he has dispatched to us.

This prince has written particular letters to the Colonial Assembly; to all the generals employed under this government; and has addressed to us a packet for the Executive Directory.

1. He desires to form an offensive and defensive alliance with the French, and proposes to maintain at his charge, as long as the war shall last in India, the troops which may be sent to him.

2. He promises to furnish every necessary for carrying on the war, wine and brandy excepted, with which he is wholly unprovided.

3. He declares that he has made every preparation to receive the succours which may be sent to him, and that on the arrival of the troops, the commanders and officers will find every thing necessary for making a war, to which Europeans are but little accustomed.

4. In

4°. Enfin il n'attend plus que le moment ou les Français viendront a son secours, pour dèclarer la guerre aux Anglais, desirant avec ardeur pouvoir les chasser de l'Inde.

Comme il nous est impossible de diminuer le nombre des soldats des 107e. & 108e. regimens, & de la garde soldée du Port de la Fraternitè, a cause des secours que nous avons envoyès à nos alliés les Hollandais; nous invitons tous les citoyens de bonne volonté, à se faire inscrire dans leurs municipalités respectives, pour aller servir sous les drapeaux de Tipoo.

Ce prince desire aussi avoir des citoyens de couleur, libres, & nous invitons tous ceux qui voudront aller servir sous ses drapeaux, a se faire aussi inscrire.

Nous pouvons assurer tous les citoyens qui se feront inscrire, que Tipoo leur fera des traitements advantageux qui seront fixés avec ses ambassadeurs qui s'engageront en outre, au nom de leur souverain, a ce que les Français qui auront pris parti dans ses armèes, ne puissent jamais y etre retenus quand ils voudront rentrer dans leur patrie.

Fait au Port Nord-Ouest, le 10 Pluviose, l'an six de la Rèpublique Française, une & indivisible.

(*Signé*) MALARTIC.

4. In a word he only waits the moment when the French shall come to his assistance, to declare war against the English, whom he ardently desires to expel from India.

As it is impossible for us to reduce the number of soldiers of the 107th and 108th regiments, and of the regular guard of Port Fraternité, on account of the succours which we have furnished to our allies the Dutch; we invite the citizens, who may be disposed to enter as volunteers, to enroll themselves in their respective municipalities, and to serve under the banners of Tippoo.

This prince desires also to be assisted by the free citizens of colour, we therefore invite all such who are willing to serve under his flag, to enroll themselves.

We can assure all the citizens who shall enroll themselves, that Tippoo will allow them an advantageous rate of pay, the terms of which will be fixed with his ambassadors, who will further engage in the name of their sovereign, that all Frenchmen who shall enter into his armies, shall never be detained after they shall have expressed a wish to return to their own country.

Done at Port North West, the 30th January 1798.

(Signed) MALARTIC.

EXTRACT

EXTRACT *from the* RIGHT HONORABLE *the* GOVERNOR GENERAL'S MINUTE *in the* SECRET DEPARTMENT, *dated the* 12*th of August*, 1798.

THE firſt regular authentication of the proclamation which I received, was contained in the letter from Lord Macartney of 28th March, and in that from Sir Hugh Chriſtian of the ſame date, received on the 18th of June. It could now no longer be doubted, that the proclamation actually had been iſſued by the Governor General of the Iſle of France. Whatever may have been the motives of Monſieur Malartic in this tranſaction, the object of Tippoo Sultaun was always plain and clear, although fortunately for our intereſts, his ſucceſs has not yet been anſwerable to the extent of his deſign. Of the object of that deſign I ſoon poſſeſſed ample proof, ariſing from the beſt evidence which the nature of the caſe could admit. In the firſt place it appeared by the general tenor of the letters from the Cape, as well as by every public account which had been given of the tranſaction, to be an undiſputed fact, that Tippoo diſpatched two ambaſſadors to the Iſle of France, and that the proclamation in queſtion was publiſhed ſubſequent to their arrival, and during their reſidence in that iſland. Theſe facts would perhaps have been ſufficient without further enquiry to warrant a ſtrong preſumption, that this proclamation, purporting to declare the object of the embaſſy, muſt have been framed with the conſent and knowledge of the ambaſſadors of Tippoo then on the ſpot, and muſt have correſponded with their inſtructions from their ſovereign, whoſe orders they would ſcarcely have ventured to exceed in a matter of ſuch ſerious conſequence as the concluſion of an alliance offenſive and defenſive with the French. In order however to obtain the moſt accurate information with reſpect to the circumſtances attending the reception of the embaſſy, the publication of the proclamation, and the conduct of the ambaſſadors, I examined upon oath ſome reſpectable perſons, who were preſent in the Iſle of France during the reſidence of the ambaſſadors at Port Nord Oueſt; from the concurrent teſtimony of theſe perſons, ſince corroborated by intelligence from various quarters, I obtained a connected account of the whole tranſaction.

Tippoo diſpatched two ambaſſadors, who embarked at Mangalore for the Iſle of France, and arrived there at the cloſe of the month of January 1798. They hoiſted Tippoo's colours upon entering the harbour of Port Nord Oueſt, were received publicly and formally by the French government, with every circumſtance of diſtinction and reſpect, and were entertained during their continuance on the iſland at the public expence. Previouſly to their arrival, no idea or rumour exiſted in the iſland of any aid to be furniſhed to Tippoo by the French, or of any proſpect of a war between him and the Company. The ſecond day after the arrival of the ambaſſadors an advertiſement was publiſhed of the ſame purport as the proclamation, and immediately afterwards, the proclamation was fixed up in the moſt public places, and circulated through the town. The ambaſſadors (far from proteſting againſt the matter or ſtyle of the proclamation,) held without reſerve in the moſt* public manner the ſame language which it contains with reſpect to the offenſive war to be commenced againſt the Britiſh poſſeſſions in India; they even ſuffered the proclamation to be publicly diſtributed at the place of their reſidence. In conſequence of theſe circumſtances, an univerſal belief prevailed in the iſland, that Tippoo would make an immediate attack upon the Britiſh poſſeſſions in India; which opinion had gained ſo much force, that the perſons who gave this evidence, and all thoſe who arrived at that period in India from the Iſle of France, expected to find us at war with Tippoo. The ambaſſadors were preſent in the iſland, when the French government proceeded to act under the proclamation in queſtion, and they aided and aſſiſted the execution of it, by making promiſes in the name of Tippoo for the purpoſe of inducing

* Although the ambaſſadors on their firſt arrival at the Mauritius were very ſolicitous, according to the tenor of their inſtructions (vide No. 10, and narrative of Huſſun Alli, No. 18) to keep the object of their miſſion ſecret, yet when the government neglected this precaution and gave them a public reception, the conduct of the ambaſſadors became equally public, and the object of their miſſion equally undiſguiſed.

ie. u s

recruits to enlist; they proposed to levy men to any practicable extent, stating their powers to be unlimited with respect to the numbers of the force to be raised. The ambassadors aided and assisted in the levy of 150 officers and privates for the service of Tippoo, under the terms and for the purposes stated in the proclamation. Few of the officers are of any experience or skill, and the privates are the refuse of the democratic rabble of the island: some of them are volunteers, others were taken from the prisons and compelled to embark, several of them are Coffrees, and people of half-cast. With such of these troops, as were volunteers, the ambassadors entered into several stipulations and engagements in the name of Tippoo.

On the 7th of March 1798, the ambassadors embarked on board the French frigate La Preneuse, together with the force thus raised, and they publicly declared an intention of proceeding to the Isle of Bourbon, with the hope of obtaining more recruits for the same service.

The proclamation therefore originated in the arrival of the ambassadors at the Isle of France, was distributed by their agents, was avowed in every part by their own public declaration, and finally was executed according to its tenor by their personal assistance and co-operation.

The proclamation itself furnishes the most powerful internal evidence of the concurrence of the ambassadors in all its essential parts, the principal facts stated therein are:

" That Tippoo Sultaun through two ambassadors, dispatched for the purpose to the Isle of " France, had addressed letters to the Colonial Assembly of the Isle of France, to all the Ge- " nerals employed there, and to the Executive Directory of France, and had made the fol- " lowing propositions:

1st. " That he desired to form an alliance offensive and defensive with the French, and " offered to maintain at his expence, during the continuance of the war in India, what- " ever troops should be furnished by the French, and to supply (with the exception of cer- " tain stores) every necessary for carrying on the war,"

2d. " That he had given assurances that all his preparations were already completed, and " that the Generals and Officers would find every thing necessary for carrying on a species " of war, to which Europeans have not been accustomed in their contests with the native " powers in India."

3d. " That he only waited for the succour of France to declare war against the English, " and that it was his ardent desire to expel the English from India."

Upon the ground of these facts, the proclamation recommends a general levy of men for the service of Tippoo, and it concludes by assuring " all the citizens who shall enlist, that " Tippoo will give them an advantageous rate of pay and allowances, which will be fixed " by his ambassadors, who will also engage, in the name of their Sovereign, that the French- " men who shall have enlisted in his army, shall never be detained there, after they shall " have expressed a desire of returning to their native country."

The avowed purpose of this proclamation is to acquaint the inhabitants of the island, with the propositions made by Tippoo Sultaun through his ambassadors on the spot. It enumerates those propositions with a particularity of detail, which could never have been hazarded in the presence of the ambassadors, if the facts stated had not been correctly true, or if the propositions enumerated had varied in substance from those communicated by the ambassadors under the orders of their sovereign. But the last paragraph of the proclamation, connected with the conduct of the ambassadors as already described, establishes in the clearest manner their participation in the whole transaction. That paragraph contains a direct reference to the powers of the ambassadors, and engages on their behalf, that they shall enter into certain stipulations in the name of their sovereign, with respect to the pay and final discharge of such French subjects as shall enlist in his army under the conditions of the proclamation. The accounts which I have received from the Isle of France concur in stating, that the ambassadors openly acted under this part of the proclamation, and in the name of Tippoo, entered into engagements and stipulations with the recruits, according to the assurances specified in the

the proclamation. Monſieur Dubuc now maſter attendant at Mangalore, ſtated to one of the witneſſes whom I examined, the whole ſubſtance of the engagements which had paſſed perſonally between him and the ambaſſadors, all of which engagements referred immediately to Tippoo's intention of commencing war upon the Company with the aid of the French force, then about to be levied. It appears from the evidence which I have collected, that the ambaſſadors had not brought to the Iſle of France a ſupply of treaſure ſufficient for advancing bounty money to the recruits: it was ſtated that an apprehenſion of the Engliſh cruizers had prevented the embarkation of treaſure for this purpoſe; and no doubt was entertained, that if the ambaſſadors had been better provided with money, they might have raiſed a much greater number of men, who refuſed to engage on the mere ſecurity of promiſes in the name of Tippoo.

The ambaſſadors together with the force thus collected during the time of their miſſion in the Iſle of France, landed from the frigate La Preneuſe at Mangalore on the 26th of April 1798. Accounts vary with reſpect to the exact number of the force landed; the moſt probable are, that it did not exceed two hundred perſons. Tippoo, (far from manifeſting the leaſt ſymptom of diſapprobation of the conduct of his ambaſſadors in any part of the tranſaction,) formally received them and the officers and leading perſons ſo landed, with public marks of honor and diſtinction: one of his ambaſſadors reſided for ſome time with the French recruits in a fortreſs near Mangalore; and the Sultaun has admitted the whole levy of officers and men into his ſervice.

Referring therefore to the conduct of the ambaſſadors in the Iſle of France, to their arrival at Mangalore with the force levied in conſequence of their miſſion, and finally to the reception of the ambaſſadors and of the French recruits by Tippoo Sultaun, the following concluſions appeared to me to be incontrovertibly eſtabliſhed:

Firſt. That the ambaſſadors diſpatched by Tippoo Sultaun to the government of the Iſle of France, propoſed to that government an alliance offenſive and defenſive againſt the Britiſh poſſeſſions in India, which alliance was accepted* by that government, and its acceptance formally notified by a public proclamation.

Secondly. That the ambaſſadors were charged with letters from Tippoo Sultaun to the Executive Directory of France, which letters were ſtated to contain the ſame propoſition, and that the ambaſſadors delivered thoſe letters to the Governor General of the Iſle of France for the purpoſe of tranſmiſſion to France.

Thirdly. That the ambaſſadors in the name of Tippoo Sultaun gave public aſſurances that he had actually completed the neceſſary preparations for commencing immediate hoſtilities, and that he only waited the arrival of ſuccour from the French to declare war againſt the Company, for the expreſs purpoſe of expelling the Britiſh nation from India.

Fourthly. That the ambaſſadors demanded unlimited military ſuccour from the French, and levied a military force in the Iſle of France with the declared object of commencing immediate war againſt the Britiſh nation in India.

Fifthly. That this force has been actually landed in Tippoo's country, and publicly admitted into his ſervice with ſignal marks of approbation, and that the ambaſſadors have been received with ſimilar diſtinction.

Sixthly. That Tippoo Sultaun, (by receiving with public marks of approbation his ambaſſadors, who had concluded in his name an offenſive and defenſive alliance with the French, and by admitting into his ſervice the military force raiſed for effecting the objects of that alliance,) has perſonally ratified the engagements contained in the proclamation of the Go-

* Although it appears from No. 18, that the government of the Iſle of France did not actually enter into a formal treaty of defenſive and offenſive alliance with the ambaſſadors by executing regular engagements, yet they adopted the more decided meaſure of ſending all the troops they could raiſe, and of promiſing more for the aid of Tippoo Sultaun, with a view to the expreſs object of that alliance, and with the ſame view they diſpatched his letters to France, and aſſured him that the alliance would there be formally concluded.

vernor General of the Isle of France, and has proceeded to act under those engagements, conformably to the tenor of that proclamation.

Seventhly. That although the succour actually received by Tippoo Sultaun, under his offensive alliance with the French, is inconsiderable, yet the tenor of the proclamation, the proposition made to the French government for unlimited military aid, and the declarations of the ambassadors prove, that it was the intention of Tippoo Sultaun, to receive into his service the largest force which he could obtain, for the purpose of commencing a war of aggression against the Company in India.

Having thus entered into offensive and defensive engagements with the enemy, having proceeded to collect in conjunction with the enemy a force openly destined to act against the possessions of the Company, having avowed through his public ambassadors that he has completed his preparations of war for the express purpose of attempting the entire subversion of the British Empire in India, and having declared that he only waits the effectual succour of the French to prosecute offensive operations, Tippoo Sultaun has violated the treaties of peace and friendship subsisting between him and the Company, and has committed an act of direct hostility against the British Government in India.

Before I proceeded to apply the principles of the law of nations to the conduct of Tippoo Sultaun, it appeared proper to enquire what had been the conduct of the Company towards him for some years past, and whether he had received any provocation to justify or to palliate his late proceedings?

Since the conclusion of the treaty of Seringapatam, the British Governments in India have uniformly conducted themselves towards Tippoo Sultaun not only with the most exact attention to the principles of moderation, justice and good faith, but have endeavoured by every practicable means to conciliate his confidence, and to mitigate his vindictive spirit. Some differences have occasionally arisen with respect to the boundaries of his territory bordering upon the confines of our possessions on the coast of Malabar, but the records of all the British Governments in India will shew, that they have always manifested the utmost anxiety to promote the amicable adjustment of every doubtful or disputed point, and that Tippoo Sultaun has received the most unequivocal proofs of the constant disposition of the Company to acknowledge and confirm all his just rights, and to remove every cause of jealousy, which might tend to interrupt the continuance of peace.

The servants of the Company in India have not however been ignorant of the implacable sentiments of revenge which he has preserved without abatement since the hour of his last defeat. It has always been well understood, that Tippoo Sultaun's resentment was not to be appeased by any conciliatory advances on our part, nor by any other means than the recovery of his lost power, the disgrace of the British arms, and the ruin of the British interests in India. With such views it was expected that he would eagerly embrace the first favorable occasion of striking a blow against our possessions: and his intrigues at the courts of Hydrabad and Poonah, together with his embassy to Zemaun Shah, (although managed with such a degree of caution as to avoid the appearance of direct acts of aggression,) were sufficient indications of an hostile mind. But none of these circumstances have in any degree affected the conduct of the Company's servants towards him. The correspondence between him and the late Governor General, and the letters from Bombay on the subject of the district of Wynaad, furnish ample proofs of a sincere desire to bring that question to a fair issue, "*with the consent and knowledge of both parties,*" according to the tenor of the 7th article of the treaty of Seringapatam. I appeal to the letter which I dispatched to him soon after my arrival in Bengal, proposing an amicable adjustment of the same question, as well as of his recent claims upon certain parts of the district of Coorga, for a testimony of the pacific spirit which has marked my first communication with him, although perhaps a less mild representation might have been justified by his unwarrantable precipitation in stationing a military force on the frontier of Coorga, before he had made any trial of the prescribed and regular channels of negotiation. Tippoo Sultaun cannot therefore alledge even the pretext of a grievance to palliate the character of his recent acts; he has indeed alledged none, but has conti-

nually

nually profeffed the moft fincere defire to maintain the relations of amity and peace with the Company. In his letters to Sir John Shore (written a fhort time before the return of the Myforean ambaffadors from the Ifle of France, and received at Fort William on the 26th of April 1798, the day on which the French force landed at Mangalore,) Tippoo declares, "that his friendly heart is difpofed to pay every regard to truth and juftice, and to ftrengthen the foundations of harmony and concord eftablifhed between the two States." And he fignifies his defire, that " Sir John Shore would imprefs Lord Mornington with a fenfe of the friend-" fhip and unanimity fo firmly fubfifting between the two States."

This is not the language of hoftility, nor even of difcontent. From what difpofition in the friendly heart of Tippoo thefe amicable profeffions have proceeded, how they are connected with a regard to truth and juftice, or calculated to ftrengthen the foundations of harmony and concord, and to imprefs me with a fenfe of the Sultaun's friendfhip can now admit of no queftion, fince it is now proved, that thefe letters were written, at the very moment when Tippoo was in anxious expectation of the hourly arrival of that military fuccour which he had folicited from the enemy for the exprefs purpofe of commencing a war of aggreffion againft the Company's poffeffions.

The motive therefore of Tippoo Sultaun was no other than that avowed in his correfpondence with the enemy, and publifhed under the eyes of his own ambaffadors, " *an ardent defire to expel the Britifh nation from India.*"

It appears highly probable that he was inftigated by the promifes and exhortations of the government of France (whofe emiffaries have reached his councils) to haften the execution of a project, in which every confideration of intereft, and every fentiment of paffion would induce the French to embark with a degree of zeal, ardor, and rancour not inferior to his own.

The importance of thefe poffeffions to all the moft valuable interefts of Great Britain has pointed the particular attention of the government of France to the deftruction of our empire in India. The profperity of our fettlements in India has long been the primary and undifguifed object of the jealoufy of France, avowed by all her minifters in every negotiation, and by all her rulers in every ftage of her innumerable revolutions. Tippoo therefore might reafonably hope, that if the ceffation of hoftilities on the continent of Europe fhould at any time enable the French Directory to turn their views to the difturbance of the peace of India, fuch an adventure would be amongft the earlieft of their operations.

The conclufion of a peace upon the continent of Europe may have appeared both to Tippoo and to the French to offer a favourable opportunity for the profecution of their joint defign. The premature difclofure of this defign may perhaps be imputed rather to the policy of M. Malartic, than to the imprudence of Tippoo: whether the fcope of that policy was to involve us in a war with Tippoo, or to expofe his treachery to our view, is yet a matter of doubt; but whatever circumftances occafioned the premature difclofure of the defign; whether the defign was wifely or rafhly conceived; whether it has partially fucceeded, or entirely failed; are queftions the folution of which in no degree affects the offenfive nature of an aggreffion fo unprovoked, and of a violation of faith fo flagrant and unqualified. The hiftory of the world fcarcely furnifhes an inftance, in which any two powers have united in confederacy or alliance precifely with the fame motives. The party propofing an offenfive alliance againft the Company cannot be abfolved from the confequences of fuch an act, by any apparent or real indifference in the party accepting fuch a propofal; the conduct of Tippoo Sultaun therefore cannot be correctly eftimated by reference to the fuppofed motives of Monfieur Malartic.

From the application of the acknowledged principles of the law of nations to the facts of this cafe, I formed my judgment of the rights of the Company and of my own duties with reference to the aggreffion of Tippoo. The courfe of reafoning which I purfued, may be ftated in the following manner.

The rights of ftates applicable to every cafe of conteft with foreign powers are created and limited by the neceffity of preferving the public fafety; this neceffity is the foundation of

of the reciprocal claim of all nations to explanation of fufpicious or ambiguous conduct, to reparation for injuries done, and to fecurity againft injuries intended.

In any of thefe cafes, when juft fatisfaction has been denied, or from the evident nature of circumftances cannot otherwife be obtained, it is the undoubted right of the injured party to refort to arms for the vindication of the public fafety; and in fuch a conjuncture, the right of the ftate becomes the duty of the government, unlefs fome material confideration of the public intereft fhould forbid the attempt.

If the conduct of Tippoo Sultaun had been of a nature which could be termed ambiguous or fufpicious; if he had merely increafed his force beyond his ordinary eftablifhment, or had ftationed it in fome pofition on our confines or on thofe of our allies, which might juftify jealoufy or alarm; if he had renewed his fecret intrigues at the courts of Hydrabad, Poonah, and Cabul; or even if he had entered into any negociation with France, of which the object was at all obfcure; it might be our duty to refort in the firft inftance to his conftruction of proceedings, which being of a doubtful character, might admit of a fatisfactory explanation. But where there is no doubt, there can be no matter for explanation. The act of Tippoo's ambaffadors, ratified by himfelf, and accompanied by the landing of a French force in his country, is a public, unqualified, and unambiguous declaration of war, aggravated by an avowal, that the object of the war is neither explanation, reparation, nor fecurity, but the total deftruction of the Britifh Government in India.

To affect to mifunderftand an injury or infult of fuch a complexion would argue a confcioufnefs either of weaknefs or of fear. No ftate in India can mifconftrue the conduct of Tippoo; the correfpondence of our Refidents at Hydrabad and Poonah fufficiently manifefts the conftruction which it bears at both thofe courts: and in fo clear and plain a cafe, our demand of explanation would be juftly attributed either to a defect of fpirit or of power. The refult of fuch a demand would therefore be, the difgrace of our character and the diminution of our influence and confideration in the eyes of our allies and of every power in India. If the moment fhould appear favorable to the execution of Tippoo's declared defign, he would anfwer fuch a demand by an immediate attack; if on the other hand, his preparations fhould not be fufficiently advanced, he would deny the exiftence of his engagements with France, would perfift in his denial until he had reaped the full benefit of them, and finally after having completed the improvement of his own army, and received the acceffion of an additional French force, he would turn the combined ftrength of both againft our poffeffions, with an alacrity and confidence infpired by our inaction, and with advantages redoubled by our delay. In the prefent cafe the idea therefore of demanding explanation muft be rejected, as being difgraceful in its principle and frivolous in its object.

The demand of reparation, in the ftrict fenfe of the term, cannot properly be applied to cafes of intended injury, excepting in thofe inftances, where the nature of the reparation demanded may be effentially connected with fecurity againft the injurious intention.

Where a ftate has unjuftly feized the property, or invaded the territory, or violated the rights of another, reparation may be made, by reftoring what has been unjuftly taken, or by a fubfequent acknowledgment of the right which has been infringed; but the caufe of our complaint againft Tippoo Sultaun, is not that he has feized a portion of our property which he might reftore, or invaded a part of our territory which he might again cede, or violated a right which he might hereafter acknowledge; we complain, that, profeffing the moft amicable difpofition, bound by fubfifting treaties of peace and friendfhip, and unprovoked by any offence on our part, he has manifefted a defign to effect our total deftruction, he has prepared the means and inftruments of a war of extermination againft us; he has folicited and received the aid of our inveterate enemy for the declared purpofe of annihilating our empire: and he only waits the arrival of a more effectual fuccour to ftrike a blow againft our exiftence.

That he has not yet received the effectual fuccour which he has folicited, may be afcribed either to the weaknefs of the government of Mauritius, or to their want of zeal in his caufe, or to the rafhnefs and imbecility of his own councils; but neither the meafure of his hoftility,

nor

nor of our right to reftrain it, nor of our danger from it, are to be eftimated by the amount of the force which he has actually obtained: for we know that his demands of military affiftance were unlimited, we know that they were addreffed not merely to the government of Mauritius, but to that of France, and we cannot afcertain how foon they may be fatisfied to the full extent of his acknowledged expectations. This therefore is not merely the cafe of an injury to be repaired, but of the public fafety to be fecured againft the prefent and future defigns of an irreconcilable, defperate, and treacherous enemy. Againft an enemy of this defcription no effectual fecurity can be obtained, otherwife than by fuch a reduction of his power, as fhall not only defeat his actual preparations, but eftablifh a permanent reftraint upon his future means of offence.

THE Persian papers of which the following numbers are translations, were found in the palace of the late Tippoo Sultaun at Seringapatam.

They are authenticated as either true copies or original documents, either by the private secretary to the Commander in Chief of the British forces, prior to the institution of a board of commissioners for the affairs of Mysoor, or subsequently by members of that board, and also by Hubbeeb-oolla, head moonshy (or secretary) to the late Tippoo Sultaun.

The papers from No. 1 to No. 20 inclusive, relate to the alliance between Tippoo Sultaun and the French nation.

The originals of Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, and 20 are memorandum books, partly in Tippoo Sultaun's own hand-writing, and partly in that of his head moonshy, and of several of the principal officers of his Government.

They are translated in the form and order in which they respectively appear in the original memorandum books.

The hand-writing of the Sultaun, and of each of the chiefs or secretaries, was pointed out and attested by Hubbeeb-oolla, chief secretary to the Sultaun.

The papers subsequent to No. 20 exhibit the intercourse which subsisted between Tippoo Sultaun and Zemaun Shah, the king of Cabul, for purposes hostile to the British Empire in India.

It is proper to remark, that the late Tippoo Sultaun, either with a view to denote in the most conspicuous manner, his pretensions to absolute sovereignty and independance, or from the suggestions of pride or caprice, or from these motives combined, changed the æra in use with all other Mussulman States, and altered the names and designations of all the offices of government; of the divisions of territory and terms of revenue; of the implements of war, and of coins, weights and measures; substituting names of his own invention for those which are in use in every other part of Hindostan. The æra which he adopted is precisely the Tellingana, which commenced with the Cali-Yug, or fourth incarnation of Vishnu according to the mythology of the Hindus. It consists of successive cycles of 60 years each, every year bearing a distinct name; and of these Cycles, 81 are said to have elapsed. Tippoo Sultaun invented new names for those years, and changed the names of the months; adding thereto the æra of the birth of Mahomed, (or rather that of Mahomed's assumption of the character of God's messenger,) which was thirteen years prior to the Higeree.

The series of papers here printed forms but a small part of the mass of voluminous correspondence found in the palace of Seringapatam, all of the same tendency, and manifesting

manifesting the same implacable hatred of the British Nation. The recent discovery and transmission of a large portion of that correspondence occasions the following collection to be less complete than it might have been, by the addition of papers equally interesting and important with those now printed, which would serve to connect the chain of transactions, and to corroborate the evidence of facts. But the following papers are more than sufficient to shew the unremitting ardor with which the late Tippoo Sultaun had for years pursued the objects of his insatiable revenge, by violating every principle of faith, truth and honor, and by descending to artifices, the meanest and most degrading to his character, as a man and a sovereign.

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATIONS OF PERSIAN PAPERS,

FOUND IN THE PALACE OF THE LATE TIPPOO SULTAUN AT SERINGAPATAM.

No. 1.

The whole of the original of this number is in Tippoo Sultaun's hand-writing.

NAMES of the Sirdars *(or Chiefs)*, of the French Nation.———

Five felect Sirdars, poffeffing the fupreme authority in France. The title of their office Pouvoir Executif. They are alfo called Membres.

Official defignation of the affembly of 500 Sirdars, conftituting the deliberative body in France, and fubordinate to the five Sirdars abovementioned——Confeil des Anciens.

The official defignation of the two perfons out of the affembly of 500 compofing the deliberative body in France, who are at the Mauritius—Aux Reprefentans du Peuple.

The name of the perfon who came out with the appointment of Commander in Chief *(Sirdar)* on the part of the French Nation in India, is General Citoyen Mangallon.

The Commander *(Sirdar)* of all the French Ships, Citoyen Sercey, Amiral de Mer de la Republique.

Name of the Chief *(Sirdar)* of the Mauritius, Malartic, Governeur General de l'Ifle de France, et de la Re-union.

Names of the three Iflands belonging to the Englifh—Ireland, Guernfey, Jerfey.

On the Englifh Ifland there was once the Rajah of a tribe called Coofeea—a hundred years ago, the Englifh Rajah put the Rajah of the * Cooffeeas to death, and took poffeffion of his country.

In the name of God, the merciful, the compaffionate!———

What occurs to my mind is this—To retain the Frenchman Ripaud as a vakeel—oftenfibly as a fervant—to purchafe the fhip which he has brought, load upon it black pepper and other articles of merchandize. To fend two confidential perfons, with letters from that Frenchman. There are two European navigators with Ripaud; to entertain them in the capacity of navigators; and entrufting to the verbal communications of thefe two reputable perfons and the Frenchman what is intended to be communicated, fatisfy the mind of the French Nation, and require Chriftian forces. The officers of each department to commit to writing their opinion feparately.

Ripaud has agreed to this:———

Subject adjufted 27th of Rubbaunee, of the year of Herâfut, 1214 from the birth of Mahomed, *(anfwering to 25th March, 1797.)*

On the 5th Ahmedy of the year Sauz, *(anfwering to 2d April, 1797,)* two perfons, Meer Ghoolaum Alli and Meerza Bauker, were appointed to proceed to Europe, for the purpofe of negotiating with the French Nation; and Huffun Ali and Meer Yoofuf Ali, to accompany the Commander of the French fhips, by name Citoyen Sercey, Amiral de Mer, de la Republique Françaife.

* *Cooffeea feems intended for* Ecoffais *Scotch, and the* Rajah, *for one of the Kings of Scotland.*

Queftion

Queftion to the Officers of Government.

What negotiations and engagements fhall be entered into with the French nation?

Anfwer.

1ft. The French troops and French commander to be under the orders of the Khoodadaud* Sirkar, in military matters, as well as with refpect to† marches and halts. 2dly, After taking Cheenaputtun, *(Madras)* it fhould be deftroyed, and let the fea overwhelm it. From Pondicherry to Madras, territory yielding five lacs of rupees to be given to the French. The remainder of the Cuddalore diftrict to belong to the Khoodadaud Sirkar. The fort of Ginjee alfo to be ceded to the French. Every one to appropriate whatever plunder he acquires in the fort of Madras and the Black-town. The fort of Goa to belong to the Khoodadaud Sirkar; Bombay to belong to the French. 3dly, The army of the Khoodadaud Sirkar to unite with that of the French in the conqueft of Bengal. The commander of the forces of the‡ Ahmedy Sirkar and the commander of the French troops to act in concert; no operation to be undertaken without the advice of the commander of the French troops. Such part of the territory of Bengal as may be conquered to be equally divided between the Khoodadaud Sirkar and the French. 4thly, The queftion of war and peace with the Englifh to be decided only by the mutual advice of the parties, that is to fay, the Khoodadaud Sirkar and the French.

On the back of the original,

O Protector!

Belonging to the Prefence.

A True Tranflation,

N. B. EDMONSTONE,

Perfian Tranflator to the Government.

No. 2.

The whole of the original of this number is in the hand-writing of Mohummud Rezza, (the Binky Nabob).

Anfwer from the Meer Meeraun *(or Heads of the Military Department.)*

Our humble reprefentation is as follows:—Let your Highnefs for the prefent fatisfy Ripaud's mind, and keeping him here, require him to write letters of affurance (or *encouragement*) to the French, fend thofe letters to the Mauritius and call in a Chriftian force—That force to be directed againft Calicut, and having conquered the Calicut diftrict, let the latter be made over to the Khoodadaud Sirkar—After which let provifions and fuccour be fupplied from the Khoodadaud Sirkar—And let it be taken into your Highnefs's fervice.—The chaftifement of the Englifh is on every account indifpenfable—Every moment, every hour, the agitation of this affair is neceffary, and paramount to every thing.—In fpite of the expenditure of fo large a fum of money, the infincerity, faithleffnefs and refractory difpofition of the French is evident to your Highnefs—Without their making over to the Khoodadaud Sirkar, the diftrict of Calicut, it does not appear advifeable to us, that they fhould be permitted to land in any of your Highnefs's ports, and be furnifhed with provifions and fuccours. Though the fhip fhould be purchafed from the Frenchman by the Khoodadaud Sirkar, ftill it would not be advifeable to fend her, for they feized this fhip piratically—We do not know what port fhe belongs to, and therefore, left fome difturbance fhould happen in the voyage on this account, let your Highnefs fend fome other fhip under the name of a merchant fhip,

* *Khoodadaud, literally fignifies God-given. Tippoo Sultaun adopted this defignation at the conclufion of the war in 1792.*

† *That is to fay, all military operations.*

‡ *Another term by which Tippoo Sultaun ufed to defignate his government.*

with

with a quantity of black-pepper and rice, and difpatch her together with the two European navigators and the confidential perfons. Letters from the Khoodadaud Sirkar are unneceffary.

(Signed) MOHUMMUD REZZA,
POORNEA.

On the back of the original.
Meer Meeraun.

Subject adjufted on the 27th of Rubbaunee 1224, from the birth of Mahomed, (*25th March* 1797.)

A True Tranflation,
N. B. EDMONSTONE,
P. T. to Government.

No. 3.

The whole of the original of this number is in the hand-writing of Syud Mohummud Khaun, who was killed in the affault of Seringapatam, on the 4th of May.

The anfwer from the Meer Affofs, *(or Head Revenue Officers.)*

It is reprefented as follows—Your Highnefs fhould by any means retain Ripaud two whole months, and wait till you receive accurate intelligence of the ftate of the war between the French and Englifh—It appears moft adviseable not to fend the two navigators, Ripaud's companions, until then—Becaufe this circumftance, conceal it as you may, cannot be entirely hid from them—And fhould they be defirous of making a peace together, they will make a handle of this circumftance to come to an accommodation. Your Highnefs fhould effect this in fuch a manner that no one may be able to unite with them*—With regard to the amount of the French force, if you fhould require a larger force than the refources of this country are ftrictly adequate to, yet they will not bring the whole—It is the practice of this nation outwardly to promife a great deal and to fall very fhort in performance. Should it be your Highnefs's pleafure, I would propofe, that your Highnefs fhould take from Ripaud two of his Europeans, and nominating a perfon from among the fervants of the Sircar, caufe letters to be drawn up by the hand of Ripaud and difpatch them fpeedily—fo that all three proceeding together, may give an account of the attachment between the Khoodadaud Sircar and the French, and ratify engagements with them in their own country, and return—After receiving authentic intelligence, let your Highnefs carry into effect fuch important bufinefs as may be to be performed—This is what appears to be the moft adviseable line for your Highnefs to purfue.

If Ripaud's fhip may be purchafed at a fair price, we would recommend it to your Highnefs to purchafe it; at the feafon of action, it is needful.

Dated 23d Rubbaunee in the year Heraufut—*(anfwering to 21ft March 1797).*

(Signed) MEER MOHUMMUD SAUDIK,
MEERAN HOOSSAIN,
SYUD MOHUMMUD.

Queftion on the part of the Khoodadaud Sirkar.

What negotiations and engagements fhall be entered into with the French nation?

How far it is practicable to eftablifh a perfect union with the French, is evident—If the fcene of war were in France, the entire aid of the Khoodadaud Sirkar would not be afforded them, nor could it—In the fame manner, neither could the whole aid of the French be afforded in the country of the Sirkar—How then can a perfect union be effected with the French nation?—Unlefs indeed, as it is with the Englifh, by giving into the hands of the

* *The Englifh muft be here underftood.*

French

French the ports, iſlands, and forts, and admitting a permanent French force to be in the neighbourhood, *then* an union may be effected.— An alliance (literally *partnerſhip*) with adventurers, (literally *travellers*) men who carry their houſes on their backs, indigent and unconnected, is a delicate buſineſs—Still however in conformity to order, it is humbly recommended, that you ſhould in the firſt inſtance, completely eſtabliſh your engagements with the French, and then proceed to buſineſs—Dated as above.

On the back of the original.
Meer Aſſof.

A True Tranſlation,
N. B. EDMONSTONE,
P. T. to Government.

No. 4.

Anſwer from the Meer Yem *(or Heads of the Marine Department.)*

What negotiations and engagements ſhall be entered into with the French Nation ?

An engagement to this effect ſhould be made with the Sirdars of the French Nation, viz. that while the ſun and moon endure, the French ſhall not ſwerve from their friendſhip with the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and that they ſhall not act with reſpect to the continuation of war or the concluſion of peace, without the concurrence (literally *order*) of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and that after the arrival of the French force, its marches and halts (in other words *military operations*) ſhall be at the diſcretion of the Khoodadaud Sirkar.

(Signed) GHOOLAUM ALLI,
HAUFEZ MOHUMMUD.

Subject adjuſted on the 27th of Rubbaunee of the year Herauſut, 1224 of the birth of Mahomed *(anſwering to 25th March, 1797).*

It will be proper to ſend two reſpectable perſons as upon a trading concern, and it is adviſeable to aſcertain the ſtate of things.

On the back of the original.
Oh Protector!
Meer Yem.

(Signed) HAUFEZ MOHUMMUD,
MEER GHOOLAUM ALLI.

A true Tranſlation,
N. B. EDMONSTONE,
P. T. to the Government.

No. 5.

The whole of the original of this number is in the hand-writing of Ghoolaum Alli.

Anſwer from the Meer Suddoor *(or Heads of Department connected with Forts and Garriſons.)*

What your Highneſs has ſtated is highly right and proper. It being your Highneſs's deſign to ſend for a French force, we recommend it to your Highneſs to eſtabliſh your engagements firmly in Europe, and then require it; otherwiſe after involving you in a conteſt they will ſecede, and thus diſgrace themſelves, as your Highneſs knows they formerly did in the midſt of the war at *** *(name illegible)* when they ſeparated from the army and made their own peace. This is well known to your Highneſs. To write more were to tranſgreſs the bounds of reſpect.

(Signed) THE SUDDOORS.

What negotiations and engagements ſhall be entered into with the French Nation ?

Friendſhip has very long ſubſiſted between the Khoodadaud Sirkar and the French, and this circumſtance is well known to all. Owing to the friendſhip ſubſiſting with the French, lacks have

have been expended by the Khoodadaud Sirkar, the Sirdars, and their relations, to promote the concerns of the French Nation; and many have facrificed their lives in the purfuit. This all the people in Europe &c. well know; moreover, the combination of the three powers*, (literally *perfons)* and the commotion they fet on foot, by which they inflicted mifery on the people and laid violent hands on the country and property of the Sirkar, was entirely owing to the attachment fubfifting with the French; for otherwife there was no motive for the enmity of the three powers. The French Nation are well informed of thefe events, and probably are not regardlefs of them; be it therefore declared, that if a refpectable French army fhall land in the neighbourhood of Calicut, fupplies of provifions fhall be afforded by the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and the arrangement of the country fhall be made in concert. An engagement to this effect muft take place, viz. that fuch territory as belonged to the Khoodadaud Sirkar fhall revert to the Sirkar, and of fuch new territorial conquefts as may be made, half fhall be retained by the Sirkar and half be granted to the French; alfo, that the friendfhip between the Khoodadaud Sirkar and the French fhall endure while the earth and the fkies remain, that the continuation of war and the conclufion of peace with the Enemy be decided by concert between the two States, and that nothing be undertaken without advice *(given to the Sirkar)*. To add more would be to tranfgrefs the bounds of refpect. Dated 25th of Rubbaunee.

Subject adjufted, 27th of Rubbaunee, of the year Heraufut, 1224 from the birth of Mahomed *(25th March, 1797)*.

On the back of the original,
Oh protector!
Meer Suddoor.

(Signed) GHOOLAUM ALLI,
MEER SUDDOOR.

A true Tranflation,
N. B. EDMONSTONE,
P. T. to Government.

No. 6.

The whole of the original of this number is in the hand-writing of Shaikh Ifmaeel.

Anfwer of the Meer Khauzin, *(or Treafurer.)*

I recommend that the following propofals be made to the French.

" The Khoodadaud Sirkar having furnifhed fuch troops and money as you require, let your " troops join and co-operate with thofe of his Highnefs and render themfelves mafters of " the country of ——† which is in the way, and having ftationed garrifons, proceed onward to " conquer that part of your country which has been taken poffeffion of by the Englifh. Af- " ter regaining the country fo taken by the Englifh, fuch arrangement of it to be made as may " be thought proper, and friendfhip and alliance remain eftablifhed between the two States. " Until the conqueft of the country of ——† be effected, provifions for your troops to be fur- " nifhed by the Khoodadaud Sirkar; both parties to keep account thereof. Supplies of provi- " fions &c. expences for fuch troops of the Sirkar as fhall be fent to co-operate in recovering " your country, to be furnifhed by you, becaufe the country of the Khoodadaud Sirkar is at " a great diftance; and afterwards let the accounts be fettled."

(Signed) MEER KHAUZIN.

Subject adjufted on the 27th of Rubbaunee, of the year Heraufut, 1224 from the birth of Mahomed, *(25th March, 1797.)*

I beg leave humbly to reprefent.—Let Ripaud, who is come on the part of the French Nation, be required to write a letter to the Sirdar of the French, and let it be fent by a man of Ripaud's, and two other perfons be at the fame time fent empty handed, to bring private

* *Englifh, Nizam and Marhattas.* † *Names illegible.*

information from the Sirdar of the French, so that these two persons may ascertain where Ripaud's letter goes, and whence the answer really comes, and return and report accordingly to the presence. To write more would be to transgress the bounds of respect.

On the back of the original.
Meer Khauzin.

A true Translation,
N. B. EDMONSTONE,
P. T. to the Goverment.

No. 7.

The whole of the original of this number is in the hand-writing of Ahmud Khaun.

Answer of the Mullick-oo-Toojar, *(or Heads of the Commercial Department.)*

In the name of the most merciful God!

This Ripaud that is come, God knows what ass it is; whence he comes, and for what purpose. The evil and secret designs of those even who are inhabitants of this country, cannot be known all at once. For the present however, it is adviseable to retain him in the service of the Sirkar, and next season make this lyar write letters to the Rajah of the French, and then wait to see what answers are returned, and what the Rajah of the French writes; and after perusal of the Rajah's letters, let your Highness act as may appear adviseable and politic. * Kibleh of the world! the French are not firm to their engagements; when through the assistance of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, they shall have acquired possession of territory, perhaps they will not adhere to their engagements. Kibleh of the world! your Highness must adopt such measures as will give you the superiority over the English, and to that end it is adviseable that you should take some one by the hand, and then through the aid of God, and the favor of the prophet, by force of arms extirpate the English, and give them to the waters and the wind. The engagements that seem proper to be made with the French are these. The territory of the Khoodadaud Sirkar which passed into the hands of the English, to revert exclusively to the Sirkar; whatever other country and forts belonging to the Christians, which may fall into our hands, to be equally divided between the Sirkar and the French. In the same manner, whatever money, effects, &c. may be taken, to be divided as above. Also, should a peace be in agitation between the French and the English, not to be concluded without the concurrence of the Khoodadaud Sirkar; but on the contrary, be concluded in concert with, and by consent of, the Khoodadaud Sirkar. For instance, supposing that in some particular point in the treaty of peace, the French should be for, and the Sirkar against; then neither that treaty of peace, nor that point, to be executed. No demands of money and effects to be made upon the Sirkar, but such amount, more or less, as from motives of kindness and indulgence your Highness may be desirous of disbursing, upon application might be given. The Commander in Chief who comes with the French force to be instructed by the Rajah of the French to be subject to the controul of the Sirkar, and not to take any step without orders, and in all engagements in the field, as well as in sieges of forts, to be obedient to the orders of the presence. Kibleh of religion and the world! Should your Highness think proper to enter into negotiations and engagements with the Rajah of the French, there is no occasion to wait till next season. Your Highness has only to write letters, and cause Ripaud to write others, and giving your instructions with respect to what is to be committed to verbal communication, depute him with two respectable persons belonging to the Sirkar, and two of Ripaud's associates, so that an answer may arrive by the commencement of the season. Protector of the world! we have thus taken the liberty to represent what has occurred to our deficient understandings.

(*Signed*) SHAIKH AHMUD, MAHOMMED ISMAEEL. } Mullick-oo-Toojars.

* *The point to which all Mussulmans turn, when praying.*

Written

Written the 26th of Rubbaunee of the year Heraufut, 1224 from the birth of Mahomed. (*anfwering to 24th March* 1797.)

Subject adjufted on the 27th of Rubbaunee of the year Heraufut, 1224 from the birth of Mahomed. (*25th March*, 1797.)

On the back of the original.
Mullick-oo-Toojar.

A true Tranflation,
N. B. EDMONSTONE,
P. T. to the Government.

No. 8.

OBSERVATIONS, fubmitted by the Departments of Government to Tippoo Sultaun, on the fubject of the negotiation propofed to be opened with the French, through the channel of Ripaud; with a rough draft of the propofitions to be tranfmitted to the French, as prepared by the Sultaun himfelf.

The firft part of the original is in the hand of Mohummud Rezza (the Binky Nabob); the fecond, in that of Tippoo Sultaun.

In the name of the moft merciful God!

The reprefentation which Ripaud formerly made is perfectly well known to your Highnefs, as it is alfo to us; and the ftatement now made by Aubaine, on Friday the 10th of the month Shumfee of the year Sauz, 1225 from the birth of Mahomed, in direct oppofition to that of Ripaud, is well known to your Highnefs. From firft to laft, the language of this man has been that of felf-intereft and falfehood, nothing has refulted from this bufinefs, and nothing elfe will come of it. From the erroneous ftatements of this fcoundrel the ftrongeft doubts have arifen, and even his requeft for permiffion to go a hunting to the diftance of eight or ten cofs is very fufpicious. When fo much chicane, coveteoufnefs of money, artifice and deceit are apparent in that fhort diftance, what may not be expected in fo long a voyage, with the *moallims (navigators or mates)* his affociates? The tranfacting of affairs of fuch vaft importance through the medium of fuch a low fellow tends to throw difcredit on the tranfaction. It is hoped, that your Highnefs will procure *moallims* of a better defcription, and that your Highnefs, after procuring authentic intelligence of the ftate of the war &c. between the French and the Englifh, will difpatch them at the firft of the feafon. If thefe doubts and fufpicions had not occurred in this bufinefs, nothing could have been better—With refpect to the conqueft of Nizam Alli's country, pleafe God, at a proper opportunity you muft fo manage, that it may fall into your hands with the utmoft facility, and alfo that the other two powers (literally *perfons*) may be made to repent (their defigns): the queftion depends upon the union of the three powers.* When a new dominion fhall come into your Highnefs's poffeffion, although the other two powers *(Nau Kuffaun)* fhould unite, yet, through the fpiritual aid of the religion of the Holy Prophet, the chaftifement of thofe two powers may be effected with a fuitable force, agreeably to your Highnefs's wifhes. The troops of two powers cannot exceed thofe of three. By the favor of God, the troops of two powers are at your command (literally *in your poffeffion*); the chaftifement of thofe two † difgraceful powers will certainly be completely effected. The object of this ftate will probably be much better effected at a feafon of opportunity, than by relying upon the agency of this compound of air and water *(meaning Ripaud)*. To write more would be to tranfgrefs the bounds of refpect. Written on the 11th of the month Ahmedy of the year Sauz, 1225 from the birth of Mahomed *(anfwering to 8th March 1797)*. (Signed) The reprefentation of the five departments of government.

* *The word in the original is* Nau-Kuffaun; Kuffaun *fignifies* perfons, *and the addition of the privative,* Nau, *conveys the fignification of* worthlefs: *the Englifh, the Nizam, and the Marhattas are defigned by the expreffion.*

† *The term in the original is* yellow-faced, *an expreffion of contempt, and apparently applied to the Englifh and Marhattas.*

After

After two blank leaves in the memorandum book, occurs the following in Tippoo Sultaun's hand-writing.

In the name of the most merciful God!.

Article 1st.—On the 5th of the month Ahmedy of the year Sauz, 1225 from the birth of Mahomed, answering to Sunday the 4th of the month of Showaul, *(corresponding with the 2d April, 1797,)* after the 8th hour of the day, *(about 9 o'clock, A. M.)* at the hour Kummer, and when the sun entered Taurus, the following propositions from the Khoodadaud Sirkar, comprized in five articles, were made to the French Nation, through François Ripaud, a Frenchman, and caused to be taken down in writing by him. Before the propositions *(were taken down),* François Ripaud, of his own accord standing up, took an oath upon the insignia of his Nation, (*cockade*) which he had planted in his hat, and kissed it.

After a blank leaf in the memorandum book, the following article is inserted.

Article 1st.—Let friendship be so firmly established by oath and engagement between the Khoodadaud Sirkar and the Nation of that Sirkar, and the French Nation, as long as the sun and moon shall endure, that the conduct of their respective subjects (literally *menial servants)* may not be able to impair it. If, (which God forbid,) any disturbance be excited by their subjects, (literally *servants)* no offence must be taken by the King and the Sirdars of the French Nation, but the affair must be adjusted, and an accommodation be effected, by correspondence and personal negociation.

Article 2.—The French have from the first had it in contemplation to expel the English from Hindustan; and because of the amity subsisting between me and the French, the English united with themselves Nizam Alli Khaun and the Marhattas, attacked the country of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and subjected me to vast losses. These cirumstances are fully known to the French Nation. It is therefore written, that the French Nation should satisfy the mind of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, in order that the enemy of the French be expelled from India. The plan of this war as it may be concerted in Europe, to be, in the first instance, communicated to the Khoodadaud Sircar, and to be adjusted conformably to its demands. The particulars of this affair will appear from the third article.

Article 3.—French soldiers as far as 10,000; and Negroes, *(Hubshee)* as far as 30,000, to be landed. Ships of war suitable to the number of troops to be in attendance at sea, until the conclusion of the war. Whatever warlike articles may be wanted shall be supplied by the Khoodadaud Sirkar. After the conquest and partition of the country, the French to be charged with their share of the expence. The French commander and his army to be under the orders of the Khoodadaud Sirkar in all military operations, halts and marches. The French army to land at the fort of Mirjaun, in the country of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, situated near Goa, which extends as far as the great river, (*Khauree*), and affording effectual aid, bring the fortress of Goa into the possession of the Khoodadaud Sirkar. The fortress of Bombay shall be made over to the French. * The army of the Sirkar to proceed from Goa to Madras, taking the forts in the way; and as far as Masulipatam to be accompanied by the French force. From Masulipatam, an army, composed of 40,000 foot and 40,000 horse, under the command of trusty officers of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, to be sent, with a French force, and accompanied by French officers, against Bengal.

Article 4th.—The whole of the English territorial possessions in Hindustan shall be reduced. Half of the country, and the forts and stores, shall be taken by the Sirkar, and the other half made over to the French Sirdar. After making over to the French Sirdar the half of the territory and forts belonging to the English, the expence of all the supplies furnished by the Khoodadaud Sirkar to the French army shall be made good by the said Sirdar. The partition of the country and forts of the English shall thus be made. The country and forts of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, which the English wrested from it four or five years ago, are not to be included in the partition: the fortress of Goa shall be possessed by the Khoodadaud Sirkar;

* *The expression is* Sowauree Khauss, *which implies Tippoo Sultaun's army commanded by him in person.*

and

and that of Bombay ſhall be left to the French.—*N. B. In the original of this article there are many alterations and amendments.*

Article 5th.—If any power (*Sirdar*) in this country ſhall aſſiſt the Engliſh, both parties, that is, the French and the Khoodadaud Sirkar, ſhall join to puniſh ſuch enemy: and, in the ſame manner, if any one ſhall commit hoſtilities againſt the French army, the latter ſhall be ſupported by that of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, without any expence to the French.

The fort of Cheenaputtun (Madras) to be taken in concert, and to be delivered up with all its ſtores to the French. That fort muſt be razed, and the fort of Pondicherry, muſt be repaired. In like manner, if any one ſhall attack the Khoodadaud Sirkar, the French ſhall be prepared to puniſh him, under the orders of the Khoodadaud Sirkar.

Article 4th.—As long as the ſun and moon ſhall retain their courſe, the French Nation muſt conſider the enemies of the Khoodadaud Sirkar as their own enemies, and in like manner the enemies of the French Nation ſhall be conſidered as the enemies of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and both parties muſt join in puniſhing and repulſing them.

N. B. The original of the foregoing articles ſeems to be the rough draft of thoſe which appear in a more perfect and connected form in No. 10.

Proposition.—From the tenor of Ripaud's diſcourſe, it would appear, that he did not come of his own accord, but that his ſuperiors ſent him to aſcertain how the Khoodadaud Sirkar is affected towards the French nation; but now, on Friday the 10th of the month Ahmedy, and the ninth of the month Kummeree (*or it may mean the lunar month*) of the year Sauz, 1225 from the birth of Mahommed, it appears from the declarations of the European, Aubaine, an aſſociate of Ripaud's, made before the ſix departments of the government, that Ripaud is an inhabitant of Bourbon; that having taken a merchant ſhip, they came out to plunder the ſhips of the Engliſh; that neither is ſervant to the other, but that they ſhare in common. The ſending of the four Sirdars of the Khoodadaud Sirkar therefore, on a deputation to the French nation, is my own act, and the publicity of this would be productive of diſturbance. However, if (we) lay hands on the dominions (literally *houſe*) of Nizam Ally, the other two infidels (*meaning it is ſuppoſed the Engliſh and Marhattas*) would ſtill unite: Is it or is it not beſt to depute the four Sirdars to the French Nation? Commit to writing what is adviſeable on this head. Dated as above.

N. B. This propoſition would appear to be addreſſed as a Quere to the Departments.

Article 5th.—Four perſons holding offices under the Khoodadaud Sirkar are veſted with full powers, and ſent to negotiate friendſhip between the two parties. If they (*the French*) are diſpoſed to eſtabliſh friendſhip, and form alliance with the Khoodadaud Sirkar, let them ſatisfy the minds of the ſaid four Sirdars by oath and engagement, and let the French alſo ſatisfy their own minds by taking oath and engagement from *them*; and having thus adjuſted the concerns of both parties, and eſtabliſhed mutual friendſhip, let them ſpeedily ſend an army; and let three of the ſaid Sirdars be ſent, with two French Sirdars, on a ſhip of war to Europe, to negotiate with the French Nation; and the other Sirdar be ſent, with the officers of the French army, to this quarter. Pleaſe God, the intereſt and ſatisfaction of both parties will by theſe means be promoted, and the enemy of the French Nation be effectually exterminated.

A True Tranſlation,

N. B. EDMONSTONE, P. T. to the Government.

No. 9.

No. 9.

Tranſlation of queries, by the perſons appointed by the late Tippoo Sultaun to proceed on an embaſſy to the Iſle of France, with anſwers to the ſame.

The queries in the original manuſcript are in the hand-writing of Mirza Bauker, (who was killed at the battle of Malavelly) and the anſwer in the hand-writing of Mohummud Rezza, (the Binky Nabob.)

* In the name of the moſt merciful God!
O Protector!

Question from Mirza Bauker, Meer Yoofuf Alli, Huſſun Alli, and Meer Ghoolaum Alli, to the Six Departments of the Khoodadaud Government.

" Are we, whom you are about to depute to adjuſt the concerns of the government, to be " veſted with full powers with regard to all the points comprized in the five articles, or to " be ſubject to orders? let us be informed explicitly."

Answer from all the members of the Six Departments of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, to the exception of Ghoollaum Alli, the Suddoor. " You are veſted with full powers with regard to " all the points comprized in the five articles."

Answer from Ghoollaum Alli, the Suddoor. " To the exception of engagements; you " are veſted with full powers with regard to all other political points."

Question the ſecond. " Conformably to our inſtructions after our arrival at the Mauri- " tius, we ſhall make the following propoſition to the French Sirdars: That they ſatisfy our " minds by oath and by formal engagements, while we do the ſame, with reſpect to them; " That they then ſend an army accompanied by one of us to the country of the Khooda- " daud Sirkar, while the remaining three proceed accompanied by two Sirdars of their Nation " to Europe, for the purpoſe of adjuſting matters and ſatisfying our minds. Should the Sir- " dars at the Mauritius on being made acquainted with this propoſition anſwer, that they are " but ſervants, and with reſpect to military co-operation, have only authority to attend with- " out heſitation, if our Sovereign require it, but are not at liberty to enter into formal engage- " ments with us, although when arrived at the Preſence, they will in perſon enter into for- " mal engagements and attach themſelves to his Highneſs's ſervice and obey his commands: " in ſuch caſe what are we to do?"

Anſwer from all the members of the Six Departments of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, excepting Ghoolaum Alli, Meer Suddoor. " If the Sirdars of the Mauritius ſhould object to enter into " formal engagements, you muſt endeavour by every device in your power to induce them; if, " however, they ſhould ſtill perſiſt in refuſing, you muſt of neceſſity give way, and not inſiſt " upon that point."

Answer from Ghoolaum Alli, the Suddoor. " Unleſs they enter into formal engagements, " you ſhould not bring an army."

Question the Third. " After the refuſal of the Sirdars at the Mauritius to enter into for- " mal engagements, ſhall we, or ſhall we not, proceed to Europe?"

Answer unanimouſly from all the Six Departments of the Khoodadaud Sirkar. " You muſt " uſe due exertions to obtain a formal engagement; ſhould they however, at length not con- " ſent, you ſhould proceed to Europe."

Question the Fourth. " After our arrival in Europe, if the managers there ſhould like- " wiſe refuſe to enter into engagements, what are we to do?"

Anſwer unanimouſly from all the Six Departments of the Khoodadaud Sirkar. " You will " leave unemployed no exertions to obtain formal engagements; if, however, they abſolutely

* *This invocation is in the hand-writing of Tippoo Sultaun.*

" will

" will not consent, you will obtain from them friendly addresses and return. If you find no " alternative, setting aside the formal obligation, you will obtain from the Ministers a counter" part of the agreement consisting of five articles, and parting, upon good terms, set out for " the Presence."

On the back of the original,
Oh Protector!

A True Translation,
N. B. EDMONSTONE,
P. T. to the Govt.

No. 10.

THE original of the following memorandum and the five articles annexed to it is in the hand-writing of the late Tippoo Sultaun; the drafts of letters to the Executive Directory, &c. in the hand-writing of Hubbeeb-oolla, the Sultaun's head Moonshy; and the remainder, in that of Mohummud Rezza (otherwise called the Binky Nabob). The whole is upon red coloured paper.

In the name of the most merciful God!

On the 5th of the month Ahmedy of the year Sauz, 1225 from the birth of Mahomed, answering to the 4th of Showaul, (corresponding with the 2d April 1797) the propositions from the Khoodadaud Sirkar were made to the French Nation, through François Ripaud an European; and letters were caused to be written with his hand to the Nation, and forwarded by Mirza Baukir, Meer Meeraun; Hussun Alli, Mullick-oo-Toojar; Meer Ghoolaum Alli, Meer Yem; and Meer Yoosuf Alli, Meer Assoff; together with letters from the Presence; by the favour of God, they will arrive in safety. Before the proposition was declared, the said François Ripaud, of his own accord standing up, took the oath of his Nation, and kissed the National Cockade which he wears in his hat. Then the five articles here under particularized were caused to be written. A copy of the Hookumnaumeh *(or paper of instructions)* to all the four persons is also inserted here under.

Article 1st.—That friendship between the Khoodadaud Sirkar and the Nation of the Khoodadaud Sirkar and the French Nation be so firmly established by oath and engagement as long as the sun and moon shall hold their course, that no interruption in it may ever take place. If, (which God forbid!) any difference in word or deed should occur among individuals of the class of servants, in any transaction, no offence to enter into the minds of the *(contracting)* parties, but the affair to be cleared up by correspondence and personal negotiation. The French officers *(sirdars)* to be obedient *(to the Sirkar)*.

Article 2d.—Owing to *(my)* connection with the French, the English, uniting to themselves the Mahrattas and Nizam Alli Khan, came against the dominions of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, took *(from me)* three crores and thirty lacs in specie, and half *(my)* country, and otherwise occasioned *(me)* heavy losses. All these circumstances are fully known to the French Nation. Moreover, the French Nation had it at heart to expel the English from Hindustan; it is therefore written, that the French Nation should afford perfect assurance to the Khoodadaud Sirkar, so that their enemy may be driven out of India. Whenever the question of concluding a peace *(with the English)* may be agitated in Europe, information to be given in the first instance to the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and the question to be decided, with a due conformity to the demands of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, by mutual concert. To the exception of the country lately wrested from the Khoodadaud Sirkar, all the rest of the British territorial possessions to be equally divided; and in the same manner, such of the ships, islands and ports belonging to the English and the Portuguese as may fall into *(our)* hands, together with all stores *(serinjaum)* and effects, to be equally divided.

Article 3d.

ARTICLE 3d.—As far as 10,000 soldiers, 30,000 negroes (*Hubshee*), &c. to be landed; and ships of war, in proportion to the number of troops, to be in attendance at sea until the conclusion of the war. Whatever money, military stores, and grain may be required, shall be provided by the Khoodadaud Sirkar, as shall also carriage, horses, and bullocks. After the conquest and partition of the country and forts, accounts shall be settled with the French for the money that may have been expended. The French officers and their troops to be subject to the orders of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, with respect to engaging, marching and halting. The French army to land at the fort of Mirjaun, which is in the country of the Khoodadaud Sirkar and in the neighbourhood of Goa, which extends to the large river (*K,bauree*); to co-operate effectually, and bring the fort of Goa into the possession of the Sirkar; after the taking of the fort of Bombay, it shall be made over to the French. The army of the Sirkar to proceed from Goa to Madras, and taking the forts in the way, advance as far as Masulipatam with the French army accompanying. From thence an officer belonging to the Sirkar, with 40,000 horse and 40,000 infantry, shall be dispatched, jointly with a French officer and a French force, to reduce the province of Bengal, and the one shall upon all occasions support the other in its operations.

ARTICLE 4th.—Should any power (literally *sirdar*) in this country enter into hostilities against the Khoodadaud Sirkar, both parties shall join to punish that power. As long as the sun and moon retain their course, the French Nation shall consider the enemies of the Khoodadaud Sirkar as their own; and in like manner, the enemies of the French shall be considered as the enemies of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and both parties shall unite to chastise and repel them.

ARTICLE 5th.—Four persons holding offices under the government of the Khoodadaud Sirkar have been vested with powers, and sent to negotiate an alliance of friendship between the two parties. If the French are desirous of establishing friendship and alliance with the Khoodadaud Sirkar, let them satisfy the Sirdars abovementioned, by oath and engagements; and in the same manner, let the French satisfy themselves also, by requiring an oath and engagements from those Sirdars; and having adjusted the affairs of both parties and cemented mutual friendship, let them speedily send an army; and let them dispatch to Europe on a ship of war, three of the Sirdars of the Khoodadaud Sirkar with two of the French, to carry on the negotiation; and let the other Sirdar be sent back to this quarter with the French officers and troops. Please God, by this arrangement the interests and satisfaction of both parties will be promoted, and the enemy of the French Nation will be completely exterminated. On the 5th of the month Ahmedy in the year Sauz, 1225 from the birth of Mahomed, corresponding with Sunday the fourth of the month of Showaul, (answering to the 2d of April 1797) after the 8th hour of the day, in the hour *Kummer*, and when the sun entered Taurus, these propositions were written.

Here follow drafts of the five Letters from Tippoo Sultaun, to the French Legislature in France, and at the Mauritius, of which Translations appear in No. 13, addressed—Au Pouvoir Executif—Au Representans du Peuple, *(at the Mauritius.)*—General Citoyen Mangalon,—Citoyen Sercey, Amiral de Mer de la Republique,—Citoyen Malartic, Gouverneur General de L'Isle de France et de la Reunion.

Then follows a Memorandum of the form of Address, &c. &c.

N. B. *The above drafts of Letters are in the hand-writing of Hubbeeb Oolla, Tippoo Sultaun's Head Moonshee.*

COPY of the Instructions addressed to Mirza Baukir, Meer Yoosuf Alli, Meer Ghoolaum Alli, and Hussun Alli.

HAVING appointed you four to carry on a negociation between the Khoodadaud Sirkar and the French Nation, you have been empowered to agitate the five articles annexed to this. Considering yourselves fortunate in obtaining so important an employment, let your conduct

duct be conformable to the commands of God, and of his messenger; and keeping engraved on your minds the engagement to which you bound yourselves in the Aksah mosque, make them the rule of your actions upon all occasions. According to the sacred writing, " Be obe- " dient to God, and to his messenger, and to those to whom obedience is due by you," to obey a prince of the faith, is a duty. To fulfil this duty of obedience, four things, the initial letter of which is Z, must not be coveted, viz, Zun, (*woman*) Zeest, (*life*) Zurr, (*money*) and Zemeen. (*land*)— God defend us! The undue coveting of these four things reduces a man to the nature of those three things, of which the initial letter is a K.--- Kaufer, (*infidels*) Kerauz, (*Swine*) and Kulb, (*dogs*) which are for certain impure, and are brothers in filthiness. Thus is it summarily recorded in books—" Infidels and all their brethren; Dogs and all their tribe; Swine and all their race; are equally impure". The fidelity which is to be practiced, is of four kinds" —First, the fidelity of the eyes; that is, if you see any one injuring the Sirkar, you prevent him. Secondly, the fidelity of the ears; that is, if you hear any one utter expressions repugnant to loyalty, (*or fidelity*) you immediately reprimand him as far as lays in your power, and without disguise, state the case to the Presence, or to some officer of Government. The third, is the fidelity of the tongue; that is, to utter the expressions of loyalty, of praise and gratitude, to recommend and to shew the example of loyalty to others, and as long as the organs of speech are left you, to employ them for the service of the Sirkar. The fourth fidelity, is that of the hand; which imports that you are to employ it in the service of the Sirkar in every way, whether by writing, or by carrying the sword and the musquet against the Enemy. In short, all the faculties of the eyes, the ears, the tongue, and the hand must be called into action, and upon all occasions, considering that God and his messenger, who know and see all things, are ever present, you should act accordingly. The Most High hath said, " I know the secret emotions of the heart of man: I am ever present with him."—Again it occurs in the HUDDEES, (*traditional sayings of the prophet*) " The giver and receiver of bribes shall both enter into " hell "— You must not in the first instance, give yourselves out as being employed in an Ambassadorial capacity, but conduct the concerns of the Khoodadaud Sirkar with the utmost secrecy. You must profess yourselves to be merchants. On your arrival at the Mauritius, you must send some persons of respectability, with the European Aubaine, and one or two Dob'haussees, (*interpreters*) with a message to the five Sirdars at the Mauritius, purporting that you are merchants of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and are come to sell your merchandize; if they will permit you, and allow you to hire a house, (as you have come a long voyage,) you will repose yourselves a while, and then proceed to dispose of your effects. You must enjoin the European Aubaine, not to communicate the secret to any one, except the five Sirdars.

The names of the five Sirdars are as follows:

There are two persons possessing the General Controul of Affairs: their designation is " *Au Representants du Peuple.*"

The name of the Commander in Chief in Hindustan who has come out with that appointment is " *General Citoyen Mangalon.*"—

The name and designation of the Commander of the French Navy are, " *Citoyen Sercey, Amiral de Mer de la Republique.*"

The name and designation of the Chief of the Mauritius are, " *Citoyen Malartic, Governeur " General de l'Isle de France et de la Reunion.*"

Having communicated to them your arrival and heard what they have to say, you will tell them, that they must, by no means pay you the compliment of going themselves, or of sending persons to meet you, nor shew open marks of friendship towards the Khoodadaud Sirkar, nor outwardly shew you any attention, in order that your mission may not become public. That after your landing, wheresoever they may assemble in private and send for you, you will wait upon them unattended, and communicate the sentiments of friendship. What is meant is this; that you four should meet the above mentioned Sirdars privately; that you should in the first instance offer compliments on the part of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, make enquiries after their health, and confine your discourse to general professions of friendship.

ſhip. Of the five Perſian and five French letters which are entruſted to your care, you are to keep one in the Perſian, and another in the French language, addreſſed to the five Sirdars in Europe (*the Directory*) in depoſit; with reſpect to the remaining four Perſian and four French letters, addreſſed to the Sirdars of Mauritius, (in the latter of which all particulars are contained) you will, in the firſt inſtance, leave the French letters in depoſit in the ſhip, and without delivering them only carry with you the four Perſian letters, and at your meeting with the five Sirdars, riſe up and deliver to them the letters according to their reſpective addreſſes with your own hands. You muſt firſt find out in the courſe of converſation, how far they are conſtant to their friendſhip with the Khoodadaud Sirkar: That you will completely aſcertain, and then at a private conference, you will with your own hands, deliver the four French letters reſpectively, into the hands of the Sirdars, and adapt your diſcourſe ſo as to flatter them, and promote the ſucceſs of the object of your miſſion. It is a known ſaying, " The pleaſed labourer ſucceeds in his undertaking." You will alſo ſtate, that on account of the ſecrecy of your miſſion, jewels and khelauts, (*or honorary dreſſes,*) &c. tokens of friendſhip have not been ſent on the part of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, but that, pleaſe God, when a meeting takes place with the Preſence, which through the divine favor will ſoon happen, every mark of favor and indulgence will be ſhewn; ſuch are the friendly ſentiments which you muſt expreſs—In ſhort, you muſt in private with the five Sirdars, aſcertain their diſpoſition; that is to ſay, aſcertain from the tenor of their diſcourſe, if they are deſirous of cultivating friendſhip with the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and are inclined to ſend an army to the Calicut quarter, or to the coaſt belonging to the Khoodadaud Sirkar. After aſcertaining this, you will propoſe to them, that both parties ſhould mutually ratify their aſſurances according to their reſpective tenets, and join with one heart to exterminate the enemy. If they ſhould agree to ſend back with you an army under the command a Sirdar, and ſhould bind themſelves to you by oath and engagements, you will in the ſame manner give them aſſurances under oath and engagement. Should they (which God forbid!) merely agree to ſend an army, but refuſe to bind themſelves by formal engagements, you are not to ſtand upon this point; but in that caſe, you muſt have the five articles of agreement drawn up in the French language and deliver the ſame to them, receiving from them a counterpart; and ſending Meer Yooſuf Alli with the troops, the remaining three of you are to embark with the two (*French*) Sirdars, whom they will nominate for the purpoſe, on board one of their ſhips, and proceed to France; and by the favor of God being arrived at the place of your deſtination, you will cauſe thoſe two Sirdars to write notice of your arrival to the Miniſters, and proceeding into their country with the utmoſt poſſible ſecrecy, you will meet the five conſtituted Sirdars of that country, who are called Pouvoir Executif. After compliments and expreſſions of regard, you will privately ſtate to them, that by the favor of God, the bonds of friendſhip between the Khoodadaud Sirkar and the French Nation have very long been daily acquiring ſtrength, as is well known to them. That they are not ignorant, that the enmity of their enemies towards the Khoodadaud Sirkar originated in the deputation of the Ambaſſadors from the Khoodadaud Sirkar to France, which formerly took place. That the ſum of my deſire is, that as long as the ſun and moon ſhall endure, our mutual friendſhip may remain and encreaſe daily. Pleaſe God, you will effect the complete ſatisfaction of both parties, and employ your endeavours to the encreaſe of friendſhip. You will explain to them in detail the five Articles which have been committed to writing. You are well wiſhers and faithful ſervants to the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and you wiſh well to the votaries of the faith: exerting your zeal therefore to the utmoſt, you muſt make your court to them by the moſt impreſſive and flattering language, and by the expreſſions of perfect cordiality. You muſt perſuade them to act according to the five articles which you are empowered to negotiate, and to execute mutual engagements to that effect, agreeably to the reſpective tenets of the parties: and cauſing them to draw out a treaty (*or engagement*) accordingly, make them ſign, ſeal, and deliver the ſame. You will alſo draw up and deliver a treaty (*or engagement*) in the ſame terms, and engage that a like inſtrument ſhall be ſigned and ſealed by the Preſence, and delivered to their Sirdars (*meaning, it is to be ſuppoſed, thoſe of their Nation in India*).

Having thus entered into engagements, you will bring with you the troops, &c. together with

with the ſhips of war as ſpecified in the five articles, as alſo Arzees (*addreſſes*) from them to the Preſence, and letters of injunction to the Sirdars of the French Nation who are arrived in this quarter, requiring them to pay obedience to the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and to receive the engagement to be executed under my ſeal and ſignature. Should there be any appearance of a ceſſation of hoſtilities between the contending parties in Europe, you will require them to ſtipulate for the reſtitution of that half of the country, and of the three crores and thirty lacs of rupees, which their enemy wreſted from me, becauſe of my attachment to their Nation— This requiſition you will couch in proper terms.

After your arrival at the Mauritius, when you ſhall have aſcertained from the diſcourſe of the Sirdars of the French Nation, (*at that place*) that they are diſpoſed to cement the friendſhip ſubſiſting between that Nation and the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and that they are determined to join in extirpating the enemy, and that ſuch alſo is the diſpoſition of thoſe in Europe, and when they ſhall have agreed with earneſt cordiality to ſend a ſhip with you, and a confidential perſon, (*to Europe*) then you may proceed.

Should you however, (which God forbid!) find them averſe to the alliance between the Khoodadaud Sirkar and the French Nation, you will confine theſe ſecret points to your own breaſts, and ſtating yourſelves to have come merely upon a trading concern, all four of you, in concert with the Meer Beher, Komaul oo Deen, will draw up a ſtatement of facts, neither omitting, nor adding, a ſingle circumſtance, affix thereto your ſeals and ſignatures, depoſit it in a cheſt, and repair to the Preſence.

If the European navigators who accompany you ſhould not conſent to return with you, you muſt entertain and bring others.

Ten cannon-founders, ten ſhip-builders, ten manufacturers of China ware, ten glaſs and mirror-makers, ten makers of ſhip-blocks (literally *wheels*), and wheels (*or engines*) for raiſing water and other kinds of wheel work, and workmen verſed in fine gold plating, are required in the Khoodadaud Sirkar. You will ſtate to the French Sirdars, that they are to conſider the deſire to manufacture theſe articles as ariſing from the friendſhip and attachment of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and as a means of promoting their intereſts, and to requeſt that they will therefore ſend ten artificers of each ſort. After obtaining theſe people, you will fix ſuitable wages for them before you leave the place, giving them alſo ſomething in advance; and after their embarkation you will give them an allowance of proviſions (literally *grain*) on the part of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and tranſport them hither. Pleaſe God, after your return to the Preſence, you will deliver up theſe inſtructions.

On the 5th of the month Ahmedy of the year Sauz, 1225 from the birth of Mahomed, anſwering to Sunday, the 4th of the month Showaul, (*correſponding with 2d April,* 1797) at the 8th hour of the day (*about 9 o'clock, A. M.*) at the hour Kummer, and the entrance of the ſun into the ſign Taurus, the original of theſe inſtructions was written by the hand of Syud Mohummed Meer Aſſof—This copy is written in the hand of Mohummed Reza, Meer Meeraun.

Supplemental Instructions.

Whatever propoſitions the French Sirdars may make to you, you are to take them down in writing with your own hands, and tell them, that pleaſe God, you will give an anſwer on the following day. You will then return home, and all four of you aſſembling in private, you will conſult together upon the anſwer to be given; and having determined upon it, you are to commit it to writing, and all four having ſigned it, you are to depoſit it in a cheſt; and the anſwer, in conformity to the terms of it, is to be verbally delivered by Mirza Baukir, all the reſt ſitting by and liſtening. Should Mirza Baukir make any miſtake in delivering the anſwer, the reſt are to prompt him.

You muſt all of you ſtudy the French language, but none of you muſt converſe with the French Sirdars in French. You are to ſpeak through an interpreter; yet if the interpreter ſhould miſtake a word or two, you will ſet him right in French. Excepting however one or two words, none of you four muſt hold any converſe in the French language, becauſe, while an

interpreter

interpreter is employed, they [*the Sirdars*] cannot tell whether you say any thing more or less; whereas if the French Sirdars say any thing more or less, you, knowing the language, will detect it. You must make yourselves appear ignorant of their language, whereby you will be able to learn their real sentiments, while they consult together upon the various subjects that come before them.

As there are no clove or nutmeg trees in the Khoodadaud Sirkar, you are directed to desire the Sirdars at the Mauritius to fill some boxes with seeds, and also to send some plants by the ships.

You will commit to paper all circumstances respecting the negotiation at the Mauritius, and forward the account to the Presence by a French ship before you proceed on your voyage.

The sacred command is issued to Mirza Baukir, Hussun Alli, Meer Yoosuf Alli, and Meer Ghoolaum Alli, that provided they are successful, that is to say, provided they obtain formal engagements from the leaders of the French Nation, it matters not though they expend from one Imaumee to five Lacks; *still* however, on condition that the engagements take place.

A True Translation,
N. B. EDMONSTONE,
P. T. to the Government.

No. 11.

The original of this number is in the hand-writing of Hubbeeb Oollah, the late Tippoo Sultaun's Head Moonshee.

Copy of the fictitious Hookum-naumeh (*or instructions*) addressed to Mirza Mohummud Baukir, Meer Yoosuf Alli, Meer Ghoolam Alli, and Meer Hussun Alli.

It is hoped that, attended by the divine protection, you will reach Jemaulabad, and thence, Koriaul, (*Mangalore*) and through the aid of Providence, embarking with your baggage on board the ship Assud Ellauhee, set out towards the place of destination. Immediately on your arrival at Koriaul, you will load on the ship black pepper, to the amount of 15 or 20,000 pagodas, together with four months provisions and water for your people. Among the fifteen men belonging to Ripaud the Frenchman, who came here for service, there are two navigators, by name Maçon and Aubaine; to these persons you will assign a proper monthly salary, and appoint them to the duty of navigators on board the ship; you will also place with them, in the same capacity and for the purpose of instruction, the three Mussulman navigators, by name Abdool Kurreem, Moosa, and Fukkeer Mohummud.—Two large and eight small volumes upon the subject of navigation are entrusted to you; the French must be translated into Persian, and they (*or you*) and the other navigators and Sirdars must make themselves masters of the art; you must also calculate the ship's progress. For the fifteen Christians who would not take service, you must supply provisions on the Sirkar's account, and causing them to embark with you, land them at the island. One or two men among them who are versed in navigation you must also join with the other navigators; should there not be room enough for all the men sent with you, you will leave behind such as you think proper, and take with you the rest. You must dispose of the pepper at a good price and bring the cash with you; you are appointed to conduct this commercial expedition, and the pepper, together with the ship Assud Ellauhee, are given into the protection of the All-Merciful, and into your charge. Wherever you expect to be able to dispose of the pepper to advantage, you must carry it there and sell it accordingly. It is also ordered, that the ship's bottoms should be coppered, and therefore you are to touch at any island where ship's bottoms are coppered, and paying a proper price get it done.—Meer Komaul-oo-Deen, Meer Behr, also understands the science of navigation.

From

Copy of the Ship's Pass.

From a ſenſe of original and innate fraternity and regard, it is repreſented to the reſpectable Governors on the ſea coaſts, on the part of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, that ſhould Mirza Mohummud Baukir, &c. merchants by profeſſion, arrive at any of your ports for the purpoſes of trade, it will be conſiſtent with friendſhip and benevolence in you, to ſhew them all that attention, hoſpitality and reſpect which is the laudable practice of men of liberal minds, and enabling them, if occaſion ſhould require, to purchaſe grain, &c. articles at a reaſonable rate, facilitate their departure, and ſhew them every degree of favor.

On the back of the original,
Copy of the fictitious Hookum-naumeh.

A True Tranſlation,
N. B. EDMONSTONE,
Perſian Tranſlator to the Government.

No. 12.

QUESTION propoſed by the Six Departments to citizen François Ripaud, as follows:

Previouſly to the preſent period, (*perſons*) on the part of the Khoodadaud Sirkar went to France for the purpoſe of cultivating the friendſhip of the French Nation, and in conſequence of this the Engliſh became hoſtile to the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and the loſſes which they occaſioned to the Sirkar are well known to the whole French Nation, as well as to yourſelf: the favor and kindneſs ſhewn by the Khoodadaud Sirkar to the French are alſo well known to the whole Nation; yet the peace which the Rajah (*King*) of France concluded with the Rajah (*King*) of England was not even communicated to the Khoodadaud Sirkar. But notwithſtanding this improper proceeding, his Highneſs, regardleſs of the repreſentations of his well wiſhers and thoſe who have grown old in his ſervice, was ſtill diſpoſed to afford his protection and ſupport to the French Nation, and on your repreſentations this countenance has been ſhewn them; we therefore propoſe to you the preſent queſtion, and deſire that you will ſtate what are the actual intentions of the French Nation, if they be certainly known to you, and whether there is, or is not, a proſpect of their ſpeedily carrying their determination into effect.

In the four departments there are four officers of high rank; firſt, the Meer Meeraun, or war miniſter; the ſecond, Meer Yem, the miniſter of marine; the third, Mullick oo Toojar, the ſuperintendant of commerce; the fourth, Meer Aſſoſ, the ſuperintendant of the country (*revenues*). It has been determined to ſend off theſe four officers, that they may repair to the Sirdar (*or chief*) of the French Nation, and by formal engagements on the part of the Khoodadaud Sirkar give confidence and ſatisfaction to the French Nation, at the ſame time receiving from that Nation ſimilar aſſurances confirmed by perſonal engagements and by oath. Will then the Sirdar of the Mauritius, and the Commander of the ſhips, citizen Sercey, Amiral de Mer de La Republique, conſent to this, and will they, or will they not, ſend off the four officers abovementioned immediately to France? If you are well acquainted with the diſpoſitions of your own nation, and the character of their general profeſſions, (*with reſpect to us*) of which you cannot be ignorant, you will apprize us accordingly. Immediately on the arrival of the four officers abovementioned at the Mauritius, will the ſaid Chief repair to this place with a large army or not? Inform us of this. You have already taſted the bounty of the Sirkar, and you may wiſh to enjoy it hereafter; give us therefore a particular account of every thing.

A True Tranſlation,
N. B. EDMONSTONE,
P. T. to the Government.

No. 13.

No. 13.

The following Translation and Abstract are made from the original Persian letters found in the palace of Seringapatam, signed and sealed by Tippoo Sultaun, in a state prepared for dispatch. To account for this circumstance, it is necessary to observe, that the Embassy was first dispatched from Seringapatam in the month of April 1797, when it was composed of Mirza Bauker, Meer Yoosuf Alli, Hussun Alli Khaun, and Meer Gholaum Alli. Before however the Embassy was prepared to depart, the monsoon set in; this occasioned its detention on the Coast until the return of the fair season. In the mean while dissensions and jealousies broke out among the Embassadors, which led to the supersession and recal of Mirza Bauker, and of Gholaum Alli, and to the resignation on the plea of sickness, of Meer Yoosuf Alli. The consequence of these changes was, that the Persian letters and instructions with which the original Embassadors had been charged, were revoked, and others, not materially differing from the former, substituted in their place. The Embassy finally consisted of only two persons, viz. Hussun Alli Khaun and Mahommed Ibrahim Khaun, and did not sail for the Isle of France until the month of October 1797. This is hinted at in the narrative of Hussun Alli (vide No. 18).

Translation of a letter from Tippoo Sultaun to the Executive Directory at Paris.

Form of Address on the cover.

To the perusal of the high and exalted; the magnificent and distinguished in station; the kind refuge of friends; the objects of regard; the gentlemen constituting the Executive Power: Be their regard perpetual!

The address within the letter is in the same terms as on the cover.

The fame of your urbanity, your observance of faith and sincerity, and your regard for the attachment of faithful friends, which is your laudable practice, has reached the ears of your friends, by the representation of citizen François Ripaud. In consequence, the heart of your ancient friend experienced a degree of gladness, not to be described, and the warmth of my esteem suggested to my reflection, that the regard of ancient friends is renewed and redoubled by the sight of each other, and by personal and verbal communication. The impediments to this are however well known, and therefore four Sirdars of high station, are delivered over to the protection of the All-merciful, and duly empowered and sent for the purpose of visiting those sincere, friendly, and faithful persons, and stating points of cordial friendship. I have no doubt these Sirdars will have an opportunity at a time of privacy, fully to lay before you my unreserved sentiments, which I beg you will consider as real. I confidently rely upon you, who are my cordial friends, that you will not neglect any one point of friendship, but that you will duly inspire the minds of both parties with mutual confidence. May the garden of time produce the fruits of your and our wishes!

From the same, addressed in the same form of words as the foregoing, to "Citoyen Malartic, Gouverneur General de l'isle de France et de la Reunion."

This letter is nearly verbatim the same as the foregoing, with the following additional paragraph.

From among those four Sirdars, you will no doubt send back one to this quarter, with the commander (literally *Sirdar*) of the French troops, and send the other three with two French officers (literally *two Sirdars of French troops*) in a ship of war, to Europe, in order to adjust the negotiation.—May the garden of time, &c. (*as before*).

From the same, addressed "Au Representans du Peuple."

Verbatim the same as the foregoing addressed to the Executive Directory.

From-

From the ſame, addreſſed to " General Citoyen Mangalon."
Verbatim the ſame as that to Malartic.

From the ſame, addreſſed to " Citoyen Sercey, Amiral de Mer de la Republique."
Verbatim the ſame as that to Malartic.

A True Tranſlation,
N. B. EDMONSTONE,
P. T. to the Government.

No. 14.

*TRANSLATION of the tranſcript of a letter in the Perſian language, contained in a memorandum book, and purporting to be a verſion from a letter in the French language.**

In the name of the moſt merciful God?

On the 4th of Ahmedy of the year Sauz (*anſwering to the 2d of April,* 1797.)

Salutations of friendſhip on the part of His Majeſty, the Shadow of God, to the Sirdars of the Mauritius, and the French Nation.

You well know the friendſhip which has ſubſiſted with the French Nation, from the time of my late father to the preſent. From the time that the French combination (*this appears to allude to the revolution*) took place, it has been my deſire to make known to you the ſentiments of my heart, but for want of ſome perſon acquainted with your laws and cuſtoms, the communication of my deſires has remained in ſuſpenſe. It has now fortunately happened, that by the arrival of Ripaud, I have learnt all circumſtances of that quarter from his verbal communications. Conceiving the preſent to be a favorable opportunity to confirm our ancient friendſhip, I have determined to renew it in ſuch a manner, that our intereſts being henceforward conſidered as one, my enemies ſhall be conſidered as yours and your enemies as mine; that the moſt inviolable engagements and alliance ſhall be entered into, and that while life remains, this friendly connection ſhould be obſerved. You now ſee the degree and the nature of that friendſhip which I profeſs towards the French Nation; when I receive ſimilar proofs of your ſentiments, I ſhall be diſpoſed to eſtabliſh the ſyſtem of friendſhip above deſcribed. Your friendſhip and your attachment will *then* be proved, when your land and military forces ſhall arrive in this country, and then ſhall I fulfil the promiſe I have above given. The war in which I was ſometime ſince engaged, was entirely owing to my friendſhip with the French Nation. Formerly, when a French force arrived in my dominions, I fulfilled every article which the obligations of friendſhip impoſed upon me. The ſhameleſs, thieving, robbing Engliſh, of themſelves incompetent, leagued with the Mahrattas, and the Mogul, (*the Nizam*) and accompanied by them, attacked me in every quarter. At the very height of the war with the Engliſh, Coſſigny, who had come to me through the intervention of Monſieur Buſſy, was, at his inſtance, induced to abandon me, and Lally, who was in the ſervice of the Sirkar, after embezzling large ſums of money, prepared to withdraw himſelf. This circumſtance coming to my knowledge, I impoſed my commands upon him, and he, in conſequence, was withheld from departing. Notwithſtanding the union ſubſiſting between me and the French, the commander of the French troops abandoned me. In conſequence of which, they (*i.e. the Engliſh and their allies*) forced me to make peace, and wreſted from the Khoodadaud Sirkar three crores and thirty lacks of rupees in ſpecie, and the half of my fineſt provinces, and divided the whole among them. What has happened, has happened: Henceforward it muſt not be ſo. Hereafter when war ſhall be declared againſt your enemies, or peace be concluded, you muſt act in theſe reſpects under my orders,

* *A Copy of the Letter alluded to, in the French language, will be found in Nos. 1 and 2, Diviſion B.*

ders, according to the pleasure of my government and my people. One point of a particular nature, and that must not be forgotten, is this, I and my people are ignorant of the laws and customs of the French Nation, and the latter are equally unacquainted with those of my Sirkar. Should any of the subjects of my Sirkar or of the French Nation, commit any irregularity he must be reprimanded and the adjustment of such cases as they occur is adviseable, in order that no interruption may take place in the friendship of the parties—It is announced to the Sirdars of the French Nation, that in the season of war, they are to be under the orders of the Sirkar; this is a point which the French Nation and the French Sirdars will no doubt approve, for the customs and mode of warfare in this country are distinct. A favorable opportunity now presents itself, and I therefore now communicate to my friends the object which I have at heart; if you shall concur in them, not a trace of the iniquitous English shall remain in the expanse of Hindostan. If at this time a body of your regular Europeans, and free negroes (*literally your new brothers*) whom you have with you, arrive; joined to my troops, they will expel the iniquitous English from Hindustan, and whenever the French troops shall unite with mine to attack the English, the powers of Hindustan will be unable to afford them assistance, because they are engaged in domestic dissensions. It has already been stated that my enemies shall be considered as your enemies and your enemies as mine; they are truly one and the same. You must now be fully apprized of my sentiments, it only remains that you should with the utmost expedition apprize me of yours. Immediately on receipt of what I have written, let me know whether you agree to it or not, but do not engage for any thing which you will not perform. All this is to be ascribed to my attachment to the French Nation. I have retained citizen François Ripaud. Through him I shall be made acquainted with the contents of any letters you may write, and through him I shall write answers. Citizen Ripaud shall want for nothing, but being honored by a situation of importance, he has been retained by me under every circumstance of comfort; his mind has been set at ease on the part of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and he has been retained (*literally sent for*) in order to adjust the concerns, and increase the friendship of the French Nation and the Khoodadaud Sirkar; you on your part also, must write to him in terms calculated to remove his apprehensions, intimating to him, that his continuing with the Khoodadaud Sircar is very right and proper for the promotion of our mutual interests; in the event of your agreeing to what I have written, with a view to cement the foundations of friendship, I now state to you the aid in provisions which I am willing to make for the land and sea forces.

Stipulations in favor of the French Nation, as follows:

Article 1st.—Immediately on the arrival of the french on the coast of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, provisions of all kind, (wine excepted) carriage, &c. and all other necessaries shall be supplied.

Article 2d.—Supplies of provisions, &c. shall be furnished for the land and sea forces, by the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and money shall also be advanced to them.

Article 3d.—Bullocks for the artillery with all their equipments, carriage-bullocks and camels for the baggage of the officers and men, shall be furnished by the Khoodadaud Sirkar.

Article 4th.—To provide palankeens for the higher officers, and horses and tattoos (*a breed of small horses*) for the others.

Article 5th.—During the war, should there happen to be a deficiency of powder, balls, &c. in the French army, it shall be supplied by the Khoodadaud Sirkar.

Article 6th.—Immediately on the arrival of the French troops, I will march in erson with an army to chastise the enemy.

Stipulations on the part of the French to the Khoodadaud Sirkar, as follows:

Article 1st.—The French troops never to act in any thing without the consent of me and my people, nor to disobey my orders on any occasion, but to continue obedient to me.

Article 2d.—The French troops and their officers who are coming hither, to undertake nothing without consulting me.

Art.

ARTICLE 3d.—If any of the officers of the French ſhould excite diſturbance or treachery in the army of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, the circumſtance to be immediately reported to me, the offender to be ſeized and ſent to the commanding officer of the French, to be puniſhed according to their forms; and in like manner ſhould the French diſcover any Sirdar of the Sirkar employed in exciting diſturbance in the French army, let him be ſeized and ſent to me, that he may ſuffer that puniſhment, according to the forms of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, which is abſolutely neceſſary in ſuch caſes, to prevent diſputes between the two armies.

ARTICLE 4th.—After the war, the amount of the expence I may have been at for the French to be repaid me on a fair ſettlement of accounts.

ARTICLE 5th.—All conqueſts and captures of territory, effects, forts, money, articles, grain, ſhips, ſea coaſts, to be equally divided; that is, half ſhall be aſſigned to the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and half to the French.

ARTICLE 6th.—Whatever territory belonging to the Engliſh, be taken under this alliance with the French in conjunction with the troops of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, ſhall be divided, to the exception of that which formerly appertained to the Sirkar.

ARTICLE 7th.—On the reduction of the fortreſs of Goa, it ſhall be retained by the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and in like manner that of Bombay ſhall be aſſigned to the French.

ARTICLE 8th.—All Engliſh and Portugueſe priſoners, male and female, ſhall be allowed the neceſſary daily ſubſiſtence, and be kept in confinement until the concluſion of the war, when they ſhall be ſent out of the territories of the Khoodadaud Sirkar and the French.

ARTICLE 9th.—By the 6th article, all the territory, forts, iſlands, and ports on the ſea coaſt, which may be taken, are to be equally divided. It ſhall depend upon the order of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, given with the knowledge of the French troops, what forts ſhall be garriſoned, and what ſhall be deſtroyed: this point ſhall not depend upon a reference to Europe.

ARTICLE 10th.—As affording the eaſieſt means of effecting the expulſion of the Engliſh and Portugueſe, let me be ſupplied from the Mauritius with from five to ten thouſand Europeans, and from twenty-five to thirty thouſand negroes, &c. trained men.

ARTICLE 11th.—The French troops to diſembark at Suddaſhoo Gurrh, and immediately proceed to reduce Goa: the advantage of taking Goa, will be this; that there will then be a place for the ſhips to remain at, and the troops will be eaſily ſupplied with the neceſſary equipments.

ARTICLE 12th.—After having fully conſidered theſe propoſitions, let me have ſpeedy intelligence, by a ſmall veſſel diſpatched for the purpoſe, whether you will agree to them or not, in order that every thing neceſſary for the troops may be prepared; an European will be ſtationed on the ſea coaſt, to ſend intelligence of the ſhips. Aubaine a European is ſent. Tranſmit me information reſpecting the coming of the troops by his hands, as he is acquainted with my ports.

ARTICLE 13th.—Four perſons in my confidence are now deputed. Of theſe I requeſt you will diſpatch two, upon one of your ſhips to France, accompanied by ſome confidential perſon whom you may ſelect for the purpoſe; the negotiations that are to be carried on in France ſhall be through them. I have entruſted them with a packet addreſſed to the leaders of the French Nation; diſpatch them with this packet. As to the two Sirdars who are directed to bring the troops, you will bring them back with you on one of your ſhips. I beg you will get my ſhip which is now going, coppered, and if that can be done in time, let her return with your ſhip, but if that cannot be, place a commander in her and let her follow.

ARTICLE 14th.—While engaged in attacking the Engliſh and Portugueſe, ſhould the Mahrattas and the Mogul (*Nizam*) aſſiſt them, we muſt chaſtiſe them effectually.

Here follows the draft of the letters with their reſpective forms of Addreſs, of which a Tranſlation appears

appears in No. 13. *A gun is specified to be sent to* General Mangalon, Admiral Sercey, *and* General Malartic.

On the back of the Original.

Copy of the large letter of the Khoodadoud Sirkar, caused to be written in the French language by Ripaud. Written by Syud Mohummed, on the 5th of the month Ahmedy, of the year Sauz, 1225 from the birth of Mahommed.

A true Translation,
N. B. EDMONSTONE,
P. T. to the Government.

No. 15.

THIS memorandum book commences with a rough and incomplete draft of the letters to the French Legislature in France, and at the Mauritius, translations of the originals of which appear in No. 13.

* Heads of Intelligence respecting the country powers.

Intelligence respecting Nizam Alli Khaun.

Nizam Alli Khaun is extremely ill, and at the point of death. He has three or four sons who are inimical to one another. Several of them solicit the protection of the Khoodadaud Sirkar; and he who is particularly attached to the Sirkar, is supported by the Chiefs of that State.

Intelligence respecting the Mahrattas.

The head of the State threw himself from the top of his house and was killed. All the Chiefs are inimical to one another, and upon the point of proceeding to hostilities, and they no longer possess any authority throughout the country. The troops of Zemaun Shah Dooranny have reached Delhi, the capital of the Emperor. He himself is come with them. The Mahratta troops have made their appearance in various places, in the Delhi province, and are continuing to collect. All the Chiefs of Hindustan are disaffected to the Mahrattas on account of their oppressions. There is no doubt they will soon be expelled from that country. The domestic disputes of the two Sirdars (*meaning the Nizam and the Mahrattas*) will certainly prevent either from joining the English. At the desire and instigation of Zemaun Shah, Meerza Amauni (*the late Vizier Assof oo-Dowlah,*) has quarrelled with the English, assembled his army, and is prepared for hostilities against them. The English likewise have assembled their army in Bengal. In the Calicut district, the Rajah of Cotingery has slain in battle near a thousand English soldiers, and three or four thousand native troops, The whole of the Calicut district is rendered disaffected by the oppression and violence of the English. In various places, the inhabitants are in arms, and do not acknowledge the English authority. The Polygars, that is to say, the Chiefs of the Masulipatam, Ellore, and Arcot districts, are also ready to revolt. They have killed and cut off the head of the son of Abdool Wahaub Khaun. In short, now is the moment of opportunity.

Here follows a memorandum of the names and designations of the leading men at the Mauritius, and of the Executive Directory; the same as appears in No. 1.

* *These heads of intelligence will also be found in Nos.* 3 *and* 4, *Division B.*

On

* On the 18th of Koosruvee in the year Sauz, 1225 from the birth of Mahomed, (*answering to the 9th of October* 1797) letters of the same tenor were written to the four persons undermentioned:

Aux Representans—General Mangalon—General Malartic—Amiral Sercey.

The contents as follows:

The circumstances of my cordial and sincere attachment, and the sentiments of my heart, have been personally communicated to Meer Yoosuf Alli, and Citoyen Ripaud, who will represent them to you. I doubt not, you will consider what they may state as genuine and authentic. Believe me to be very anxious, for your speedily communicating the news of your welfare; and the detailed declaration of your friendship, by these two persons. Last year (*when I proposed to send an Embassy*) the season for the sailing of ships was at an end and therefore the departure of the Embassy was postponed. This year I have taken advantage of the early part of the season for that purpose. Be fortune favourable to you! To be written upon silvered paper.

On the back of the Original.
Intelligence.

A True Translation,
N. B. EDMONSTONE,
P. T. to the Government.

No. 16.

TRANSLATION of a letter from Tippoo Sultaun's Ambassadors to the Isle of France, written on their return to Mangalore.

Hussun Ally, and Shaik Ibrahim, after offering their respects at the foot of the Throne, represent as follows:

On Wednesday the 9th of Bahary of the year 1226, from the birth of Mahomed, (*answering to the 26th April*, 1798) we landed in safety with the lascars and other attendants.

The following is an abstract statement of the force sent by Generals Malartic, Sercey, and Mangallon, from Mauritius, to be employed in the service:

Chapuy, General of the Land Forces,	1
Dubuc, General of the Marine,	1
Desmoulins, commandant of the Europeans,	1
Officers of the artillery,	2
Marine Officers,	6
Ship-builders and others,	4
Officers, Captains, Serjeants, and Linguist,	26
European Soldiers,	36
Soldiers of the second description, or half-cast,	22
Total of the persons arrived from Mauritius	99

Exclusive of Monsieur De Bay, the watch-maker, who was sent from the capital (*Seringapatam*) with us, making together 100 persons, agreeably to the muster roll which is dispatched to your Majesty, and from which every thing will appear.

The party, agreeably to the suggestion of their chiefs, were disembarked, and furnished with separate lodgings which had been prepared for them.

* *Vide No.* 15, *of the French correspondence, in which General Malartic acknowledges the receipt of a letter from Tippoo Sultaun of this date.*

Although

Although there was no order from the Presence, for giving a daily batta, [*extra allowance*] or for furnishing subsistance and necessary supplies for the troops which might eventually arrive from Mauritius, yet with a view to satisfy them and set their minds at ease, having consulted with Mirza Mohummed Baukir, and Meer Mohummed Alli, the Assoff of Jemaulabad, we fixed on such rates as appeared to us proper, for the daily allowance of each individual, to have effect until the receipt of orders from the Presence; but the Sirdars or chiefs would not assent to these rates, and they made application for allowances according to a statement of their own.

We, accordingly, considering the circumstances of the time, adopted their own rates, and they will be paid agreeably thereto, until notice be received from the Presence. A copy of the statement fixed by us, with copy also of the memorandum delivered by them, is transmitted to your Majesty, and every thing will appear from them.

May it please your Majesty, the application made by the two Generals, for conveyances for themselves, as well as for their dependants, appears by the memorandum dictated by them, to be as follows:

For the two Generals, two palankeens and two horses.

For the commandant of the troops, 10 officers, 5 captains, 6 serjeants, 1 linguist, 2 chief officers of artillery, and 1 watch-maker, altogether 28 persons, they require 28 horses and 2 palankeens.

May it please your Majesty, the various articles and baggage which accompany them, such as large chests, &c. &c. are very numerous, and extremely bulky and heavy, they may be estimated at nearly the burthen of a thousand men, and at the time of carrying this baggage over the ghauts (*passes*) &c. a still greater number of labourers will be required than heretofore; and by reason of the great weight and bulk of the articles, great delay and tardiness will certainly take place at the different stages. The season too of the rains and for bad roads is approaching and at hand; moreover, it is the time fixed for the departure of the Assofs, Aumildars, and Killahdars, stationed on the road, according to their engagements; and from the borders of Jemaulabad to Astaureh, your Majesty well knows in what a high state of cultivation the land is, the whole extent of the road. Under this circumstance, your Majesty will be pleased to order what you may think proper.

May it please your Majesty, in consequence of the rains, should perchance no halting places be found in the cultivated country, they will require for themselves and their equipage, as the troops accompany them, gundelehs (*the fly of a tent*) and small tents for the chiefs; they also want provisions, goats, fowls, rice, &c.

May it please your Majesty, seven chests, or casks, containing nutmeg and clove trees, &c. which agreeably to your orders, were brought by us from the Mauritius, also require near eighty persons to carry them. It occurred to us, that a considerable time must elapse, before an order could be received from the Presence for the dispatch of the plants; that in the mean time the rains were approaching, whereby they might be exposed to injury, which God forbid; we therefore in preference to every thing else, sent them off under charge of a guard, to take care of them, with a letter, and a particular account of the names of the trees, which we translated from that given by the European, and we gave positive injunctions for their being carried as far as the borders of Jemaulabad, the Assof of which place is Meer Mohummed Ally, by Baigarries, [*persons pressed for public service*] and for their being transported from thence, up the ghauts [*passes*]. Having conveyed them so far, we desired also, that they might be carried on, provided Baigarries could be procured as they proceeded. Under these circumstances, we trust, that lascars and others may be ordered from the Presence, with a view to expedite the conveyance of them, that they may receive no injury from delay.

We have further to represent, that we have dispatched to your Majesty three letters from the Europeans; one from General Chapuy, the second from General Dubuc, who at the time of our landing, gave us one also to be presented to your Majesty, from a person named Monsieur L'Hermite. We also send three memoranda of rates of allowance as fixed by us, and those

which

which the chiefs demand: altogether there are five packets forwarded inclosed in our letter, which we hope will be duly received. In addition to these, a separate account of the battle between the French and English ships, in the roads of Tellicherry, is also transmitted, and every thing will appear from it.

May it please your Majesty, from the day of our departure on board the vessel of that traitor Ripaud, till our arrival at Coriaul, *(Mangalore)* whatever has occurred, and all that we have accomplished in our endeavours to promote the interests of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, will be fully apparent on our arrival at the Presence. One of us being unable to ride on horseback in consequence of the heat of the weather and his suffering much from boils, we trust that through your Majesty's extreme kindness, we shall be favored with a dooly from the Presence.

Dated 14th Behaury of the year 1226 from the birth of Mahomed, *(answering to the 30th of April 1788.)*

A true Translation,
N. B. EDMONSTONE,
P. T. to the Government.

No. 17.

TRANSLATION of the draft of a letter from the late Tippoo Sultaun to Mirza Baukir, &c. at Bangalore.

To Mirza Baukir, Hussun Ally, and Mohummud Ibrahim. Dated the 25th Behaury of the year Shaudaub, 1226 from the birth of Mahomed. [*answering to the 11th of May* 1798.]

Your letter dated the 14th Behaury of the year Shaudaub, 1226 from the birth of Mahomed, [*answering to the 30th April* 1798] dispatched by two camel messengers, has been received, and the contents have been understood.

You state, that Hussun Ally and Mohummud Ibrahim had arrived with the French Sirdars [*or chiefs*] and some European recruits, and the account which you sent, containing the list of their names, and the allowances for their subsistence, has been received.

According to your request, two palankeens and two horses are sent for the two chiefs, and 28 horses for the other persons; a horse is also sent for Mohummud Ibrahim, and you will take the palankeen belonging to the European Ripaud, and having assigned two palankeens to the two European chiefs, and one to Hussun Ally, you will repair to the Presence with the Europeans. For the transportation of their baggage 300 men have been ordered; you will pay them their wages until their arrival at the capital, and making them carry the baggage of the Europeans bring them with you. You will desire the European chiefs to leave their surplus baggage behind them, depositing it in a house, and placing a guard to take care of it, and the remaining necessary articles they will bring with them; by the blessing of God, after their arrival at the Presence, their whole baggage will be sent for: Having fully explained this, you will bring them to the Presence.

An answer to their letters is transmitted accompanying, you will accordingly deliver it to them. They have been informed, that if it be necessary to bring every body with them they will do so; but that if they have any thing particular to communicate, some of their chiefs should repair immediately to the Presence, and leaving the men with the other chiefs, give orders for their proceeding leisurely after them. Should the men be left behind, you will leave with them Komaul Mohummud Mirda, and an hircarrah, for the purpose of providing them with necessaries, and you yourselves will proceed to the Presence with the European chiefs. You will

will cause them to be furnished with such a quantity of provisions as may be proper, by the different aumils [*revenue officers*] of the talooks, and give regular receipts. An order [*rabdarry*] for this purpose has been written, and is transmitted to you. Bearers for three palankeens with three Duffadors, Jeewajee naik, Phenkajee naik, and Goolaul naik, and two Shahaubdar guards, are sent to you.

Your dispatching the boxes containing the trees was perfectly proper, lascars have also been sent from the Presence for the purpose of bringing them on. You will bring the ship-builders who have arrived, to the Presence, as well as the other artificers, and after I shall have seen them, they will be sent back for the purpose of being employed in ship-building.

The letters written by Hussun Ally and Mohummud Ibrahim do not contain any thing respecting their negociations; nor mention where they have been; or from whence they came. We desire you will cause Hussun Ally to write a full account of every thing, from the day of their leaving Jemaulabaud, to the day of their return to that place, containing the occurrences on the voyage, their conferences, the state of the war, and a description of whatever they may have seen, curious, or interesting. Having written all these particulars, you will transmit the narrative to the Presence, that they may not again be called to account.

You will encourage and satisfy the people who have arrived, and bring them to the Presence. In matters of little importance you will be careful not to displease or vex them.

The order (*rabdarry*] for supplying necessaries, which has been sent, is under charge of Komaul Mohummud. Considering what is proper, you will furnish them accordingly, and taking an account of every thing, bring it with you, that the necessary deductions may be granted. You must all three of you write separate arzies, when you have occasion to write.

To the Assof of Jemaulabaud.

You will remain [*at Jemaulabad*] for the purpose of furnishing the necessary articles to the Christians who have arrived; after their departure you will repair to the Presence, and should even the month of Zehijjah have elapsed, it is of no importance.

Endorsement.

Two large mares, twenty-nine horses, and bearers for three palankeens, with three Duffadors, Jeewajee Naik, Phenkajee Naik, and Goolaul Naik, and two Shahaubdar guards, [*are sent*], with Komaul Mohummud, Mirda (*or head*) of messengers, and Narrana and Bursa Naik, hircarrahs.

A True Translation,
N. B. EDMONSTONE,
Persian Translator to the Government.

No. 18.

Translation of the Narrative of the Proceedings of the Ambassadors dispatched by Tippoo Sultaun to the French Islands; from their departure to their return: Written by Hussun Alli, one of the Ambassadors.

The following articles were taken down, agreeably to the dictation of Ripaud, on board the vessel, on the 27th of Zaukree, in the year 1225 from the birth of Mahomed, (*answering to 15th December, 1797*).

It has been ordered by the Sacred Presence, that (*we*) must bring 30,000 horse, and 40,000 infantry, 100 guns and mortars, with their equipments and artillery men, with the French force.

force. Provifions, carriage, conveyance, and military ftorés, fhall be furnifhed by the Khoodadaud Sirkar. This article was not brought forward.

That we fhould forward as great a number of Europeans as we can, together with 20 or 30,000 men of colour, who know their exercife well, and accompanied by experienced officers.

That the Generals who may be fent on their part (*the French*) be mafters of their profeffion, fuch as General Mangalon; and as our King is better verfed in the fyftems of India, the French Generals muft confult with him, and carry on operations againft the enemy in concert with him.

Whatever may be taken in this war from the enemies of our King, and of the Republic, fuch as towns, forts, factories, effects, fhips and veffels, money, &c. or whatever cafh or treafure be taken from nations in fubjection to them, all thefe muft be divided into two (*equal*) parts, onehalf for our King, the other for the Republic; excepting the country of the Khoodadaud Sirkar which the Englifh formerly wrefted from it by force of arms: Such country will be retained by the Sirkar, and they (*the French*) fhall have no fhare in it.

Should the French Republic be defirous of making peace with the Englifh, they are not to conclude fuch peace without our King being comprehended therein; becaufe after the treaty of alliance, the enemies of the Republic will be ftill the enemies of our King, and it would not be confiftent with friendfhip and juftice, not to include him in the peace.

Should any one in the fervice of the Khoodadaud Sirkar enter the French camp and commit any outrage, let him be apprehended and fent to the Prefence, in order that he may be punifhed according to the forms of the Khoodadaud Sirkar; and in the fame manner, fhould any one of the French army enter the camp of our King, and be guilty of any outrage and irregularity, he fhall be immediately apprehended and fent to the General of the French army, in order that he may punifh him agreeably to his own cuftoms. This article was not brought forward.

Should thefe propofitions be approved by the Republic, we requeft the leaders of the Mother Republic, to tranfmit fpeedily, intelligence thereof to our King, by a fmall veffel, in order that his Highnefs, in perfon, may fet on foot a formidable and victorious army, to meet that of the French in the neighbourdood of Mirjaun, which place is clofe to Goa. Oh French Nation! with a view to the mutual interefts of the parties, our King intended to fend feveral letters under his auguft feal and fignature, with four Sirdars of high rank, for the purpofe of negotiating, upon a fhip belonging to the Khoodadaud Sirkar, to the Chiefs of the mother country. But the apprehenfion of the enemy and the unfavourablenefs of the feafon prevented the meafure. A ftandard of the Republic was, however, quickly prepared, and fet up in the camp of Lally. (*His Majefty*) caufed it to be faluted with three thoufand guns*; Ripaud and Mons. De Bay can bear teftimony to this fact. And whereas our King has declared, that he thus will fupport the ftandard of the Republic, Oh French Nation! if ye will but confent to thefe propofitions, you need not hereafter fear your enemies. Turn your thoughts only to the protection of your ifland, for our King will keep the Englifh fo employed and embarraffed, that they will be unable to turn their attention towards you. Further, Zemaun Shah, King of the Afghauns, and the greater part of the powers of India, are united with our King for this purpofe, and will not ceafe until they fhall have driven the Englifh out of India.

OH PROTECTOR!†

Support of the World, health! The particulars of our proceedings, from our firft leaving Jemaulabaud until our arrival (*return*) at the port of Cowriaul (*Mangalore*) in the Khoodadaud Sirkar, are as follows:

On Sunday the 17th of Zaukree, in the year 1225 from the birth of Mahomed, (*5th December*

* *Here follow the names of various implements of war, probably meaning ordnance, mufkets, and rockets, but the ufual appellations being changed according to Tippoo Sultaun's fyftem, it is not known what fpecies are here defignated. This alludes to the ceremony of confecrating the national flag, of which a detailed account is given, in the journal of the fittings of a Jacobin Club, which had been eftablifhed at Seringapatam under the aufpices of M. Ripaud. This curious paper, in which the Sultaun is ftyled Le Citoyen Tipou, was found in the Palace at Seringapatam.*

† *An Invocation to the Deity.*

ber 1797), we embarked; Ripaud occafioned the delay of a day or two in adjufting the equipments of the veffel, &c. On the 19th, we weighed anchor: After proceeding five or fix cofs* to fea, Ripaud, accompanied by five or fix perfons, came up to us in a very diforderly manner, defiring us to fhew them the letters which had been entrufted to us for the Sirdars (*or Chiefs*) at the Mauritius. We obferved that our orders from the Prefence were, not to open the difpatches until our arrival there, and that it was not becoming in him, (*Ripaud*) who had laid the foundation of the prefent expedition, and who was acquainted with all circumftances, to take fuch a ftep. All our perfuafions were of no avail; he took the difpatches from us by force, and tearing open the leathern envelope, wanted to open the Khereetahs† alfo. We told him that he would be difgraced, and his improper proceedings be expofed among his whole Nation, (*adding*) that it was highly unbecoming in him to be guilty of fuch a degree of treachery and mifconduct; that until our arrival at the Mauritius we refpected thefe Khereetahs as our own lives, and that we would facrifice our lives but we would do with thefe Khereetahs as we had been directed by the Prefence. Upon this he reftored them to us. The next day he came to us, and defired that we would make over to him the money which had been given to us by the Prefence for him and his French affociates, elfe, (*faid he*) I will go to Umba,ee, (*meaning perhaps towards Bombay*) and other quarters, for plunder, and will coaft it for five or fix months. We anfwered, "You know very well, that the money which his Highnefs affigned for our expences was "entrufted to us in your prefence, by Shaik Ahmud, Mullik oo Toojar; knowing and fee-"ing this, it is very unbecoming in you to make this requeft." Refuge of the world, health! he affigned for our accommodation the place where the lafcars are, there was no place for us to fleep or to fit in. Our inconveniences encreafed daily; at laft we defired Ripaud to allot fome place for us to remain in until our arrival at the Mauritius; upon which he gave us a fmall doney (*boat*) which was on the veffel, to fleep and eat in, until our arrival at the Ifland. From the day of our leaving Mangalore until our arrival at Mauritius, he allowed us not more than what he allowed the lafcars, and which only fufficed for drinking, it was not enough for cooking. In the courfe of the voyage he took two veffels, after taking the cargo out, he releafed them: after ten or twelve days, we fteered direct for the Mauritius. Ripaud fent a meffage to me‡, propofing to recite to us the commands which your Highnefs had entrufted to him, refpecting the negociations with the Sirdars of the Mauritius; that we fhould take down a tranflation of them and make our reprefentations accordingly at the ifland. We replied that Shaik Ahmud, Mullick oo Toojar, had communicated to us in his (*Ripaud's*) prefence orders to this effect; that whatever he (*Ripaud*) fhould dictate to us or tell us, we fhould make our reprefentations accordingly, to the Sirdars above mentioned, through the medium of Monfieur De Bay. Ripaud brought feveral of the papers to us, and dictating to De Bay, caufed him to write feveral articles; which being done, he faid that they were in conformity to the orders of the Prefence, and defired that we would regulate our negociations accordingly. It is impoffible to defcribe the diftrefs we fuffered, from the rain and the motion of the waves of the fea. However, by the favor of God and your Majefty's aufpices, we furvived, and on Thurfday the 3d of the month Rawzee (*19th January* 1793,) being arrived within two cofs of the Mauritius, a pilot came off in a boat to learn the circumftances of the fhip. He came on board, and Ripaud received him with a great deal of cordiality. He told him that we were Ambaffadors fent by your Highnefs to the Sirdars of the Mauritius, and defired that he would fend fome one (*on fhore*) to give notice. The pilot immediately fent a lafcar with a verbal meffage to the General, and in two or three hours § after, a phyfician came to afcertain the people's health on board the fhip. He fent for all the men who were on board the veffel, and enquired into the ftate of every man's health; he then came up to us and made a falam, (*or obeifance*) and told us, that he would immediately fend notice to the General of our arrival. We defired him to allot fome place for our accommodation on fhore, and enable us to difembark; adding, that in a day or two after, we would commence our interviews with the Sirdars,

* *A Cofs is ufually reckoned equal to about two miles Englifh.*

† *Khereetahs are the bags, or cafes, of tiffue or filk, in which letters, addreffed to perfons of rank, are ufually enclofed.*

‡ *The Vakeels are defignated throughout this paper by the term Ghoolaumaun or flaves. Here the word is in the fingular number, and is perhaps intended to apply to the writer only.*

§ *The hours in this paper muft be underftood to mean the Hindoftany ghurry, confifting of about 23 or 24 minutes.*

requefting

requesting that our arrival might not be made known to any one (*else*). The physician, after remaining an hour, returned to the Sirdars, and before two hours had elapsed, sent four persons of rank with a verbal message, stating that he was extremely happy at our arrival, and that he would send for us the next day. We replied, by requesting that he would send for us clandestinely, so that it should be known to no one. They replied that it was very well: they would report accordingly to the General, and act agreeably to such orders, as he might give: after this they went away. In the mean time, Ripaud carried the ship near to the land, and dropping the anchor in the mouth of the river, immediately went to the General. At twelve o'clock at night he came on board again, and told us that he had represented every thing to the General. Before his return however, five or six Sirdars, and two Aids de Camp of General Malartic's, came to us on board the vessel, and told us, that they must conform to the custom of their nation, and that if they did not receive your Highness's Ambassadors with due respect and attention, they would be censured from home. We used every argument in our power to dissuade them, but to no purpose. The next day, the Sirdars were drawn up in two lines, from the bank of the river to General Malartic's house, by General Malartic's directions, who sent several officers in his own boat to meet us and conduct us to his house. Accordingly, we went on shore in the boat, and immediately upon our landing, near a hundred and fifty guns were fired, and we were conducted with the utmost degree of respect to the Sirdars. When arrived at General Malartic's house, the General himself, General Sercey, the members of Council * and other Sirdars met us at the door of the house: The General seated us upon Chairs close at his right hand. We presented your Highness's compliments to all the Sirdars, and told them, that the object of our coming was to enquire after the health of your Majesty's friends, as no news of them had reached the Presence for several years, and therefore your Majesty had deputed us to all the Sirdars, that we might ascertain, and return with an account of the welfare of your Majesty's friends. I then took the Khereetas containing your Majesty's letters in my hands, rose from my seat, and addressing the Sirdars, told them that they must take the royal letters with respect, upon this General Malartic arose, and taking off his hat, received the letters from my hands. In the same manner General Sercey rose from his place, and came up to me, and then I delivered to him his letter also. General Mangalon was not then present, but General Malartic told us that if we would deliver to him your Highness's letter to General Mangalon, he would take care to convey it to him and obtain his receipt for it. We accordingly delivered the august letter into the hands of General Malartic. I afterwards enquired who was the president of the Council? Malartic desired Monsieur Descomber to rise and take the letters. At the time of our landing we desired Ripaud to accompany us, which however he did not, but in about one hour after our arrival he came to the assembly, and holding his hat under his arm, stood at a distance. We told General Malartic, that Monsieur De Bay had been sent from the Presence to be the interpreter between him (*Malartic*) and us, in any negociations which might take place between us; in consequence of which he called De Bay to him, and observed that in your Highness's letter Yoosuf Alli was mentioned, *(as the person deputed)* whereas our names were Hussun Alli and Shaik Ibrahim, and desired to know the reason of this. This being explained to us by De Bay, I answered that Meer Yoosuf Alli had been originally appointed, but being laid up with illness he had been set aside, and your Highness had deputed us instead; we then told General Malartic that we had several points of a secret nature to communicate to him, and therefore, if he would send for us in private, we would communicate to him what your Highness had directed. General Malartic answered, "at 3 o'clock we *two* † *Sirdars* will visit you at your place of residence:" we then took leave. General Malartic provided us both with palanquins, and directed the bearers to remain with us as long as we continued on the island, and he gave us a garden close to the city to reside in. At 3 o'clock all the Sirdars abovementioned visited us: we went to meet them as far as the garden gate, and conducted them into the house with all due ceremony and respect. We seated them upon chairs and addressed them to this effect: "The object of our King in desiring to form an "alliance with the French Republic, is to crush our already half-expiring enemy. What do

* *The Colonial Assembly must be supposed to be here meant.*

† *It does not appear who the other was.*

"you

"you wait for? His Majesty is ready to afford you succours: Shew yourselves in India. The unbounded violence and oppression of the English have rendered all the Princes of India their enemies; they are enfeebled on every side, and from the great extent of territory, which they have acquired by artifice, they are dispersed in all quarters. Look upon the present time as a most fortunate opportunity, send a large army and an extensive train of artillery, to the assistance of our Sovereign, and effectually chastizing our mutual enemies, drive them out of India. The English tremble at the very name of our Sovereign, and of the French, and will not be able to withstand the power of our Sovereign, supported by the aid of the French Republic, but will be defeated in every quarter. It is well known to the Republic, that both his late Majesty, and our present Sovereign, have at all times been the friends and well-wishers of the French Nation, have always sought their assistance and support, and made common cause in their Wars against their enemies: The wish of our Sovereign, is this, that by affording assistance to the Republic, the French name may become as honored and exalted in India, as it is throughout Europe and among the Mussulmen."

The Sirdars asked, if an auxiliary force should be furnished from Europe, would your Highness supply them with provisions, military stores, conveyance and carriage? We answered, that from the day of the landing of the French army in India, your Highness would supply them with provisions of every kind, except European liquors, that is to say, rice, all sorts of butchers meat and ghee; and also with military stores, conveyance and carriage. They then told us, that for the purpose of procuring a large military force, they would fit out two ships of war, and dispatch them to France, with letters from themselves, and those your Highness had addressed to them, in charge of two confidential persons of rank; and they desired that we would give them a memorandum of the provisions and carriage which we had promised them, in order that they might forward it to Europe, and speedily obtain the military succours required. We replied, that we would the next day furnish them with the memorandum accordingly. They then rose and went home. In the morning they sent the head Aid de Camp and ——— * Dewan † to us, who said, that General Malartic sent his compliments, and desired him to mention, that he and the other three Sirdars were about to write letters to the government in Europe, and therefore he requested, that we would furnish him with the memorandum which we had promised, with respect to provisions and carriage. Having accordingly drawn up a memorandum with regard to provisions and carriage, we sent it by Mons. De Bay to General Malartic. Cherisher of the world, health! These four Sirdars have each written separate letters to different people, to procure a large force for the assistance of the Sirkar, and have deputed two confidential persons, one Monf. Seguin the head Aid de Camp, the other Monsieur Magon, a Captain, in order to represent the excess of your Highness's friendship and attachment, and charged with your Highness's letters addressed to General Malartic, &c. and accordingly on the 7th of Rauzee, 1225 from the birth of Mahomed, (23*d January* 1798,) they were dispatched to Europe, on two ships of war, with the utmost caution. After two or three days, with a view to strengthen the foundations of friendship and attachment, we caused a paper to be drawn up by Monsieur De Bay, to the following purpose, and sent it to General Malartic; viz. that in order to cement the basis of friendship and alliance, it was necessary that both parties should bind themselves by oaths, in order that the system of harmony and friendship subsisting between your Majesty and the French Nation might be confirmed, and that while the moon should keep its course, this alliance should remain unimpaired and unviolated. General Malartic returned for answer, that the ratification of the alliance by oath depended upon the government in Europe; that the friendship between the Khoodadaud Sirkar and the French Nation was fully established, that there would never be any diminution of that friendship and union, as long as the moon retained her course; that the enemies of your Highness were the enemies of the French Nation; that your Highness would soon have an opportunity of seeing what the devotion and friendship of the French Nation

* *No probable name can be conjectured from the original.*

† *Superintendant of the Revenue or Finance.*

would

would effect with the view of crushing the enemy, and that he was, from his heart, the devoted servant of your Sirkar.

Refuge of the world! In consequence of the severity of a sea voyage, and unfavorableness of the climate I was so much indisposed, that ——* General Malartic's Dewan remarked it, and told the General, that I was extremely ill, in consequence of which he immediately sent two of the first physicians to attend me, with a message, that on the next day at 3 o'clock, he would come himself to visit me. The following day General Malartic came accordingly, and after making enquiries respecting my health, he said that Ripaud had made an erroneous representation to your Highness, which occasioned us to be deputed; that had we arrived four months before, he could have sent us back with one thousand Europeans, until the arrival of the army from Europe, but that those troops had now been dispatched to Batavia, to the assistance of the Dutch; still however he would manifest his devotion in the best manner he could, and that he would not send us away empty-handed. He then asked in what places your Highness had factories established, and what was the practice of the Sirkar with respect to the establishment of factories, and desired us to send a memorandum upon the subject; the next day we caused De-Bay to draw up a reply to the following effect, which we sent to General Malartic; viz. That your Highness had established factories at *Muscat*, at *Kutch*, at *Bussora*, and in other principal cities; that two confidential persons were kept at each factory to buy and sell; and that if he (*Malartic*) were willing, that a factory on the part of your Highness should be established at Mauritius, we would represent it to your Highness, and that if you approved, a factory should be established accordingly. Some days after General Malartic sent for us, and told us, that he readily agreed to the establishment of the Sirkar's factory, at Mauritius; adding, that he would appoint a Dewan to superintend it, who would provide such articles as your Highness required at a favorable rate, and also that he would assign a house belonging to the Company for the purpose. After two or three days, I sent a note by Monsieur De Bay, to General Malartic, requesting that he would procure some plants of the nutmeg and clove; some European fruit trees; fine coloured and sweet scented flowers; and filling some wooden boxes with earth, plant them therein and send them carefully back with us to be presented to your Highness. The General immediately sent for the gardener, and directed him to prepare the plants in the boxes with the utmost expedition. At three o'clock, we received a visit from General Sercey: we advanced to meet him, conducted him into the house and seated him on a chair. General Sercey said to us, that, please God, some large succours would very soon arrive from Europe, and that it was his intention to accompany the troops to your Highness; after that we told him, that it would be very desirable if he could send back with us five or six experienced navigators, several ship-builders, and iron cannon-founders; to which General Sercey agreed, promising to send them with us on our return. After sitting two hours he rose. After this General Malartic sent a message by his dewan, inviting us the following morning to see the powder mills, gardens and mortar firing, adding, that he should be at the powder works before us. Early in the morning, accompanied by De Bay, we went to the powder works, and immediately on our alighting from our palanquins at the gate, we were saluted with twenty-one guns. The soldiers were drawn out in two ranks, while several officers came out to meet us, and conducted us to General Malartic and General Sercey, who met us at the head of the stairs, and taking our hands, seated us upon chairs, and then offered, if we chose, to go with us and shew us the works. We answered that it was just as they pleased, and their pleasure was ours; they immediately rose and shewed us all the works. We then went without the gates, where they directed the artillery men to fire the mortars at the targets, which they did fifteen times; they then requested that we would go and see the garden with the plants of nutmegs and cloves, &c. On our leaving the powder works, we were again saluted with twenty-one guns. We then proceeded to the garden, where we remained four hours, and then returned home. The next day General Malartic sent to invite us to go and see some fireworks to be exhibited that night; accordingly an hour before the close of the day, we went to the place where the fireworks were to be exhibited. The second Aid-de-Camp and five Sirdars came to meet us, and conducted us to the upper story: at that time neither of the Generals

* *Name illegible.*

was

was present. Having sat till nine o'clock at night and seen the fireworks, we returned home. Two or three days afterwards, they invited us to go and see the armoury, the granary, and the iron manufactory, desiring that we would come for that purpose at four hours after daylight. We accordingly set out, and on our arrival at the gate of the armoury, the Sirdars belonging to the establishment came out to meet us; they shewed us the whole of the establishment of muskets, implements of war, balls, &c. &c. after which we took our leave. The next day, General Malartic sent a verbal message by ——— dewan, inviting us to go at three o'clock in the afternoon, to see the batteries and ordnance. The person in command of them received directions to shew them to us; and we accordingly set out, accompanied by Mons. De Bay, and when arrived at the batteries, the Sirdars of that department came forward, and shewed us the batteries and ordnance; they caused several shot to be fired: after seeing them all, we took leave of those Sirdars and returned home. The next day we were informed by Descomber and the Dewan, that General Malartic had sent a ship to Bourbon, to fetch men for the service of the Sirkar, and that the General said he would not suffer us to take leave until the return of the ship; we told them, that we were not come to carry away with us men to be enlisted for the service of the Sirkar, (in other words *recruits*) nor were such the orders we received from the Presence. Five or six days after, General Malartic sent a man to call us. He told us, that he had appointed some men for the service of the Sirkar, whom he was about to send accordingly, and desired us to give it under our hands, that we would represent to the Presence and procure their entertainment, at the rate of pay which he should fix. We informed him, that we could not venture to make any such representation to the Presence. General Malartic replied, "were I to write to the Presence would "it not be agreed to"? We answered that if he chose to write, it would be at your Highness's option to agree to it or not. After this we took leave. Being arrived at home, we wrote and sent a letter to General Malartic by Monsieur De Bay, to this purport: "It is very well "known to you, Sir, that the object of our coming hither was to carry with us the succour "of a large and effective body of troops. Persons of your nation represented to the Pre"sence, that a considerable body of troops was actually ready at the Mauritius for the assis"tance of the Sirkar, and that, so soon as Ambassadors should be sent to the Sirdars of the "Mauritius on the part of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, an efficient body of men should be sent "back with them, whereby the common enemy would be chastised. Had his Highness been "pleased to give us orders for raising French recruits, his Highness would not have sent us "without settling their rate of pay and establishment, agreeably to the custom of the Sirkar. "From a regard to the ancient union and established friendship subsisting between the two "States, you deem it improper to send away the Ambassadors of the Khoodadaud Sirkar emp"ty-handed, and therefore propose to send a few men, whom you yourself have engaged for "the service of the Sirkar; but the object of the Sirkar will not be answered by so small a bo"dy of men; neither are we instructed to carry with us recruits from the Mauritius; nor in"deed can this be done without money. Men of your nation come to us every day, *(meaning "for the purpose of being engaged)* and require to be furnished with money; but supposing they "waved their demand of money here, and voluntarily repaired to the Presence with us under "your orders, their pay must be fixed by the Presence; else, suspending this business until his "Highness can be informed, depute two Vakeels of your own with us, to negociate the mat"ter. As soon as such Vakeels shall have arrived at the Presence, and his Highness shall "have stated to them the rate of pay and establishment as allowed to Lally's force in the ser"vice of the Sirkar; should his Highness be disposed to entertain them agreeably to the ac"customed rate of our Sirkar, his Highness will send money with his Ambassadors, and "then you may enlist men and send them accordingly: in the mean time, do us the favor "to give us our leave, to return to the Presence." General Malartic wrote in answer, and also sent word by Monsieur Descomber, and ——— the Dewan, that he proposed sending Messrs. Chapuis and Dubuc, with several other Sirdars, to your Highness with this view; that, until the arrival of the French succours from Europe, the former should reside at the Presence in quality of plenipotentiary, that the other Frenchmen might not, by telling falsities like Ripaud, deceive your Highness; and that Monsieur Dubuc might

be

be deputed to France, together with your Highneſs's Ambaſſadors, at the opening of the ſeaſon, to negociate on the part of your Highneſs, as by his going many points of great importance would be effected. For theſe reaſons, he ſaid, he propoſed ſending theſe perſons to the Preſence; that hereafter ſhould your Highneſs approve of engaging Frenchmen for your ſervice, they ſhould be entertained, at the rate and according to the cuſtoms of the Sirkar, and ſent accordingly. Refuge of the world! after the lapſe of eighteen days, the ſhip which had been ſent to Bourbon returned empty. It appeared that a great many men wiſhed to come, but were prevented by the want of means. On being informed of this, General Malartic ſent word to us, that he propoſed in the courſe of five or ſix days to ſend us to Bourbon; that as many men as were willing to accompany us, we might carry to your Highneſs. General Mangalon paying us a viſit, we ſtated to him, that it would be very deſirable if he would accompany the troops deſtined for the ſervice of the ſtate; to which he replied, that when a conſiderable force ſhould arrive from Europe for the purpoſe of ſubduing the enemy, he would accompany it to the Preſence, and he deſired that we would repreſent ſo to your Highneſs. After ſitting two hours he took leave. Four days after, General Malartic ſent for us to his houſe at three o'clock in the afternoon, and then propoſed to us to embark the following morning at nine o'clock, adding, that he himſelf would accompany us on board ſhip to take leave. Accordingly, the next day, being Thurſday the 21ſt of Rubbaunee, 1225 from the birth of Mahomed, (*8th March* 1798) we ſet out. Arrived at the banks of the river's mouth, ſeveral Sirdars accompanied us in the boat, and eſcorted us on board the ſhip, where they took leave. An hour after, General Malartic, Mons. Chapuis, and Mons. Dubuc, came on board; and General Malartic delivered to us the Khereetahs, containing the Arzees to your Highneſs's addreſs, deſiring that we would preſent his humble reſpects. He then gave orders for weighing anchor and returned. As ſoon as General Malartic had got on board the boat, the Captain of the ſhip ordered the anchor to be hove, and in one day and a night we arrived at Bourbon, where we anchored. Mons. Chapuis and Dubuc got into the boat and viſited the Governor of Bourbon, and returned, bringing with them four perſons who were deſirous of proceeding to the Preſence. The Captain continued here the whole day, and then weighing anchor, ſhaped his courſe for Mangalore. Near the line we met with a ſtorm in which one of the maſts of the ſhip was ſprung, (or *carried away*) and during the whole of the night the people deſpaired of their lives; but through the favor of God and the Royal auſpices, in the morning the ſtorm ceaſed.

Prior to this, I had the honor to write to your Highneſs a full and accurate account of the engagement which took place off Tellicherry,* together with the diſembarkment of the Europeans and their demands. Whence your Highneſs will have been informed of thoſe particulars.

Dated 8th of Tuckee of the year Shadaub, 1226 from the birth of Mahomed. (*23d May* 1798.)

A True Tranſlation,
N. B. EDMONSTONE,
P. T. to the Government.

No. 19.

Tranſlation of the Narrative of Mohummed Ibrahim, one of the Ambaſſadors diſpatched by Tippoo Sultaun to the Iſle of France in 1797.

CHAPTER I.

Account of the departure of Huſſun Ally, and Mohummud Ibrahim, deputed on the part of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, for the Iſland of Mauritius, on board a ſhip (*Patailah*) accompa-

* *This alludes to the capture of the Raymond and Woodcot Indiamen in Tellicherry roads.*

nied

nied by Ripaud, a Frenchman: alſo of the conferences held at that place with the Chiefs of Mauritius, &c. agreeably to the undermentioned particulars.

We, Huſſun Ally and Mohummud Ibrahim, on the 16th of the month Zaukery, in the year Sauz, 1225 from the birth of Mahomed, (*anſwering to about the 4th of December* 1797) having embarked on board the ſhip * * * in company with Ripaud the European, in purſuance of the order of the enlightened Preſence, weighed anchor, and on the 20th of Rehmaunee of the ſame year, (*anſwering to the 8th of January* 1798) ſafely arrived at Mauritius. The Sirdars (*or Chiefs*) of that place, in conſideration of the high reputation and dignity of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, came out to meet us with the greateſt reſpect, and we were landed in the town, at one of the beſt houſes.

The four letters addreſſed to the chiefs of Mauritius, one to General Malartic, the ſecond to General Sercey, the third to General Mangalon, and the fourth to General Deſcomber were delivered, and theſe four chiefs received them with the greateſt reſpect. They opened them and aſcertained their contents. They mentioned, that two ſhips were to be diſpatched from thence immediately for Paris, and that they ſhould ſend two other ſhips as a convoy to them, altogether four ſhips; that they (the four chiefs) ſhould write to Paris, an account of our arrival at Mauritius on a deputation from the Sultaun, and perſuade the Directory to open a negotiation.

Your ſervants conſidering the departure of theſe ſhips for Paris ſo immediately after their arrival at the Mauritius as a moſt propitious circumſtance, the happy effect of your victorious auſpices, and as preſaging the ſucceſs of the affairs of the Khoodadaud Sirkar; we obſerved to the chiefs, that their writing alone, would not produce a ſpeedy and ſatisfactory anſwer from Europe, and that therefore it would be proper to poſtpone the departure of the ſhips for ſome days, and ſend with their own diſpatches, copies of the letters which they had reſpectively received from the Preſence, on the ſubject of the negotiation with your Highneſs, in order that all your Highneſs's wiſhes might be made known, and acquieſced in as ſoon as poſſible.

The chiefs, on due conſideration, wrote what was proper; and we, thinking this a favourable opportunity, engaged two Europeans of reſpectability here, Monſieur Magot, and Monſieur Seguin, to proceed to Paris on board theſe ſhips as Vakeels (*Agents*) holding out to them an expectation, that by undertaking this commiſſion, they could not fail of recommending themſelves to the favor of the Sirkar; accordingly, having drawn up a Hookumnama, (*Inſtructions*) containing ten propoſitions, a copy of which will be found in a ſeparate paper, we delivered it to them, and on the 6th Rauzee, of the ſame year, (*anſwering to about the 22d of January* 1798) they embarked.

By the bleſſing of God, all the objects of the Sirkar will be ſatisfactorily accompliſhed; but were Vakeels ſent, with all poſſible expedition, from the Sirkar direct, to Paris, it would doubtleſs have the effect to promote, and accelerate the buſineſs. On a former occaſion, it was in your Highneſs's contemplation to ſend Vakeels to Paris, to effectuate the objects you have in view; and had that meaſure been then adopted, they would, by this time, have been fully completed. It is certain that the Engliſh are reduced to great difficulties and diſtreſs; and at this criſis the negotiations at Paris may be carried on with the greateſt ſucceſs. From the friendſhip of the chiefs of Mauritius you can expect only ſome recruits, and the eſtabliſhment of a factory; but with regard to other affairs of importance, ſuch as ſuccours for your country and the conducting a negotiation, nothing final can be determined here. It will be adviſable, however, to preſerve a friendſhip between theſe chiefs of Mauritius and the Sirkar.

We, according to our imperfect underſtandings, having made ourſelves acquainted with theſe matters, have related them accordingly.

CHAPTER II.

Account of Ripaud the European, as follows:

Having weighed anchor from the bay (*Khauree*) at Courial, (*Mangalore*) we proceeded out to the roads and came to an anchor. He, (Ripaud) having collected all the Europeans, came to us and ſaid, that he had been extremely ill treated by all our Sirdars. We aſked him, in what

reſpect

respect our chiefs had behaved ill towards to him? He anſwered, that it was the order of our Prince, that he ſhould be ſupplied from the Sirkar with all the ſtores and neceſſaries for the ſhip, in the moſt ample manner; and that he ſhould thereupon be diſpatched. That the Sirdars had furniſhed him neither with ſtores, nor neceſſaries of any kind; and that Ahmud Khan, Mullick-oo-Toojar, had taken from him by force the ſum of 325 pagodas, and had alſo taken a bond from him for the ſhip, and informed him, that he muſt himſelf purchaſe the ſtores and neceſſaries for her; that he had in conſequence purchaſed them from his own funds, and had then come away, by which means he had ſuſtained a great loſs: he therefore wiſhed to delay his voyage to the Mauritius for one year, and with a view to indemnify himſelf for his loſſes, he propoſed to ſeize ſome of the enemy's ſhips, after which he would proceed to Mauritius. We, on this, aſked Ripaud, if he recollected what engagement he had entered into with the Preſence; and what improper meaſures he now propoſed to purſue? We obſerved, that it would be proper for him to pay ſome attention to his engagement, and to have ſome conſideration for the important buſineſs in agitation. That your Highneſs had treated him with great kindneſs, and that it would be well for him to exert himſelf cordially, in promoting the affairs of the Sirkar, that he might be exalted accordingly. Ripaud replied that it was well; but that he wiſhed to ſee the letters, which had been written from the Preſence to the Sirdars (*or chiefs*) of Mauritius, with a view to aſcertain whether they were the ſame letters, or others. We obſerved to Ripaud, that it was the order of the Preſence that we ſhould deliver theſe letters to the chiefs of Mauritius; that it was not proper in him treacherouſly to think of opening and reading them, and that he would be ſeverely reprimanded for it. Notwithſtanding this, without any regard either to his character or life, he ſtill poſitively inſiſted, that without opening and reading the letters addreſſed to the chiefs of Mauritius, he would, by no means, proceed to that place. We being entirely helpleſs, gave the four letters into the hands of Ripaud, who having opened them, and his mind being relieved from apprehenſion, immediately weighed anchor and ſet off for Mauritius. We accordingly, through the proſperous fortunes of your Highneſs, arrived in ſafety with this European at that place.

CHAPTER III.

Account of the conferences with the chiefs of Mauritius.

The chiefs of Mauritius, immediately on our arrival, ſent to us a Doctor and an Aid de Camp, to enquire into the ſtate of the health of the ſhip's company, and to aſcertain from whence ſhe came. We replied, that we came from the Sultaun, upon whoſe kingdom and country be the ſhadow of God!—Afterwards a boat highly ornamented came off with ſeveral Sirdars to receive us, and they having placed us in it and brought us on ſhore, 500 guns were fired off; and two lines of European troops being formed, and a compliment being paid with the colours, we were conducted with the greateſt ceremony and reſpect to the houſe of General Malartic. All the chiefs and gentlemen roſe with great deference and made us ſit down. They made enquiries after the health of your Highneſs. We replied, "God be praiſed! by the Divine favor, he always enjoys excellent "health, and is actively employed in conducting the affairs of his country, and in puniſhing "and preventing the evil deſigns of his devoted enemies, and he has ſent his compliments "to all the chiefs." All the chiefs, immediately on hearing the word compliments, taking off their hats, and riſing from their ſeats, offered their profound reſpects. Upon this we gave the four chiefs their letters. They aſked, what elſe there was, beſides the letters? We anſwered, a Hookumnaumah.* They then ſent to our place of reſidence, and obſerved, that in the evening they would call in on us and ſee the Hookumnaumah. The four chiefs accordingly did call in the evening, and made themſelves acquainted with the contents of the Hookumnaumah. We informed the chiefs, that Ripaud was preſent at the time of writing it, and that it would be well, if he were called in. General Malartic replied, that he had not ſent this European as a Vakeel to the reſplendent Preſence; "what then", ſaid he, "has he to do here? He is ſecond officer of a ſhip; and you are come from the Preſence, "the ſhadow of God: Whatever conferences it may be neceſſary to hold, let them be held

* *Or paper of inſtructions, probably meaning the paper of propoſitions prefixed to the Diary of Huſſun Alli.*

"with

"with you." We thereupon gave in writing to the Chiefs, the ten articles respecting provisions, &c. the particulars of which are specified in a separate paper; and the chiefs being extremely pleased with it, went to their own houses, and they have since sent, on their own part, those ten articles in detail to Paris.

CHAPTER IV.

Account of our return from the Mauritius, to the Resplendent Presence.

The four chiefs of Mauritius told us personally, that the European Ripaud had brought us here on a false representation to the Sultaun: That at present they had no forces; that had we arrived four months sooner, a small reinforcement would have been sent with us; that as a succour to the Dutch, two ships had been sent to Batavia, more than three months ago: that had we arrived sooner, these ships should have gone as a reinforcement with us. We observed to the chiefs, that for forty years a friendship had subsisted between them and your Highness, the circumstances of which, it was not necessary to particularize; that it was the most ardent wish of your Highness's heart, by a mutual concert to extirpate the English Nation, and, raising the standard of Victory and affording assistance and protection to the country of Hindustan, to cement still stronger the bonds of union and friendship: that our Sovereign had with this determined view sent us to them, and that they should act in such a manner, as to increase the honor and reputation of both parties. They replied, that it was certain, in a short time, a large army and efficient succours would be sent from Europe, and that they were ready to do every thing in their power, to promote the service of the Sirkar. After this conversation they returned to their houses.

CHAPTER V.

The chief of Mauritius caused proclamation to be made in the city, by beat of drum, and sent letters to the neighbouring Island, inviting those to come forward, who were desirous of entering into the service of your Highness. After an interval of fifteen days, some few men assembled, and the chiefs having sent for us, mentioned that after fixing the pay of the Sirdars, seamen, gunners and artificers, they were about to send them with us to the Presence; that it would be proper for us to give a writing, purporting, that the allowances which had been established at the Mauritius should be regularly paid to the persons sent by them. We replied to this, that we had come here to obtain extensive succours and a large army, and not to carry away recruits; that had we come to procure recruits, we should certainly have come furnished with instructions for settling their pay; that they were at liberty to send them, if they pleased, but that the establishment of pay, and the entertaining of them, rested with your Highness, and that we had no power to give a writing to this effect. These particulars were stated in writing to the chiefs, who wrote to us in reply, that although we would not give what they desired in writing, it was of no consequence; that they should, at their own discretion, put the persons who had accepted service on board the ship, and send them with us; that should your Highness entertain them in your service and allow them the pay fixed by us, it would be well; that otherwise, the men should be sent back on the same ship to Mauritius.

CHAPTER VI.

We submitted six propositions to the Chiefs of Mauritius.

1st Proposition —That they should send two respectable persons, on the part of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, to Paris, for conducting the negotiation.

They accordingly did send two respectable persons to Paris.

2d Proposition.—That we should enter into a treaty, that their standard and that of the Khoodadaud Sirkar should be united.*

They replied, that this could not be done here by them, without powers from Paris.

3d Proposition.—That a factory be established at Mauritius on the part of the Khoodadaud Sirkar.

To this they consented.

* *In other words, that a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, should be concluded.*

4th

4th Propofition.—That they fhould fend to the Khoodadaud Sirkar fome nutmeg and clove trees.

To this they agreed, and have fent them to the Prefence with us.

5th Propofition.—That we would not carry with us to the Prefence, the recruits whom they propofed to fend.

6th Propofition.—That in the event of your Highnefs being defirous of fending Vakeels to Paris, they fhould be conveyed thither on the fhip now arrived.

To this they affented.

CHAPTER VII.

Ripaud the European came to us at night twice, during our refidence at the Mauritius. The firft time he came, he faid, that General Malartic and the other chiefs, had fhewn great difpleafure and anger towards him, afking him why he had, by a falfe reprefentation to the Prefence, brought us there. Ripaud afked us to give him an inftrument in writing, purporting that he had not by fpeaking to your Highnefs been the means of bringing us; for that Monfieur Munderool *(Moneron)* had, at a former period, made a reprefentation to the Prefence, recommending that your Highnefs fhould fend Vakeels on your part to France and elfewhere, for the purpofe of obtaining fuccours. We thereupon told Ripaud, that he had delivered a ftatement to the Prefence, and that it was evident the advice on which we had been fent &c. proceeded from him; and that we would never give any fuch writing.

The fecond time that Ripaud came, he faid, that Meer Gholaum Alli, fpeaking of the bufinefs of the negotiation, had mentioned, that he *(Ripaud)* had certainly fuggefted to the Prefence the deputation of the Vakeels; but he denied ever having recommended any thing of the kind. We were informed too by Defcomber, the firft in Council, that Ripaud was in the practice of holding very improper and difrefpectful difcourfe, faying, that they had kept him in confinement; that having obtained his releafe by ftratagem, he had proceeded hither; that in confequence of this very improper difcourfe, they had difgraced Ripaud, and turned him out of the city.

Defcomber further afked, why your Highnefs, the Nizam, and the Mahrattas, did not unite, and drive the Englifh out of Hinduftan? He faid, it was certain, that by the union of thefe three, the Englifh might be rooted out of that country. That 500 Frenchmen had been in the fervice of Ram Rajah; upon hearing which, they *(the Englifh)* had peremptorily remonftrated with him, and had caufed him to difmifs the 500 Frenchmen; that Ram Rajah was very much diffatisfied with the Englifh, and that it was his wifh to produce a good underftanding between your Highnefs and Ram Rajah.

We further learnt from Defcomber, that at Paris, one day, all the French gentlemen being affembled in confultation, it had been afked, whether the French had any ally in Hinduftan? That at this time a friend of the Khoodadaud Sirkar was prefent, who replied, that your Highnefs, for a period of forty years, had been the ally of the French, and that you were a powerful friend, and that on hearing this all the gentlemen were highly pleafed.

We were informed by Monfieur Coffigny, that the * letters of your Highnefs, which had been fent to France under the care of Monf. Moneron, had arrived ten months before in France.

At the time of our coming away, we made enquiry of General Malartic refpecting Ripaud. He replied, that on his receiving your Highnefs's commands regarding him, he would take him into cuftody and fend him to your Highnefs; that the former Vakeels had been guilty of many very improper acts, and that your Highnefs ought not to fend fuch perfons as Vakeels.

He fhewed us the place in which gun-powder is manufactured and pounded by the power of a water mill; and a new manufactory, where the charge of powder with which the guns are

* *No copies of thefe letters have yet been difcovered, their date alfo is unknown. It is evident however from M. Coffigny's letter in the French correfpondence, No. 12, Divifion B. that their object was the fame as that of the Embaffy to the Mauritius in 1797. Pierre Moneron, a perfon of fome note in the French Revolution, was the bearer of thefe letters.*

loaded,

loaded is equal to two cartridges, and the balls for these guns weigh 60 ruttuls *(or pounds)*; they make the balls as hot as fire, and throw them into these guns, which they fire off. The balls carry as far as 200 Sultanny dirrehs *(or yards)*. In this manner they fired off the great guns three times, for the purpose of shewing them to us.

He shewed us the gardens, in which the nutmeg and clove trees are cultivated.

He shewed us the bridge, (*or Pier,*) on both sides of which there are two batteries, and on each of these batteries there are sixty excellent guns, the balls of which being made red-hot, and thrown into the guns, they are fired off, and by these balls the ships of an enemy may be burnt.

He shewed us fire-works of different sorts, (such as the Chuckerbaun and Taramaundul, &c.) all very excellent of their kind.

He entertained us with plays and music, &c. which merit to be highly extolled.

He shewed us the manufactory for guns, swords, cartridge boxes, and the various implements of war.

We had nine interviews with the abovementioned General.

The Island of Mauritius, is in length 60 coss, and 40 coss in breath. The city is situated at the foot of a hill.

The following particulars were ascertained from———.

A Danish ship had arrived at Mauritius, with letters from Paris. All the chiefs of the Councils of Mauritius being assembled, and having read the letters, remained during one day overwhelmed with fear and anxiety. We enquired of ——, why all the gentlemen had remained a whole day in consternation? He replied, that after the French King was killed, a new system had been established. That there were * five chiefs of the first order; that there was a Council of Antients, consisting of 250; and a third order of young men, whose number amounted to 500: that these chiefs consulting together, conduct the affairs of the State. That the Germans had made peace with the French, but that the English having bribed the former with millions of money, had separated them from the French and brought them over to their own party; that through the means of the Germans, they had also brought over to their interests two of the chiefs of the first order, *(the Directory)* and a great number of those of the second, and third, orders; and that hey secretly determined to bring about a peace between the French and English, which being discovered, by the other chiefs who were not engaged in the intrigues of the latter Nation, they thereupon asked the chiefs who were in the interest of the English, for what reason they were intriguing to accomplish a peace with that Nation? They replied that they had been seduced into this error, by the instigation and artifice of the Germans: They in consequence put all these French chiefs, the partizans of the English, into close confinement, and appointed 5,000 horse, as a guard for the custody of them. The English Vakeels, *(Agents or Ambassadors)* who had come to favour the scheme, took to flight †; that in consequence of this circumstance, a misunderstanding had again arisen between the Germans and the French, and that peace at this time could by no means be established between the French and English. This account was a matter of public notoriety at the Mauritius.

The French declare to the English, that peace can be established with them only on condition, that they should be content to be placed in the same situation that they were in forty years ago; that on those terms they certainly might have peace. The English are reduced to the greatest difficulties and distress: they are burthened with an enormous debt, and there is no money in their country. How long will they be able to subsist on the resources, which they draw from Bengal and elsewhere? There being so much reason to believe, that the English are in a weak and shattered condition, the Kings of Constantinople, America, Spain, Holland,

* *Meaning the Directory*

† *This probably alludes to the sudden departure of Lord Malmesbury from France.*

Denmark,

Denmark, and Portugal, have united with the French, and their Vakeels *(Ambaſſadors)* are aſſembled at Paris.

We having aſcertained all the foregoing particulars, by enquiry at different places, have repreſented them to the Preſence to the beſt of our ability. To add more were to tranſgreſs the bounds of reſpect. We truſt that we ſhall be honored with the kindneſs and favor of your Highneſs.

CHAPTER VIII.

We remained at Mauritius one month and eighteen days, and having embarked from thence on a ſhip on the 19th of Rubanny of the year Sauz, 1225 from the birth of Mahomed, *(anſwering to the 7th March* 1798*)* we arrived in ſafety at Couriaul. We embarked at the Mauritius on Thurſday in the evening. General Malartic and all the chiefs came on board to ſee us, and delivered into our hands the letters for the Preſence. They urged the Captain very ſtrongly, to do every thing to promote our eaſe and contentment, and told him to carry us to Couriaul The General then addreſſing himſelf to us, obſerved, that the perſons who had formerly come on the part of your Highneſs, had carried off a great deal of money on falſe pretences; that they had expended large ſums without effecting any thing; that he had therefore ſent General Chapuy for the purpoſe of remaining at the Preſence, alſo General Dubuc, for ſuperintending naval affairs, and Monſieur Deſmoulins for the purpoſe of diſciplining the troops; that he had in addition to theſe, ſent ſailors, gunners and others, to accompany them. He mentioned theſe particulars verbally, and obſerved, that the remaining circumſtances would appear from his letter to the Preſence. Thereupon, all the guns of the ſhip, and of the other ſhips, having been fired, the General returned to his houſe, and the anchor of the ſhip being weighed, we proceeded towards Couriaul: having taken on board ſome perſons at Bourbon, we proceeded ſtraight to Couriaul.

The ſhip on which we were, arriving near the Lacadives, took a patamar in which there were ſome Malabar men, and we aſked from whence they came? They ſaid from Cannanore. We aſked what news there was from Tellicherry, and whether there were any Engliſh ſhips there or not? They replied that there were two ſhips there*. Immediately on hearing this news, the patamar was releaſed, and the ſhip was ſteered towards Tellicherry. Every body however objected, obſerving, that as the vakeels were on board, it would be improper to go to Tellicherry for the purpoſe of fighting. The Captain of the ſhip replied, that after receiving accounts of the Engliſh ſhips, ſhould he not go in queſt of them, he ſhould be highly culpable and deſerve to be put to death: he would therefore by no means acquieſce.

Accordingly on Friday the 3d Behaury of the year Shadaub, 1226 from the birth of Mahomed, *(anſwering to the 19th of April* 1798), we arrived at Tellicherry, and found one ſhip at anchor there. Near the evening another ſhip had come into the road of Tellicherry, when on a ſudden, a violent ſtorm aroſe, and the lightning ſtriking the ſhip, ſhe was daſhed to pieces on the ſhore. One man was killed by a ſtroke of the lightning, and eight were wounded.

At this time another Engliſh ſhip, which had come from Bombay, made her appearance, and entering the roads of the port, came to an anchor. Neither of the ſhips had yet furled their ſails, when the French ſhip on board of which we were, went in between the two Engliſh ſhips which were in the roads of Tellicherry and came to an anchor. She called out to each of theſe ſhips to haul down her colours, upon which both ſhips fired off their guns, and an engagement enſued. The ſhip, which had been previouſly at anchor, ſtruck her colours, and the one which had come from Bombay, getting up her anchor was making off, but ſhe was alſo taken and brought back.

Paſſing by the fort and battery, the two prizes and our own ſhip were anchored in the river *(or ſea)*. The number of the priſoners, chiefs and others, taken in the prizes, amounted to about 500 Europeans. Having put our own men on board their ſhips, we confined their crews on board our own ſhip.

* *The Raymond and Woodcot.*

In

In the morning, a Sirdar (or chief) came on board our ship from Tellicherry, and a French Sirdar set off for that place: what conferences were held by them, or what arrangement they made, we did not ascertain. Some few of the English were detained, and the remainder were set at liberty; both the prizes were dispatched to the island of Mauritius. We heard that the two ships were worth five lacs of Rupees, and the goods, money, effects, and different articles were valued at five more The remaining persons having been sent on shore to Tellicherry, the next day we weighed anchor and steered for Couriaul; but a two masted vessel heaving in sight, we stood in, and having come up with her, upon enquiring what ship it was? We were answered, Tippoo Sultaun's. Upon asking under whose charge she was? They replied, she was under charge of an Assof, *(or officer)* named Shaikh Shahaub-ud-Deen; that they were bound to Muscat, but having met with a severe storm, they had been obliged to bear up for Tellicherry; that the Mate and Nakhooda had on board three thousand bags of rice, and a small quantity of black pepper. The Captain would fain have sent her to Mauritius; but we represented that the ship had come there in consequence of a storm, and that it was not proper to send her to the Mauritius, since she, in fact, belonged to the Khoodadaud Sirkar. The Captain asked, how she could come to Tellicherry to dispose of her rice, if she really belonged to the Sirkar? To this we replied that the cognizance of that affair belonged to our Sovereign alone: Finally, the Captain put eight men on board, and brought her along with us to Couriaul, at which port we arrived, after a passage of forty-nine days from Mauritius, and landed at noon on Wednesday the 8th of Zekaudah, *(answering to the 26th April* 1798).

On our arrival at Couriaul, we heard that an English ship from Bengal, bound to Bombay, had come to Couriaul, where a French ship was at anchor under English colours; that the English taking her for one of their own ships, had come in for water, and requested the other to assist her to proceed to Bombay, by supplying her with water. The French Captain said, that they would supply her with water, and send her to the place of her destination, but at the same time told the Sirdars of his own ship, immediately on the arrival of the Sirdars, *(the English)* to seize the ship. Accordingly, having put people on board the ship, they dispatched her to Mauritius. We heard, that the ship had on board Bengal goods, to the value of five lacs of Rupees.

Couriaul is distant from Mauritius 900 coss, but by the route of ——* it is 1100 coss. Paris is distant 2000 coss from Mauritius.

Having attentively ascertained these accounts, we have committed them to writing. Should any errors have occurred in the course of writing them, we shall be forgiven.

(Signed) MOHUMMUD IBRAHIM.

A True Translation,
N. B. EDMONSTONE,
P. T. to the Government.

No. 20.

N. B. The following is substantially the same as that in the French correspondence, marked No. 22.

Draft of a letter from the Presence *(Tippoo Sultaun)* to the Executive Directory of France, dated the 17th Rubbee-ool-Awul 1213, *(answering to the 30th of August 1798.)* †

To the distinguished and exalted in rank, the refuge of old and faithful friends, the Executive Directory of the French Republic. Be the peace of God upon them!

* *Name illegible.*

† *There is apparently some error in the original Persian, with respect to the date, unless it be supposed, that the date at the beginning marks the time of transcribing the letter into the book in which the original of this Translation was found, and that at the end, is the actual date of the letter. The last, corresponds with the date of the French letter.*

By

By the favor of God! always consider the Khoodadaud Sirkar and the people of the Khoodadaud Sirkar to be the true friends of the French Nation; a cordial friendship must be maintained between them as long as the sun and moon shall endure. Though, which God forbid! the earth and the skies should be taken from their places, yet shall not our mutual friendship be impaired. The English, constantly burning with hatred and jealousy at the friendship of the Sirkar with the French Nation, and stimulated by their jealousy and enmity, formed an alliance with the Nizam, the Mahrattas, and others of my enemies, and without provocation, carried on a long and severe war against me. When my foes became too powerful for me, my people resolved, that placing their hope in God, they must oppose themselves in a mass in the field of battle, and then, the Lord's will be done. The people were afterwards spoken to on my part, to this effect; that the French were my ancient friends, and that this disturbance was owing to my connexion with them. That it was for the present, necessary to come to an accommodation according to the pleasure of my enemies; and then inform my old friends the French, who would no doubt join me in taking measures to obtain redress, by furnishing me with troops and granting me their alliance. In consequence, I yielded, in conformity to the requisition of my enemies, three crores and thirty lacks of rupees, and the best and the richest half of my country; a sacrifice which was occasioned solely by my attachment to the French. What led to this was the error and misconduct of Conway, who intriguing with the Governor of Madras, by name Campbell, told him that now was the time to make war, and that he would favor his views; and accordingly, the Engliffi prepared for war and took the field. It is therefore my desire to obtain full redress from the English for that outrage. It has indeed long been my design to state this affair to the French, and prosecute my revenge. I therefore dispatched two ambassadors to the Mauritius, whence I received answers agreeably to my wishes, together with a flag of the Nation, brought by Chef de Brigade Chapuy, and another person, a Captain Dubuc, who were sent by General Malartic and Admiral Sercey, beside sixty soldiers. Of these two persons I have retained the Chef de Brigade Chapuy, and having honored the other, Captain Dubuc, with the office of ambassador, have sent him to strengthen the foundation of friendship, and to bring a large force. Please God, after the arrival of a suitable force from that quarter (*France*) and uniting it to my own, I will crush our mutual enemy. I also send by Dubuc, and the two ambassadors of the Sirkar, a standard of this state. On its arrival, you must unite it in the face of your nation with your own, and then, after the custom of your country, bind yourselves by engagements to the ambassadors of the Sirkar, who, on their part also, will bind themselves according to the usage of the Sirkar. All farther particulars will be made known by the verbal representations of Citoyen Dubuc, and the two ambassadors, named Abdool Reheem and Mohummud Bismilla. No point which concerns our mutual interests must be undertaken but by mutual advice, for in this consists the friendship of the parties; and every object to be undertaken must be first secured by written obligations according to your tenets. Though the foundations of the earth and skies be shaken, yet shall not our mutual friendship be impaired.

Dated the 30th of July A. D. 1798, answering to the 2d of Jaaffree, in the year 1226 from the birth of Mahommed.

The following eleven articles are enclosed in this letter, and are also inserted in the written instructions to the Ambassadors.

Particularization of the eleven articles (*proposed by*) the Khoodadaud Sirkar, which being drawn up, are enclosed in the letter addressed to the persons above-mentioned (*the Directory*).

Article 1st.—Ten or fifteen thousand soldiers, including Cavalry and Artillery men, to be brought.

Article 2d.—During the war of the Sirkar with the English, a fleet of ships of war to remain on the Coast, to afford assistance and supply necessaries.

Article 3d.—After the arrival of the required force, provisions, bullocks, horses &c. (spirituous liquors excepted,) shall be supplied by the Sirkar.

Art-

ARTICLE 4th.—Marches, halts, and other orders, to be at the pleasure of the Sirkar.

ARTICLE 5th.—The ships should anchor and the troops be disembarked at Porto Novo, between Pondicherry and Tranquebar. Immediately upon receiving intelligence, (*of the arrival of the fleet*) the Sirkar's † army will repair thither; for, to carry the war into the other's (*enemy's*) country is the means of protecting that of the Sirkar, and of securing supplies of grain, &c.

ARTICLE 6th.—Before the arrival of the fleet at the abovementioned place, let two ships be dispatched, at the interval of twenty days, to Mangalore, to give notice of the troops to the Presence, and immediately on receiving notice, the Sirkar's army will commence its march.

ARTICLE 7th.—Excepting the territory formerly under the dominion of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, which has come into possession of the enemy, whatever new conquests may be made, shall be equally divided between the Sirkar and the French, as shall also such Portuguese, and English ships and Islands, as may fall into our hands. Should a negotiation for peace with the English have been opened before the arrival of the Ambassadors of the Sirkar; the re-cession of the Sirkar's territory and money must be stipulated for, and the restitution of both to the Sirkar be insisted on as a condition, preliminary to the conclusion of any treaty of peace.

ARTICLE 8th.—Whenever any disputes arise between the people of the two States, an investigation shall be made by both, and punishment shall be inflicted according to their respective laws.

ARTICLE 9th.—The question of peace and war to be determined by mutual advice and concurrence.

ARTICLE 10th.—Frenchmen going to and from the Sirkar, and practising trade and traffic, shall receive the same protection and indulgence as the servants of the Sirkar, and if they commit faults, shall be pardoned.

ARTICLE 11th.—Artificers of every kind to be sent—four mixed-metal gun-founders; four white-paper-makers; four platers of mirrors; four glass-makers; four dock-builders, and four ship-builders.

Dated as above.

In the Hookumnamah, or instructions, addressed to Mohummud Bismilla and Abdool Reheem, the vakeels of the Sirkar, it is stated, that an assignment has been granted on Monsieur Mercier for 12,000 rupees, to provide for the expences of the artificers and others; and that having received the money they should carry it with them; and that if, in addition to this, any thing further should be required for the necessary expences, they should take it up from Monsieur Dubuc, giving him a bond for the amount.

Account delivered to the abovementioned vakeels written on a separate paper.

Amount of assignment on Monsieur Mercier, - -		Rups. 12,000
Hire of a ship for the European Dubuc, Fillietaz, Mohummud Bismilla, and Abdool Reheem, at the rate of 300 farookies for each person, - - - Fas.	1,200	
Ditto, for a person to accompany Abdool Reheem, for 3 Europeans and 5 attendants, altogether 9 persons, at the rate of 50 farookies for each person, - - -	450	
On account Debay, Dobhassy, (*or interpreter*). - -	150	
Tota Farookies	1,800, or Rupees	6,720
Exclusive of this, an advance of 6 months salary has been made from the Presence, to Dubuc and Fillietaz, making the sum of - - - -		Rs. 8,640
		27,360

† *The expression is* Sowauree-Khauss, *literally the* special retinue, *and meaning the army of the Sultaun commanded by himself in person.*

Altogether

Altogether, an affignment for Rs. 27,360 has been granted on Monfieur Mercier and delivered to them. They are defired to pay to Dubuc, the amount of the freight and the allowances, and the remaining 12,000 Rupees are alfo to be delivered over to him, to remain in depofit in his hands.

Account of prefents fent by the Khoodadaud Sirkar, to the five French chiefs and their wives, inferted, according to cuftom, in a feparate paper, and fent enclofed.

Culgies and Sirpeaches, - - - - -	5 Pair
Earings ornamented with jewels, the invention of the Khoodadaud Sirkar,	5
Rings fet with jewels, - - - - -	5
Embroidered dreffes (*Khelauts*) of 6 Cloths each, for the men, - -	5
Guns, - - - - -	3
Embroidered dreffes for the ladies, 5 fuits, of 5 pieces each, - -	5
Matchlock, - - - - - -	1
Another kind of gun, - - - - -	1

Inftigated by kindnefs and friendfhip, thefe articles, confifting of dreffes, jewels and guns, the manufacture of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, agreeably to the foregoing particulars, are tranfmitted to you.

COPY of two letters addreffed to Admiral Sercey and General Malartic, difpatched on the 4th of Khufrovy (*anfwering to the 13th of October*, 1798).

Health to General Malartic, my old and faithful friend! Your agreeable letter, every word of which was calculated to ftrengthen the foundations of friendfhip, was received at the Prefence, brought by the Generals Chapuy and Dubuc, and it afforded me inexpreffible gratification.

Thefe two Generals whom you have fent, appear to be men of very noble qualities and excellent difpofition, men of refource and experience, wife, and well-wifhers to both governments. With a view therefore to communicate various neceffary points, of importance to our friendfhip, I have difpatched to your country, by the way of Tranquebar, General Dubuc, with two chiefs of the Khoodadaud Sirkar. As both yourfelf and the whole French Nation have, for a great length of time, been the cordial friends of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, I truft that, in confideration of this circumftance, you will always continue to gratify my heart by informing me of your welfare.

The heavy loffes, in money, territory and men, which the Khoodadaud Sirkar heretofore fuftained, in confequence of its friendfhip and connection with the French Nation, are very well known, and it is therefore unneceffary to mention them—At this time too, the Englifh, having heard of my fending the Vakeels of the Sirkar for the purpofe of obtaining accounts of your welfare, are again commencing hoftilities. The particulars of this difturbance, as well as of all points relating to me, will be fully made known to you, from the verbal communications of Dudemaine and the letters of General Chapuy. You are Frenchmen! Your fidelity and good faith in the performance of your engagements are eftablifhed. It is moft certain that you will not, in any manner, be guilty of the flighteft neglect, in demonftrating your good wifhes towards the Khoodadaud Sirkar.

Dated the 13th October, A. D. 1798, correfponding with the 4th of Khufrovy, of the year Shadaub, 1226 from the birth of Mahomed.

A letter, to the fame effect, was alfo written to Admiral Sercey.

On the back of the original.

Drafts of letters to the Directory of France, with a copy of the Hookumnaumah (*or inftructions*) for the Vakeels of the Sirkar, confifting of eleven articles.

Account of money diftributed for the expence of Vakeels, &c.

Acccount of jewels, khelauts and guns, granted by the Prefence to the Sirdars.

A True Tranflation,
N. B. EDMONSTONE,
P. T. to the Government.

THE

THE following numbers, from No. 21 to No. 29 inclusive, comprize a part only of the voluminous correspondence between the late Tippoo Sultaun and the Court and Agents of Zemaun Shah, found in the palace of Seringapatam. This correspondence, it appears, commenced before the war between Tippoo Sultaun and the English, which terminated in 1792, and the same ambitious and hostile views, against the British power in India, have marked it from its commencement to its close.

The present series commences with the deputation of two Ambassadors on the part of the Sultaun to Zemaun Shah in the year 1796, for the express purpose of encouraging that prince to prosecute his design of invading Hindustan, and to form a plan of co-operation for the subversion of the British power in India. Many letters belonging to this series are omitted, because they were thought unnecessary to elucidate the Sultaun's views, so completely developed by those which are now printed.

The papers Nos. 22, 23, 24, 25 and 26, are translations of drafts in the Persian language, recorded in a book found in the wardrobe of the late Tippoo Sultaun's palace at Seringapatam. The book contains drafts of letters to Zemaun Shah, to his ministers and agents, to the chiefs of Balochistaun and Cutch, and the ministers of the latter &c. to the number of 22, from the year 1793 to 1799. They are not authenticated; but as the original answers to some of them are in the possession of government, though not inserted in this collection; and in particular, as the answer of Zemaun Shah (No. 29) to Tippoo Sultaun's letter to him (No. 22), recapitulates the substance of the latter, there can be no doubt that letters were actually dispatched in conformity to the address and tenor of the drafts in question; and the mission of Ambassadors in both instances, as intimated in the following correspondence, is authenticated by written documents and has been confirmed by verbal evidence.

It appears, that Tippoo Sultaun wrote two distinct letters in reply to that of the Grand Signor, of which a translation is inserted in the printed correspondence of the Government General with the Sultaun. One of those answers, which was transmitted by the Sultaun to the Right Honorable the Governor General for the purpose of being forwarded, appears in a translated form in the printed correspondence above alluded to. The other, forming No. 30 of the following selection, was forwarded by Ambassadors dispatched by the Sultaun to Constantinople.

No. 21.

No. 21.

Translation of Instructions from Tippoo Sultaun, to Meer Hubeeb Oollah, and Meer Mohummed Rezza, sent on an Embassy to Zemaun Shah.

In the name of God, the most merciful, the compassionate!

(L. S.) *Seal of Tippoo Sultaun.*

Hookumnaumah *(or instructions)* addressed to Meer Hubeeb Oollah, and Meer Mohummed Rezza.

IT is proper that on your departure from the capital, you proceed to Jemaulabad, and that with the advice of the Assof of that place, you take shipping in company with Jewun Doss, the banker attached to the factory of the Mullick-oo-Toojar, *(or comptrollers of commerce)* and proceed from thence by sea to Cutch. You will land at the port of Munderah, where there is the factory belonging to the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and make yourselves particularly acquainted with the state of business at the factory, and with the conduct of the Derogahs, *(or head officers)*, in the execution of their orders.

Having visited Rajah Roydhun, the chief of Cutch, you will deliver the Khelaut *(or honorary dress)* and letter for him, which have been entrusted to your charge. At your interview with the Rajah, and the Rajah's brother, and the Minister Futteh Mohummud, you will make professions of friendship and cordiality, and lay the foundation of a firm alliance.

You will obtain from the Rajah, and the other officers, a house at Mindy, for the purpose of establishing a factory on the part of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and deliver it over to the charge of Gholaum Mohummud Abdool Mojeed Khaun, and Jewun Doss, *Mullick-oo-Toojar*; (officers belonging to the commercial department) you will write a particular account of the situation and circumstances of the two factories, and of the Rajah and other matters, and transmit it under your seals to the Presence, through the Darogahs of the factory. If the Darogahs in question shall have acted contrary to their orders, you will reprimand them, and bring them back to a right line of conduct, that they may not again deviate from their instructions. *The * Byze or form of signature in use with Tippoo Sultaun.*

You will give publick notice in writing, to the Merchants of Cutch, and the places in its neighbourhood, that the dealers in mares and horses, who may bring them for sale to the ports of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, will be exempted from duty, and that the duties on other articles also, which they may bring for sale, have been taken off; that the horses will be purchased at Couriaul, *(Mangalore)* and payment be made in ready money, unless they prefer receiving their value in rice. Two declarations to this effect from the Presence are committed to your charge; you will deliver them to the servants of the two factories in Cutch, that they may be shewn to the merchants. Three letters also, addressed to the Assofs of Jemaulabad, Waujidabad, and Maujidabad, on the subject of the remission of the duties on the horses and goods of the merchants of Cutch, are sent with you, and you are desired to deliver them to the Assofs in question. *Byze of Tippoo Sultaun.*

As long as you remain at Cutch, you will every other day pay a visit to the Rajah, as well as to his officers. An honorary dress has been conferred on the Rajah's brother, and one on Futteh Mohummud, which you will accordingly deliver to them. You will mention privately to the Rajah of Cutch, and Futteh Mohummud, that you are come agreeably to the orders of the Presence, for the purpose of establishing a factory in the country of Nusseer Khaun; that you have no other object than to encourage foreign merchants to resort to the ports of the Khoodadaud Sirkar; that as horses are necessary as one

* *This Byze of Tippoo Sultaun was a Cypher, forming the words* Nubbee Maulik, *which signify* "the Prophet is Master."

of

of the means of proſecuting holy wars; it is deſirable to procure a great number for the ſoldiers and warriors engaged in this ſervice, and that you are come to make ſome arrangement for this purpoſe. Having made a repreſentation to this effect, you will remain ten or twelve days, and viſiting all the public officers of his government, you will be careful to inſpire them with hopes of the favor of the Preſence, and render them ſubſervient to the will of the Khoodadaud Sirkar. *Byze of Tippoo Sultaun.*

Proceeding from Cutch on a hired ſhip, you will repair to the port of Keranchy, and from thence to ———, which is the place of reſidence of Nuſſeer Khaun, and landing at the diſtance of one ſtage from that place, you will addreſs a letter to Nuſſeer Khaun to this effect, "That you are come to his Highneſs with letters and an honorary dreſs from the Preſence, and that you will have the honor to communicate to him the commands with which you are charged from the Preſence."

Having written to this effect in an appropriate manner, you will, on the receipt of his anſwer, proceed to the city of Nuſſeer Khaun, and paying your reſpects with the cuſtomary ceremonies of the place, you will preſent the honorary dreſs and the letter in trays. You will each preſent a Nuzzur (*or offering*) of five Hydery Rupees, and one Ahmedy*, and you will offer on the part of the Preſence, the ſalutations preſcribed among the followers of the faith, and at the ſame time making the ſtrongeſt profeſſions of friendſhip, addreſs him to this effect; "That you had been ordered to wait upon his Highneſs, and after being favored by him with a guard, you were deſired to proceed to Ajim, (*or Perſia*) and having ſeen all the curioſities of that country, and viſited the tombs of the illuſtrious, you were commiſſioned to bring back with you the different rarities, and choice productions, of the country."

Having made this repreſentation, and after two or three more interviews have taken place, you will obſerve to him, that countries belonging to the followers of the faith, are united by one common intereſt; that in the Khoodadaud Sirkar, ſundry perſons form an aſſociation, and carry on a commerce, under the denomination of Mullick-oo-Toojar; that they beg to repreſent to his Highneſs, that if he will be pleaſed to favor them with a place for a factory, at the port of Keranchy, and give them the neceſſary aſſurances, they will eſtabliſh a factory at that port, and carry on a commerce, paying his Highneſs the eſtabliſhed duties according to the cuſtom of his government; that the Mullick-oo-Toojar had, accordingly, addreſſed a letter † to his Highneſs on the ſubject, and ſent an honorary dreſs, which only waited his acceptance.

Having made a repreſentation to this effect, you will deliver the letter and dreſs, and taking his Cowl, (*or engagement*) and an order to the Governor of Keranchy, with reſpect to the aſſignment of a place for a factory, you will proceed to that port, and fix on the ſpot accordingly.

From thence, you will proceed either by land or water, with the greateſt prudence and circumſpection, to the country of his Majeſty Zemaun Shah, and on your return, you will again viſit Nuſſeer Khaun, and on your arrival at Keranchy, you will ſelect a reſpectable perſon from among the merchants, for the purpoſe of conducting the buſineſs of the factory, and deliver over the place to his charge. *Byze of Tippoo Sultaun.*

On your arrival in the country of Zemaun Shah, you will repair to the ſeat of government which is at Cabul, and halting at the diſtance of one ſtage from the city, you will addreſs a letter to the Vizier, (*or Miniſter*) and diſpatch a meſſage with it by the Mirda (*or head*) of the meſſengers, to this effect; "That you were come to attend (*his Majeſty*) on the part of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, in the capacity of Ambaſſadors, and waited his Majeſty's pleaſure."

When the Miniſter ſhall ſend for you, you will repair to Cabul, and take up your reſidence at that place which he may point out; at your interview with him, you will carry the letter and Khelaut (*honorary dreſs*) with you, and preſent them to him in trays; you will each preſent a Nuzzur of five Ahmedies, and according to the cuſtom of that government, you will

* *A coin equal to about a Gold Mohur.*

† *Drafts of this and of the other letters, mentioned in theſe inſtructions, are in the poſſeſſion of government.*

pay

pay the proper compliments; if it ſhould be cuſtomary to ſit, after waiting a little and receiving the commands of the Vizier, you will do ſo; ſhould it however be cuſtomary to ſtand, you will remain ſtanding; then taking the letter and dreſs from the trays, you will place theſe, at ſome little diſtance, in front of the Vizier, and offer the reſpects and compliments of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, in the manner preſcribed among the followers of the faith, and, obſerving that all true believers are brethren, make the ſtrongeſt profeſſions of friendſhip in terms ſuitable to the rank of the parties; you will then enter into diſcourſe with him, and repreſent that, "you are Syuds the deſcendants of Fatimah *; that you have repaired to the preſence of his Highneſs, and are ready to obey his commands, and that you entertain hopes, through his means, to be honored with permiſſion to pay your reſpects to his Majeſty."

You will addreſs yourſelves to him in this manner, and having through the Vizier obtained admiſſion to the preſence of his Majeſty Zemaun Shah, you will place on the trays, the letter, the dreſs, jewels, and ſaddles, and then preſent them in the manner which the Vizier may deſire, and agreeably to the cuſtoms and etiquette of the court. You will alſo, according to the eſtabliſhed forms of that court, offer the proper compliments, and ſtand up, with your hands folded together. When you ſhall receive an order to ſit down, you will ſeat yourſelves accordingly; and whatever may be the etiquette of the place, you will be careful to obſerve it.

Having thus paid your court through the Vizier, in the manner which is proper for Ambaſſadors, you will repreſent that, "having come a diſtant journey from the exalted Preſence, you have preſented yourſelves before his Majeſty; that many affairs of importance have been entruſted to you, which at his Majeſty's leiſure, you would repreſent to him."

Dated the 17th of Rehmauny of the year Saud, 1223 from the birth of Mahomed. (*anſwering to about March, 1796*). Written by Syud Hooſſain *Byze of Tippoo Sultaun.*

The firſt time of your attending the court of his Majeſty Zemaun Shah, you will, each of you, preſent a Nuzzur of eleven Ahmedies. *Byze of Tippoo Sultaun.*

An eſcort of nine ſoldiers is ſent with you, for the purpoſe of guarding the articles belonging to the Sirkar. You will take care that they perform their duty, and that they keep their arms clean and bright; that they regularly attend at the five daily prayers, and that they perform their ablutions, and offer up holy ejaculations upon the parade †. You will hire at the different ſtages, bullocks, or whatever ſpecies of carriage is in uſe in the country, for the purpoſe of tranſporting four ſuits of clothes for each of the ſoldiers, at the expence of the Sirkar, and you will alſo hire the neceſſary carriage in the country for the conveyance of the baſkets, containing Khelauts, (*or honorary dreſſes*) and other articles belonging to the Sirkar, which you will carry with you. *Byze of Tippoo Sultaun.*

You will receive 750 Ferookies, for the payment of the wages of the different ſervants who accompany you, and you will pay them their allowances according to the eſtabliſhed rates.

In addition to this, you will receive for your contingent expences, 500 Imaumies ‡, the value of which is ſtated in the account, and you will take them with you.

Thirty-four Ahmedies of gold have alſo been given you, for the purpoſe of enabling you to offer the Nuzzurs (*or offerings*) mentioned above. You will take ten ſilver Hyderies, from the 500 Imaumies before ſtated, and preſent them as Nuzzurs, agreeably to the foregoing directions. *Byze of Tippoo Sultaun.*

A True Tranſlation,
N. B. EDMONSTONE,
P. T. to the Government.

* *Fatimah was the daughter of Mahomed.*

† *The term in the original,* yezzuck, *here tranſlated* parade, *is the ſame as that which is before tranſlated* eſcort. *All endeavours to aſcertain its actual meaning have proved fruitleſs.*

‡ *A coin the value of which is not known.*

No. 22.

No. 22.

TRANSLATION of a paper entitled, Propofition to His Majefty Zemaun Shah. *

The imbecility and ruinous condition of the kingdom of Dehli are more obvious than the fun. As therefore Dehli, which is one of the feats of government of the Mahomedan faith, has been reduced to this ftate of ruin, fo that the infidels altogether prevail, it has become proper, and it is incumbent upon the leaders of the faithful, to unite together, and exterminate the infidels.

I am very defirous of engaging in this purfuit, but there are three fects of infidels in the way of it; and although when we are united, there is little ground for apprehenfion, yet the union of the followers of the faith is neceffary. If that ornament of the throne, that conqueror of kingdoms, fhould adopt (*one of*) two plans for effecting this, it will tend to the glory of the faith.

One of them is, as follows:

That your Majefty fhould remain in your capital, and fend one of your noblemen in whom you have confidence, to Delhi, with an army; that this perfon, on his arrival there, fhould make the neceffary arrangements, and after depofing the infirm king, who has reduced the faith to this ftate of weaknefs, felect, from among the family, fome one properly qualified for the government. He (*your Majefty's general*) fhould remain one year (*in Delhi*) for the purpofe of fettling the country, and taking with him the chiefs of the country, who are Rajpoots and others, direct his ftandard towards the Dekhan, fo that (*with fo impofing a military array*) the Brahmins and others on the road (*the various cafts of Hindus, through whofe country he marches*) may come forward and join him; whilft I, from this quarter, with the aid of God, will raife the ftandard of holy war, and make the infidels † bow down under the fword of the faith. After thefe fhall have been facrificed to the fword, and no longer exift, the remaining infidels will be nothing. Afterwards, the fettlement of Dekhan may be concluded, in any manner which fhall be mutually agreed upon.

The fecond plan is this:

If none of your Majefty's noblemen fhould be fufficiently in your confidence, or equal to the undertaking, and if your Majefty fhould be entirely at eafe with refpect to the ftate of your country and government; it is propofed, that you fhould in perfon proceed to Delhi, and having made the neceffary arrangements there, and eftablifhed one of your confidential fervants in the office of Vizier, (*or Minifter*) return to your own capital. The perfon who may be felected for the office of Vizier muft be a man of addrefs and enterprize, that remaining a twelve month with his army at Delhi, he may be able to bring under fubjection the chiefs of the neighbouring country. The fecond year, your Majefty fhould alfo fend from your capital a fmall army as a reinforcement, fo that the Vizier appointed by you as abovementioned, may proceed with the chiefs of Hinduftan towards the Dekhan; fhould thefe infidel Brahmins ‡ direct their power to that quarter, by the grace of God, the hands of the heroes of the faith, in this part of the world, fhall be raifed for their chaftifement. After their extirpation, it will be proper to enjoin the Vizier acting on your Majefty's part, to fix upon a place of rendezvous, and there to meet me, that the proper means may be adopted for the fettlement of the country.

You are to make a propofition to his Majefty to the above effect, and requeft him to determine upon whichever of the two plans he may prefer, and then furnifh you with a written engagement accordingly, under his Majefty's hand and feal, adding; that if his Majefty will be pleafed to give both of you permiffion, and have the goodnefs to fend a confidential perfon with you, you will repair to the Prefence of your Sovereign, and having alfo obtained from him

* *This appears to be a memorandum of a plan of co-operation between Tippoo Sultaun and Zemaun Shah, which the Ambaffadors of the former were inftructed to propofe to the latter.*

† *The Englifh feem to be here meant.*

‡ *By thefe are probably meant the Mahrattas.*

him an engagement in writing, correfponding with the inftrument above alluded to, you will return, with the confidential perfon abovementioned, to the Prefence of his Majefty; But that, fhould his Majefty defire one of you to remain with him, one of you will continue in attendance accordingly, and the other will proceed, with his Majefty's confidential fervant, to the Dekhan, and return with the writing from thence to the Prefence of his Majefty.

A True Tranflation,

N. B. EDMONSTONE,

P. T. to the Government.

No. 23.

TRANSLATION of the Draft of a letter from Tippoo Sultaun to Zemaun Shah.

The letter commences with an invocation to the Deity, and to Mahomed, &c. as ufual in the correfpondence of perfons of the rank of Zemaun Shah, and Tippoo Sultaun; as the idiom of the Englifh language will not admit of an adequate tranflation of the figurative expreffions ufed upon thefe occafions, and as it is not in any degree effential to infert them, they are wholly omitted: for the fame reafon, the complimentary titles and defignations applied to Zemaun Shah throughout the letter, are, for the moft part, left out in the tranflation.

Thanks to God! that at this happy time I have the fatisfaction to hear, that your Majefty, the ornament of the throne, the promoter of religion, the deftroyer of infidels and oppreffors, &c. employs your whole time, and exerts every faculty, in the fupport of the enlightened religion, and is wholly devoted to its caufe. The report of your Majefty's piety, juftice, religious zeal and courage, fo grateful to the feelings of all the followers of the faith, and efpecially to me, has afforded me inexpreffible joy and fatisfaction. In return for this, near a hundred thoufand followers of the faith, nay more, affemble every Friday, the fabbath of the Muffulmans, in the two mofques of the capital, called the Aulah and the Akfah mofque; and after the prefcribed forms of prayer, fupplicate the beftower of all things, according to the words of Scripture, "Grant thy aid, O God! to thofe who aid the religion of Mahomed; and "let us be of that number: Deftroy thofe, O God! who would deftroy the religion of Ma-"homed; and let not us be of their number." And pray, that the Almighty will render your Majefty, who is the fupporter of the faith and all its followers, victorious and fuccefsful, over their enemies. I confidently truft, that the Almighty, in conformity to his holy word, "He who prayeth unto me his prayer fhall be granted," will liften to their fupplication, and render your Majefty, who is the defender of the faith, and one of its brighteft ornaments, fuccefsful and victorious.

Your Majefty muft doubtlefs have been informed, that my exalted ambition has for its object, a holy war. The fruit of this juft defign has been, that in the midft of this land of infidels, the Almighty protects this tract of Mahomedan dominion like the Ark of Noah, and cuts fhort the extended arm of the abandoned infidel. The report of your Majefty's zeal and piety render me, and all the followers of the faith, moft anxious to open a perfonal and direct communication of fentiments with your Majefty; but the obftacles to this are fully apparent to your Majefty, and therefore, upon the principle, (as laid down in the law) that it is fufficient that two perfons fhould have the honor to fee* the new moon in order to eftablifh its actual appear-

* *The Mahomedan months are lunar; and their commencement, refpectively, depends upon the actual appearance of the moon's firft quarter. As the intervention of clouds or vapours often obfcures the moon at one place when it is vifible at another, the evidence of any two perfons, declaring that they have feen it, is deemed fufficient to eftablifh the fact of its appearance, and the firft day of the month (or moon) is affumed accordingly: Should the moon however, not be feen before the 31ft of the month, that day is confidered as the firft of the enfuing. It is a common practice among the Muffulmen of high rank to falute the appearance of a new moon by cannon, and to fend each other congratulatory meffages upon the occafion, hence the figurative allufion in the text will be eafily underftood.*

ance

ance, the respected Meer Hubbeeb Oolla and Meer Mohummud Rezza, who are among the highest in rank in the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and are worthy of admission to your Majesty's Presence, are now sent as Ambassadors to your Majesty's Imperial Court with letters, which, according to the saying, "a letter is half a meeting," may be considered as an invaluable substitue for personal communication, in order that I may be gratified, not only by obtaining accounts of your Majesty's prosperity, success, and glory, but enjoy the pleasure of seeing your Majesty, as it were, by substitution; and that the foundations of friendship and attachment, which are productive of benefits, both spiritual and temporal, may be strengthened and improved; and also that the persons above mentioned may have the honor to represent to your Majesty my sentiments upon some important subjects, and the circumstances of the enfeebled condition of the faith in the regions of Hindustan, which I have entrusted to their verbal communication: Besides this, I would propose, if at meet your Majesty's approbation, that two persons of rank may constantly reside at your Majesty's court, to be the channel of correspondence, and the means of improving mutual harmony and attachment.

Under the sacred exhortation, "Bestow presents among one another," I beg leave to send by the persons above-mentioned, a few of the articles of this country, as is due among those who are connected by the ties of religion. I confidently trust, that your Majesty will gratify me by accepting them, and honor the Ambassadors, by admitting them to the Presence, and hearing what has been entrusted to their verbal communication, and that you will dispatch them back to this quarter with the utmost expedition.

Here follows a list of the presents.

A True Translation,

N. B. EDMONSTONE,

P. T. to Government.

No. 24.

TRANSLATION of the draft of a letter from the late Tippoo Sultaun, to Moolla Abdool Ghuffar Khaun, one of the principal Ministers of Zemaun Shah.

After the usual complimentary address, adapted to the relative rank of the parties, the letter proceeds as follows:

The receipt of your agreeable letter, which reached me through Ram Sohauy, Moonshy in the service of his Majesty Zemaun Shah, and through my Vakeels, (*meaning those stationed at Delhi*) afforded me the highest satisfaction, and recalled you to my recollection. You wrote that from the impulse of that cordial attachment which supersedes the necessity of outward forms, you had availed yourself of a proper opportunity to represent my circumstances in the fullest manner to his Majesty, and that his Majesty had been pleased to signify in reply, that when the victorious standard should be displayed in the direction of Hindustan, it was his Majesty's design to honor me with marks of his boundless favor, and to promote the important objects in view. This has impressed my mind with a renewed sense of your kindness. In conformity to the declaration of God and his Apostle, that "in this world, of causes and effects, "there is nothing more estimable than union and friendship," it has long been my earnest desire, to establish an alliance and cordial attachment between the two Sirkars, but, in proof of

of the ſaying, "every thing depends upon its appointed ſeaſon," the accompliſhment of this deſign has been ſuſpended for want of opportunity. Thanks to God! that through your intervention, this object has now been accompliſhed in the moſt ſatisfactory manner: The bonds of attachment have now been drawn a thouſand fold cloſer than my heart had conceived. The pen is incapable of deſcribing my gratitude for this. With a view to diſplay this my gratitude, and to cement the foundations of friendſhip and attachment, two perſons, true Syuds by birth, who are among the higheſt in rank of the ſervants of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, are now deputed with a letter calculated to inſpire friendſhip, addreſſed to his Majeſty, the Defender of the Faith, Zemaun Shah. Pleaſe God, they will have the honor of paying their reſpects to you. I hope that you will be pleaſed to give your attention to ſeveral points, involving concerns of a ſpiritual and temporal nature, which have been committed to their verbal communication; and, having procured them the honor of an introduction to the Preſence of his Majeſty, that you will enable theſe Ambaſſadors to repreſent to him the points which have been entruſted to their verbal report. May your days of proſperity and ſucceſs be perpetual.

Here follows a liſt of preſents.

A True Tranſlation,
N. B. EDMONSTONE,
P. T. to the Government.

No. 25.

Tranſlation of the draft of a letter from the late Tippoo Sultaun, to Ghoolaum Mohummud, the Agent of Zemaun Shaw.

Your pleaſing letters have reached me in ſucceſſion, and their contents have been underſtood.

Your having repreſented in terms of commendation the circumſtances of the Khoodadaud Sirkar to the Nabob Moolla Abdool Ghuffar Khaun; your having conveyed to him alſo the letters of my Vakeels, (*meaning thoſe ſtationed at Delhi*) and your procuring and tranſmitting a letter to my addreſs from him, has impreſſed me with a high ſenſe of your cordial attachment and zeal. The letter from the Nabob Moolla Abdool Ghuffar Khaun, and your own friendly addreſs, reached me through Moonſhy Ram Sohauy, and the Vakeels of the Khoodadaud Sirkar; their contents afforded me boundleſs ſatisfaction, and gave new life to my regard. I am confident that, continuing in the ſame manner to obſerve the dictates of cordial attachment, and what is calculated to promote the faith, for which there is the ſanction both of God and his Apoſtle, you will uſe your beſt endeavours to fulfil the objects of my heart, to increaſe cordial friendſhip and ſtrengthen the bonds of ſincere attachment. This anſwer to your friendly letter, and my reply to that of the Nabob Moolla Abdool Ghuffar Khaun, are now forwarded by the reſpected Meer Hubbeeb Oola and Meer Mohummud Rezza, who are among the higheſt in rank of the ſervants of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and who are deputed to cement the foundations of union between his Majeſty Zemaun Shah and my Sirkar. Through the aid of Providence, theſe two perſons will arrive with my letters, (*to the Miniſters*) and my addreſs to his Majeſty, and will have a meeting with you. True attachment requires of you to obtain for them acceſs to the Nabob above-mentioned, and enable them to pay their reſpects to the Preſence; when they will repreſent to his Majeſty the ſentiments and wiſhes of my heart, which have been entruſted to their verbal communication. I am confident that you will uſe your beſt endeavours to promote the accompliſhment of my wiſhes, and to obtain for my Ambaſſa-

dors

dors as early as possible, leave to return to this quarter, with the full accomplishment of the object of their mission.

Believing me always anxious about you, constantly gratify me by letters denoting your welfare.

A True Translation,
N. B. EDMONSTONE,
P. T. to the Government.

No. 26.

Translation of the draft of a letter from the late Tippoo Sultaun to Zemaun Shah, dated the 7th of Shabaun, 1211 Higeree. (or 5th February 1797).

After the usual Address and exordium, as adverted to in No. 23, the letter proceeds as follows:

By the favor of God, your Majesty, the ornament of the throne of power and greatness, has, for the most part, occupied your time in extending the religion of the Prophet; in destroying the foundation of heresy and infidelity; and in establishing the basis of the true faith;—and continues so to do. The fame of this has amply pervaded the world. These circumstances, which are as well known from east to west as the sun in the center of the heavens, suggested to my mind, that, agreeably to the command of God and his Apostle, declared in these words, "Slay the divisors of the Godhead," we should unite in carrying on a holy war against the infidels, and free the region of Hindustan from the contamination of the enemies of our religion. The followers of the faith in these territories, always assembling at a select time on Fridays, offer up their prayers in the words: "O God, slay the Infidels who have closed thy way! "Let their sins return upon their own heads, with the punishment that is due to them!"

I trust that Almighty God, for the sake of his beloved, will accept their prayers, and through the merit of a holy cause, prosper our mutual exertions to that end. And, through the influence of the words, "Thine armies shall conquer," will render us victorious and successful. Through the aid of the giver of all victory, in reward of my meritorious resolution to prosecute a holy war, which is the proper end and object of life to those who adorn the throne of religion and dominion, I have ever been happy in the fruits of his unbounded goodness, and have continued safe under the divine protection, and still remain so. The proof of this is, that the dominion of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, which is surrounded by Infidels, has stood aloof like the ark of Noah, keeping the enemies of the faith in effectual check, The words of Scripture, "impurity and purity are not equal, however the prevalence of the former may excite "astonishment," are hereby verified.

Prior to this, two respectable Syuds, Meer Hubbeeb Oolla, and Meer Ghoolaum Rezza, were deputed to your Majesty on the part of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, by sea, with the utmost expedition. Through the guidance of the Almighty, they will have the honor of paying their respects to your Majesty, and will represent the points which have been entrusted to their verbal communication. Your Majesty will also receive detailed accounts from your Majesty's agent, Ghoolaum Mohummud Khaun, of affairs to the South and East, and also the circumstances of this quarter.

May the sun of dignity and spendor rise from the horizon of success and glory!

A true Translation,
N. B. EDMONSTONE,
P. T. to the Government.

No. 27.

No. 27.

Translation of the draft of a letter from the late Tippoo Sultaun to Wuffadar Khaun, one of Zemaun Shaw's principal Ministers, dated 7th of Shabaun, 1211 Higeree, (answering to the 5th of February, 1797).

After the usual Complimentary form of address, the letter proceeds as follows:

Your most friendly and agreeable letter, every word of which was replete with the sentiments of attachment and regard, together with letters from the Nawaubs, Moolla-Abdool Ghuffar Khaun, and Ameen-oo-Moolk, have reached me, and have afforded me great pleasure.

You write that the Nawaub Moolla-Abdool Ghuffar Khaun submitted the friendly Address of the Khoodadaud Sirkar to his Majesty's perusal, and impressed it word by word upon his Majesty's mind; that his Majesty was extremely gratified, and had directed you, the Nawaubs Noor Mohummud Khaun Ameen-ool-Moolk, and Moolla Abdool Ghuffar Khaun, to dispatch friendly letters to me. This has afforded me a degree of pleasure and delight, that is not to be described. The knowledge also of his Majesty's determination to proceed to Hindustan has inspired my soul with confidence. May the Almighty in his bounty, bring to effect our mutual desires! You further intimate your request, that, considering our interests the same, I would commit to paper all that concerns me, and command your services in any way that I can desire. The sum of my wishes is, that, his Majesty uniting with me, we should proceed to chastise these abandoned Infidels, and not suffer our present dominion to depart from our hands. Through the divine goodness, the hopes of the chief of the Infidels being of themselves consumed and confounded, by the avenging fire of the God of vengeance, with a little exertion, the southern atmosphere will regain complete purity. Prior to this, the two respected Syuds, Meer Mohummud Hubbeeb, and Meer Mohummud Rezza, were deputed by sea, (the wicked being entirely prevalent by land,) charged with certain points which I have at heart, and which it is not proper to commit to writing. They will represent to his Majesty the points which have been confided to them, and full credence may be given to what they shall say. The faded splendor of the faith, throughout India, is evident in every article; to describe it is superfluous. May your days of prosperity and success be perpetual!

A True Translation,
N. B. EDMONSTONE
P. T. to the Government.

No. 28.

Translation of an original letter from Zemaun Shaw to Tippoo Sultaun.

After the customary invocation to the Deity and the Prophet, &c. and a figurative address to the Sultaun, the letter proceeds as follows:

Your letter, replete with sentiments of friendship and regard, expressing your solicitude for the propagation of the faith, and the extirpation of the abandoned irreligious infidels; informing us that in the mosques, after the conclusion of public worship, supplications are made at the Throne of Grace for the encrease of our dominion, and the success of our triumphant banners

banners; referring us for a further expofition of your fentiments, to the verbal explanation of your Ambaffadors, Syed Hubbeeb Oolla and Syed Mohummud Rezza; fignifying that you had fent a few prefents by the Ambaffadors; requefting that two perfons of your Sirkar might refide at our court, and ftating other particulars of friendfhip, arrived in a moft aufpicious feafon, and added new ardor to our mutual friendfhip.

As the object of your well directed mind is the deftruction of the infidels and the extenfion of the faith of the Prophet; pleafe God, we fhall foon march with our conquering army to wage war with the infidels and polytheifts, and to free thofe regions from the contamination of thefe fhamelefs tribes with the edge of the fword; fo that the inhabitants of thofe regions may be reftored to comfort and repofe; be therefore perfectly fatisfied in this refpect.

With regard to your requeft for deputing two perfons to refide at our Court, with a view to ftrengthen the ties of friendfhip, we have to exprefs our acquiefcence.

We have fent a few articles hereunder mentioned, as a memorial of our regard, by your Ambaffadors, who have explained to us the meffage with which you had commiffioned them.

Continue to gratify us by communicating to us by letters, your fituation and fentiments.

Here follows a lift of Dreffes, &c. fent as prefents.

A true Tranflation,
N. B. EDMONSTONE,
P. T. to the Government.

No. 29.

TRANSLATION of the draft of a letter from the late Tippoo Sultaun to Zemaun Shah, dated the 24th of Rehmauny, of the year Shadaub, 1226 from the birth of Mahomed, anfwering to the 23d of Shaabaun, 1213 Higeree, (correfponding with the 30th of January 1799).

The exordium, confifting of the ufual invocation to the Deity and the Prophet, &c. together with the figurative titles and defignations addreffed to Zemaun Shah, is omitted.

Your Majefty's gracious letter in reply to my friendly addrefs, and which was brought by Syud Hubbeeb Oollah and Syud Mohummud Rezza, the ambaffadors of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, has been received; it has given increafe to friendfhip, and augmented the fources of joy and fatisfaction. Your Majefty was pleafed to write that as it was the object of your mind to crufh the infidels and to propagate the religion of Mahomed, pleafe God, your Majefty would foon proceed with a conquering army to profecute a holy war againft the infidels, polytheifts, and heretics, and free the religion of thefe regions from the contamination of thofe fhamelefs tribes; that the profanation of polytheifm fhould be done away by the exertions of the relentlefs fword, and repofe and happinefs be reftored to the inhabitants of this country, and defiring that I would fet my mind at eafe upon every point. This has been fully underftood, and I have alfo been informed, word by word, of what your Majefty was pleafed to confide to the verbal communication of the ambaffadors; all which afforded me boundlefs fatisfaction.

It is my hope, and my prayer to the Almighty, that the oppreffions of the infidels and polytheifts may be deftroyed, by the avenging fword of thofe who have been felected by God to

exercife

exercise dominion, and of the warriors in the field of conquest; and that these regions may acquire prosperity and splendor, by maintaining the cause of religion.

At this time, the English, having received intimation of the arrival of the Ambassadors of the Sirkar at your Highness's court, and of the firm connection established between the two states, have taken umbrage, and in concert with the infidels and the turbulent, have taken up arms against me *. They have written † that they entertain the design to subvert the religion of Islaum— " Many are the words that proceed from their lips, but their words are nought but lies." Please God, they shall become food for the unrelenting sword of the pious warriors: " Evil designs return upon the heads of the inventors." We are labourers in the way of the Lord, and obedient to the command of God. We have no support but the aid of the King of the World, who is great and powerful; and the true Apostle, the head of the true religion, the destroyer of former abominations. Placing my dependence upon those tidings of joy, " Often " doth God permit the inferior number to overpower the superior," I am prepared to exert the energies of my mind and of my faculties, inwardly and outwardly, to carry on a holy war. Agreeably to the command of God, believing it a duty of religion to communicate affairs of great importance when the interests of religion are one and the same, the Syuds before mentioned are now a second time dispatched to your Majesty's court, for the purpose of representing all circumstances fully and personally; and from them your Majesty will be amply informed of every thing. Impelled by a solicitude for the defence of religion, which it is incumbent upon all the princes of Islaum to feel, let your Majesty display your grateful endeavours, both by word and deed, to repel these abandoned infidels. " God will aid the pure of heart, " and pious."

A True Translation,
N. B. EDMONSTONE,
Persian Translator to the Government.

No. 30.

* *TRANSLATION of the draft of a letter from the late Tippoo Sultaun to the Grand Signior.*

The following Memorandum is written in the first leaf of the book which contains the original of this Translation.

In this book are entered the drafts of the letters which were written to the Grand Signior; to Zemaun Shah, King of Cabul; and to Futteh Alli Khaun, King of Eeraun; under date the 4th of Ramzaun, 1213 of the Hegiree (*answering to the 10th of February* 1799).

* *Vide No. 20, where Tippoo Sultaun ascribes the hostile preparation of the British Government to his connection with the French.*

† *It appears from the testimony of Hubeeb-Oolah, the late Tippoo Sultaun's Head Monshee, that this assertion is founded on the passage at the close of the 4th paragraph of the Right Honorable the Governor General's letter to Tippoo Sultaun of the 8th of November 1798, which points out to the Sultaun, the dangers to which he will expose his authority, the tranquillity of his dominions, the prosperity of his government, and the permanence of his religion, by his connection with the French. Although Hubeeb-Oolah and Meer Saudik pointed out to the Sultaun, and proved by various arguments, that the passage in question was applicable only to the views of the French, yet, anxious to avail himself of even this shadow of a pretext to justify his rancour, he continued to maintain his own construction of the passage, and persisted in his resolution to insert this gross calumny in his letters to Zemaun Shah, to the Grand Signior, and others. The numerous instances of the Sultaun's duplicity and virulent animosity against the English leave no room for surprize at his wilful perversion of this passage. A copy of the Governor General's letter in question was communicated to his Highness the Nizam, who, as a Mussulman, cannot be supposed to have observed with indifference, a declaration pointing equally to the destruction of his power, as to that of Tippoo Sultaun: His Highness however expressed his highest approbation of the whole of the Governor General's letter, of the 8th November, 1798.*

* *Tippoo Sultaun transmitted to the Governor General a letter addressed to the Grand Signior, (vide the correspondence between Tippoo Sultaun and the Government General) pretending that it contained the whole of his reply to the letter from the Grand Signior. It now however appears, that Tippoo Sultaun had privately dispatched this virulent invective against the British Nation to Constantinople, by Ambassadors extraordinary.*

In

In the name of the most merciful God!

After the customary invocation to the Deity, and the Prophet, and a series of pompous titles addressed to the Grand Signior, the letter proceeds as follows:

Your Highness's august letter, written on the 11th of Rubee Oossaunee, 1213 of the Hegiree, (*answering to the 23d September,* 1798) which was conveyed through the English †, honored me by its gracious arrival; was the means of glory and distinction, and the productive source of boundless favor. Its contents added strength and firmness to the foundations of union and attachment, and its gracious expressions gave stability to the fabric of friendship.

With respect to what your Highness wrote, of the invasion of the venerated land of Egypt by the devoted French, by treachery and deceit, notwithstanding the observance of long subsisting friendship on the part of your Highness; the objects of that irreligious, turbulent people, and the determination of the Ottoman Porte to employ the most vigorous measures to repel that rebellious race; of my assisting and joining my brethren Mussulmans in the general cause of religion, and defending the regions of Hindustan from the machinations of this enemy; that I would communicate to your Highness whatever subject of complaint I might have against the English, when, by the aid of God and your Highness's good offices, those complaints should be removed to my satisfaction, and the grounds of opposition and estrangement, be exchanged for the desirable objects of harmony and union: This, which your Highness did me the honor to write, has been understood.

By the favor of God and the benevolence of the Prophet, all the followers of the faith hold fraternity in Religion: particularly, the exalted Ottoman State and the Khoodadaud Sirkar, (between which, regard and attachment are established firmly as columns, and of which friendship and union, repeated tokens have been interchanged,) are aiding and assisting each other. As this labourer in the way of the Lord, is a brother in the faith, is obedient to your Highness's all-powerful will, and does not conceive any difference to exist between us, I beg you will communicate to me, what your Highness's exalted mind conceives will be conducive to the welfare and interests of the followers of the faith. As the French have made themselves your Highness's enemies, they have made themselves so to all the followers of the faith. God is the protector and defender of the land of Hindustan: next to him, this suppliant at the Almighty throne does not, and will not, neglect the defence and service of the people. I am fully confident, that your Highness will be disposed to afford your assistance and support in all matters to us labourers. All Hindustan is over-run with Infidels and Polytheists, excepting the dominions of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, which like the Ark of Noah, are safe under the protection and bounteous aid of God. It is my hope from the Supreme King of Kings, that (as at the appearance of a second Adam,) the Religion of Islaum will obtain exclusive prevalence over the whole country of Hindustan, and that all the sinful infidels, will, with the utmost ease become the prey of the swords of the combatants in the cause of religion. Be it known to those who stand at the foot of the Imperial throne, that the treachery, deceit, and supremacy of the Christians in the regions of Hindustan, are beyond the power of expression — a summary elucidation of this will be found as follows:

A person by name Da,ood Khaun, an Afghaun, was appointed to the Soobadarry of Arcot, on the part of the Emperor of Dehli. About that time, the French and English, each with one of their detested ships, and a few Kaufers (*infidels*) on board, came to the coast, expressly for the purpose of trade, bringing with them, some of the products of their country, such as knives, scissars, needles, china and glass-ware, for sale. After presenting several articles to the deluded Soobadar as a nuzzer, (*or offering expressive of submission*) they requested the grant of a spot of ground, sufficient for a single house for their residence, in order that they might import the products of Europe, paying the proper duties, and there remain with a dozen of their people. The Soobadar complied with their request, and there the English resided for some time.

† *Over this word is written,* "The Governor of Madras."

It

It happened, that the exalted Firmaun of Behauder Shah, son of Aulumgeer, Emperor of Shah Jehaun-abaud, (*Dehli*) was addressed to Da,ood Khaun, directing him to leave a trusty dewan (*manager*) in Arcot, and repair himself to the Presence. In conformity to the Emperor's summons, Da,ood Khaun repaired to Dehli, leaving Saadut Oollah Khaun as his deputy. Owing to the negligence and folly of the Ministers at Dehli, Saadut Oolla Khaun became a traitor, and usurped the dominion of the country. About that period, the English and the French applied to the Soobadar for the grant of a little ground round about their houses; to which the Soobadar, from his want of foresight, and from his innate folly, consented; and accordingly granted them the ground which they asked. After this, both these nations erected small forts, and stationed about a hundred men to garrison them. (*verses*) "Where a country is abandoned by its prince, every village becomes a principality." The relations and followers of Saadut Oolla Khaun, each took possession of talooks, (*districts*) and erecting fortresses, established their abode. At the same time, the French and English taking with them some of the products of Europe, repaired to the districts of the relations and followers of Saadut Oolla Khaun, and contracted friendship with them; and under this cover, obtaining a complete insight into their characters, their mode of living, the structure of their forts, the administration of their territories, and the condition of their forces, they entertained from four to five hundred men of that country, and waited their opportunity. In the mean time Saadut Oolla Khaun died. After his death, his relations and adherents, who were very numerous, quarrelled among themselves; and one of them, by name Sufder Alli Khaun, entered into an intrigue with the infidels of Poona, and solicited military succours. Agreeably to his request, an army of the Poona infidels, consisting of 50,000 horse, under the command of Rugghoo Futteh Sing, invaded the province of Arcot, where Sufder Alli Khaun suffered his father Alli Doast Khaun to be slain in battle, by the infidels of Poona. After this, these infidels seeing the dissension which prevailed among the adherents and relations of Sufder Alli Khaun, plundered all the inhabitants of that country without discrimination of friend or foe; carried off a hundred thousand men and women prisoners, to their own country, and sold them to slavery. They also took prisoner Hoossain Doast Khaun, known by the name of Chunda Khaun, who was the husband of Sufder Alli Khaun's sister, and carried him to Poona. In the mean time, Mortiza Khaun, the Governor of Vellore, and husband of another sister of Sufder Alli Khaun, enticed the latter to his house and put him to death. After this event, Nizam-ool-Moolk, the Vizier of Delhi, who had made himself master of the Dekkan, arrived in the province of Arcot; and appointing Anwar-oo-Deen Khaun Soobadaur of that province on his own part, gave in charge to him the two infant sons of the late Sufder Alli Khaun, with injunctions to protect and educate them; and then returned to the Dekkan. After this, Anwar-oo-Deen Khaun incited the Afghauns to murder one of the children. A short time after, Chunda Khan, who was in confinement at Poona, bribing the infidels with a sum of money, obtained his release and arrived in the province of Arcot, whence he proceeded to Pondicherry, a factory belonging to the French, where he took refuge. He there procured a body of French troops, with which he marched against Anwar-oo-Deen Khan, with the view to reduce the province of Arcot. In the mean time, Anwar-oo-deen Khaun fought the assistance of the English, who then held a factory at Cheenaputtun (*Madras*). Accordingly, the English joined him with a body of troops. In proof of the words "He who affordeth assistance to the oppressor, shall fall under subjection to the very man he assisted," both these persons becoming the objects of the divine anger, fought assistance from these two infidel tribes and proceeded to hostilities. It was so decreed however, that Anwar-oo-Deen Khaun fell by the hand of Hoossain Doast Khaun. After this, Mohummud Alli Khaun, son of Anwar-oo-Deen Khaun, giving up both his wordly and spiritual concerns to the direction of the English, and making them his protectors, prepared for hostilities against Chunda Khaun. In the mean time, Nizam-ool-Moolk died, and was succeeded by his son Nauffir Jung, whom Mohummud Alli Khaun invited to join him: but before his arrival, Nauffir Jung's nephew, Hidauyet Mohee-oo-Deen Khaun, fled with a small body of troops to Pondicherry; and the French collecting a force, which consisted of about a thousand men of their own nation and about four thousand sepoys, proceeded with the troops of Hidauyet Mohee-oo-Deen Khaun, against Nauffir Jung, who being joined with Mohummud Alli Khaun, after sustaining repeated engagements with

with the French, laid ſiege to the fortreſs of Ginjee, which is ſituated on a hill, and was then in their poſſeſſion. The latter entering into a colluſion with the Sirdars of Nauſſir Jung's army, attacked it in the night. After the alarm was given, Nauſſir Jung mounted his elephant, when a man named Behaudur Khaun, an Afghaun in his ſervice, had the baſeneſs to kill him by a muſket ſhot, and cauſing his elephant to be driven cloſe to that of Nauſſir Jung, cut off his head and ſtuck it on the point of a ſpear. Upon this event, the French ſet up Hidauyet Mohee-oo-Deen Khaun as his ſucceſſor, and accompanied by a body of their own troops under the command of an officer named Buſſy, directed their march towards Hyderabad. In the courſe of their march they halted at the fort of Raychota, where the traitor Behauder Khan and the French troops commanded by Buſſy quarrelled about the diviſion of the plundered treaſure and jewels, and an engagement took place, in which Bahaudur Khaun and the other curſed Afghaun chiefs were ſlain, and precipitated to hell. Hidauyet Mohee-oo-Deen Khaun alſo fell in this engagement by a muſket ſhot. The French then conferred the ſucceſſion on the worthleſs Silaubut Jung, ſecond ſon of Nizaum-ool-Moolk, and proceeded with him to Hyderabad; whereby the whole of the Dekkan may be ſaid to have come under the authority of the French at Hyderabad. The French Chriſtians (who amounted to near 1200 men) in a ſtate of intoxication, in open day, entered the houſes of the votaries of Iſlaum, and violated numbers of their women. Many of the females of the nobles ripped up their own bellies and threw themſelves into wells. Hence all the inhabitants of Hyderabad conceived enmity againſt the French.

In the mean time, Nizam Alli Khaun, ſon of Nizam-ool-Moolk, impriſoned his elder brother Silaubut Jung, and eſtabliſhed himſelf in his room. A ſhort time afterwards, when the utmoſt diſagreement had taken place between the people of Hyderabad and the French, the worthleſs Buſſy marched from that city with his troops and returned to Pondicherry. During theſe tranſactions, Mohummud Alli Khaun in conjunction with the Engliſh, carried on the war againſt Chunda Khaun, who was cordially the friend of the French. The armies of both the infidel nations contended for the province of Arcot, and after many battles and much bloodſhed, the Engliſh and Mohummud Alli Khaun, having pledged their faith to Chunda Khaun, and under that ſanction made him their priſoner, put him to death, and obtained poſſeſſion of the whole of the Arcot province, yielding a yearly revenue of near four crores of rupees.

When the Engliſh had thus eſtabliſhed themſelves in Arcot, they turned their views to the conqueſt of Bengal. To this end, with the ſame treachery and deceit which has been above deſcribed, they applied to the viceroy of Bengal alſo, for a ſpot of ground; and having obtained poſſeſſion of ſufficient for a ſingle houſe, they there ſtationed their people as for the purpoſes of trade, and waited their opportunity. About this time the viceroy of Bengal died, and contentions aroſe among his children and relations. The Engliſh taking part with the one, ſubdued the other, and rendering that other entirely dependant upon them, obtained poſſeſſion of the whole dominion of Bengal; a territory conſiſting of four Soobahs, and yielding an annual revenue of twenty crores of rupees. Not far from thence is a place called Lucknow, the ruler of which was Mirza Amauni,* (*Aſſoff-oo-Dowlah*) ſon of Shudjah-oo-Dowlah. By intrigue and chicane with him, they (*the Engliſh*) intruded themſelves into that country alſo. What is more extraordinary is this: lately Mirza Amauni ſent an ambaſſador to Zemaun Shah, the king of Cabul. This circumſtance coming to the knowledge of the Engliſh (*Governor*) General †, who reſides at Calcutta, he proceeded thence on a viſit to Mirza Amauni, and having leagued with the miniſters of that country, cauſed Mirza Amauni to be poiſoned, violated the chaſtity of his widow, and plundered his houſe, of money and jewels, to the amount of twenty crores of rupees. Throughout the territory of Bengal, wherever there were men of learning, ſcience, and rank, the Engliſh have forcibly taken priſoners their wives and daughters, violated their chaſtity, and carried them off to their own iſlands and country. Seizing the youths of the claſs of Syuds ‡, devotees, and learned men, and obliging them to eat the fleſh of ſwine, thay have proclaimed it by beat of tom-tom.* In the country of

* *This is the name by which the late Vizier Aſſof-oo-Dowlah was called during the life time of his father.*
† *Lord Teignmouth.* ‡ *The Syuds are thoſe deſcended from the prophet.*
* *A ſpecies of drum. Proclamations are uſually made by beat of drum.*

Bengal

Bengal and in all other places where their authority prevails, they ſet up ſwine-butchers, and cauſe them to ſell the fleſh of hogs publicly in the ſtreets and markets.

All this power and authority have the Engliſh acquired in the ſpace of forty years.

About twenty years ago, during the life time of my late revered father Hyder Alli Khaun, diſputes occurring among the worthleſs Sirdars of the Poona infidels, Rogoonaut Row, the uncle of Narain Row, the head of the Poona State, treacherouſly murdered his nephew: the turbulent ſpirit of the chiefs however obliged him to ſeek refuge at Bombay, a place in the poſſeſſion of the Engliſh.

The Engliſh, obtaining from him money and jewels to a large amount, detached an army with Rogoonaut Row for the reduction of Poona. The Poona miniſters deceitfully ſelected a child of two or three days old from their own claſs, proclaimed him as the genuine offspring of the murdered Narain Row, and as the ſucceſſor to the Muſnud (*throne*) and aſſembling an army, marched to oppoſe the Engliſh and Rogoonaut Row. Finding themſelves unable to cope with the Engliſh, they repeatedly ſent letters by ambaſſadors of rank to the Preſence of his late Highneſs, (*Hyder Alli*) ſoliciting his aſſiſtance. His Highneſs prudently conſidering that, although it is declared "Infidels are impure," yet it was more adviſable to afford, than refuſe, his aſſiſtance to the infidels belonging to the country, (becauſe the ſupremacy of the Engliſh was the ſource of evil to all God's creatures,) with a view to the aid of Poona, marched to Madras with a vaſt army. Many engagements enſued and many places fell, and Madras itſelf was near being taken, when it pleaſed God that his Highneſs ſhould end his days in that expedition; he died in the vicinity of Arcot. After this event I continued the war, and after many victories and the capture of numberleſs priſoners, the Engliſh ſent their ambaſſadors, humbly, and by engagement and oath, to ſue for peace. Although I was not myſelf diſpoſed to grant them peace, yet by the earneſt advice of the nobles of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, I conſented. Four or five years after, when ambaſſadors from the Khoodadaud Sirkar arrived at the Sublime Porte,* and after repreſenting the ſentiments of friendſhip, returned to the Preſence, the Engliſh receiving information of this circumſtance, with hearts inflamed, immediately conceived that all the tribe of Iſlaum were about to league together for their deſtruction. They knew too that they had given your Highneſs proofs of their evil diſpoſition, and therefore uniting to themſelves Nizam Alli Khaun and the infidels of Poona, they waged war againſt the Khoodadaud Sirkar for four years. At length, near an hundred thouſand of the followers of the faith had determined to ſlay their wives and families with their own hands, and ruſhing upon the infidels, drink the cup of martyrdom and plunge the infidels into hell. The counſellors, the lords, and the reſpected ſages of Iſlaum, all agreed, that this attack upon the dominions of the Khoodadaud Sirkar was in conſequence of the deputation of ambaſſadors with letters to the Sublime Porte; and therefore, that it was adviſable by any means to accommodate matters for the preſent, to communicate to your Highneſs all that had occurred, and joined with your Highneſs's aid, proceed to exterminate the infidels. I approved the repreſentation of my faithful ſervants, and ſurrendering three crores and thirty lacs of rupees in treaſure, and half my country, (which was all a dead loſs to me) put an end to the conteſt.

The Engliſh having adopted a determined reſolution to ſubdue the whole of Hinduſtan, and to ſubvert the Muſſulman religion, and having united to themſelves Nizam Alli Khaun, and the infidels of Poona, have for five years paſt, been deviſing the means. Accordingly, they have lately written in plain and undiſguiſed terms, that it is their intention to deſtroy the religion of Iſlaum. "Evil deſigns return upon the heads of the inventors." The infidels of Poona, in conſequence of the diſagreements prevailing among the miniſters at Delhi, have ſubverted that country, and having deſtroyed its houſes, have erected their own temples on their ruins; they have poſſeſſed themſelves entirely of that kingdom, whilſt a poor ſightleſs

* *Tippoo Sultaun, in his letters to the French, aſcribes the enmity of the Britiſh power to his friendſhip for them; in his letters to Zemaun Shah, he aſcribes it to his having deputed ambaſſadors to that prince, and here he imputes it to his delegation of an embaſſy to the Ottoman Porte.*

individual

individual of the royal family of Delhi, whose servants put out his eyes, is seated in his house, in a state the most abject. The resources of his maintenance are fixed from the sale of the fruits of his gardens, and he is obliged to pay the price *(of that maintenance)* cringing to those treacherous infidels.

Near five hundred thousand of the infidels of the districts of Calicut, Nuzzurabaud, Zufferabaud, and Ashrufabaud, who were wavering on the precincts of obedience, have been converted at different times. Praise be to God, that the whole energy of the well directed mind of this labourer in the way of the Lord, on whose forehead is engraved the motto, "They dread not the terrific day of judgment," is continually exerted, to support the religion of Mahomed. Accordingly, having lately been informed of the excessive commotions excited by the son of Abdool Wahaub * in the neighbourhood of Mecca the holy, I immediately addressed letters to the supreme minister Yoosuf Vizier, to the Shereef of Mecca, and the servants of the holy receptacle, *(meaning the place at Medina where Mahomed is buried)* purporting, that it was my intention to send a considerable force under the command of one of my approved sons, and desiring them to write to me a particular account of the situation of affairs in that quarter; for the illustrious Kaaba, is the object of veneration to the followers of truth, and the object of the regard of the All-powerful; and to do services thereunto, is productive of blessings both in this world and the world to come. The respected and accomplished Syuds, Syud Alli Mohummud and Syud Modaur oo Deen, are now nominated, and deputed with this friendly letter, to represent various points of great importance, and to communicate the sentiments of my mind; and with instructions to remain in attendance on your Majesty during three years. I trust that they will be honored by admission to your Majesty's presence, and have an opportunity of a personal conference, and of stating to you my sentiments, and that their representations will obtain full credit with your Majesty. May the victorious banners of Islaum be ever prevalent, and every trace of heresy and infidelity be wiped away!

A letter to the same effect as the foregoing was also written to Zemaun Shah, several alterations however, which were necessary to adapt the letter to the situation of Zemaun Shah, are inserted in the margin of the draft.

A True Translation,
N. B. EDMONSTONE,
P. T. to the Government.

* *Abdool Wahaub is the name of an enterprizing Mahomedan sceptic, who some years since established a new doctrine, the foundation of which is the abjuration of the signal honors which are paid to Mahomed. His doctrine does not extend to a denial of the prophet's mission, but it places him in the condition merely of a messenger of the word of God, possessing in himself no title to the adoration of mankind. This man obtained very numerous proselytes, who traversed with him the countries of Syria, Arabia, and Egypt, propagating their tenets by the sword. His son has succeeded him.*

DIVISION B.

B.

PAPERS

IN THE

FRENCH LANGUAGE

RELATING TO THE

NEGOTIATIONS

OF

TIPPOO SULTAUN

WITH THE

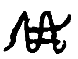
FRENCH,

FOUND IN THE PALACE AT SERINGAPATAM,

4*th* MAY, 1799.

The following French Papers, from No. 1 to No. 25, are literal Copies of Papers found in the Palace of Tippoo Sultaun, at Seringapatam, after the capture of that place.

The Copies were all attested at Seringapatam by Captain Macaulay, Private Secretary to the Commander in Chief, and transmitted by him to Lieutenant Colonel Kirkpatrick, Military Secretary to the Governor General.

The mark  *is the abbreviated Signature, or Byze, of Tippoo Sultaun himself.*

The Orthography of the French is extremely incorrect in the original Papers, especially in those dated in the year 1797, *which appear to have been written under the Sultaun's directions, by the Captain of a French Vessel then residing at Seringapatam.*

From these Papers, it appears that Tippoo Sultaun has dispatched three Embassies to the Executive Directory at Paris, since the commencement of the year 1797.

The first in April 1797, *which was dispatched from Seringapatam, but proceeded no farther than the Sea coast, from the causes assigned in the prefatory matter to No.* 13, *page* 30; *the second in October* 1797; *and the third in July* 1798: *But the Ambassadors employed on the last, did not leave Tranquebar until the 7th of February* 1799.

The nature and object of these Embassies is fully explained in the following Papers.

The Papers from No. 5 *to* 21, *contain a detailed statement of the Transactions of the Sultaun's Ambassadors at the Mauritius, in January, February, and March,* 1798; *of the landing of the French Force under the command of Messrs. Dubuc and Chapuy at Mangalore; and of their subsequent admission into the Sultaun's Service.*

In the Papers from No. 22 *to* 25, *will be found the particulars of the Embassy which the Sultaun dispatched to France from Tranquebar, at the moment when he professed a desire to receive an Ambassador from the Governor General, and to cultivate the relations of Amity and Peace with the British Government in India.*

PAPERS IN THE FRENCH LANGUAGE FOUND IN THE PALACE AT SERINGAPATAM.

No. 1.

Patane le Duodi de la 2ème, decade de Germinal l' an 5eme. de la République Francaises.

Tipous Sultans le Victorieux aux Citoyens composans le Pouvoir Executife de la République Français.

Citoyens,

JE vous salus & vous souaite ensi qua votre nations toutes sortes de bonheurs, Le Cit. S. Ripaud est arrivé par la suite dun combas dans mon pais, son petis navire coulé bas deaux, comme il y avoit longtems que je desirais savoir des nouvelles de vôtre nations je lais fais venir aux Lieux ou je fais ma residances, je l'ais quesionné sur les mouvemans de la guerre, sur vôtre posisions, et si vous pansée a vôtre enciens allié il ma dit toute les dispossisions et les bonne intansions que vous avié, pour moi, & mon pais, ce qui ma rendus le coeur bien contans; & ma engagé a faire les demarches que je fais aupres de vous, de vous envoillé trois de mes chefe de confiances pour vous temoignée mon amitié, & renouveller notre ancienne alliances, dans l'ecris que je vous envoye vous voiré mon attachemans, mes disposisions, et les sentimans de mon coeur pour vôtre nacions que j'ai toujours aimé, pansé pour le bien de mon pais, comme je pense pour le biens du votre, votre allié.

(*Signé*)

Patane

No. 1.

Seringapatam, the 2d of April, 1797, the 5th year of the French Republic.

Tippoo Sultaun the Victorious to the Citizens composing the Executive Power of the French Republic.

Citizens,

I SALUTE you, and wish every happiness to you and your nation. Citizen Ripaud arrived in my country after having sustained an engagement; his small vessel had nearly foundered at sea. As I have for a long time been desirous of receiving intelligence from your nation, I brought him to my usual place of residence. I questioned him with regard to the operations of the war and to your condition, and I enquired whether you thought of your ancient ally; he informed me of all your plans and of your good intentions towards me and my country. His communications gave me cordial satisfaction and encouraged me to make the present advances towards a revival of intercourse by sending to you three of my confidential chiefs to testify to you my friendship, and to renew our ancient alliance; in the writing which I send to you, you will perceive my attachment, my disposition, and the sentiments of my heart for your nation which I have always loved. Study the welfare of my country as I study that of yours. Your Ally,

Signed

Seringapatam,

Patane le Duodi de la 2eme. decade de germinal, l'an 5eme. de la Republique Francaises.

Tipous Sultans le Victorieux, au Representans du People qui reside aux Isles de France, & de la Reunion.

CITOYENS REPRESENTANS,

VOUS né deves pas ignorèe l'amitiè que mon pere & moi avons toujours eus pour les Français, j'ai cherché toute les occasions à le prouvèdans vótre enciens regime: j'ai fait mon possible depuis le commansemans de vòtre revolusions à vous faire connoitre les sentimans de mons coeur; faute d' occasions et celle de ne pas avoir auprés de moi des personnes instruites sur vos moeurs et vos usages, je n'ai pu jusqu'a ce jours vous faires connoitres mes intansions. Le heureux hazars ma procuré le citoyen S. Ripaud l'un de vous officiers que cest rendu a mes priere, et a repondu a toutes les quesions que je luis ais fais, et j'ai vue qu'il merite ma confiances, sur ce qu'il m'a dit je vois que c'est l'instans de vous reitaire l' amitiè que j'ai toujours eus pour vòtre nacions. Je reconnois le sublime de vótre constitutións, et pour vous le prouvé, je propose a votre nacions, et a vous une acte d' alliances et de Fraternité; qui soilles a jamais indisolubles, and qu'il soit dicté sur les principes republiquain, la loyaute & la bonne fois, que vòtre patrie & moi; et mon peuple, ne fasiòns plus qu' une famille, q'un mémè sermens nous lis pour la vie ou par la more, que vos enemis seront les miens & ceux de mon peuple, que mes enémis deviendront les votres, voila desormais comme je veux traitè avec mes alliés,—vous voillès par la tous mes sentimans pour vòtre nations, qu'en j'aurè la preuve des votre, je maitre toutes mes prommaices a executions—mais Citoyens Representans, je ne les maltrè que quans je voiré vos forces, tens de maire que de taire arrivé dans l'Inde. La dernière Guerre, (c'est a regreè que je suis obligeè de vous tracer les malheurs que mon amitié pour les Français m'a coùté;) je soutenais avec zele & courage toutes les pretansions des Français, les Anglais les ambitieux Anglais, ne se santans pas assez de force ni de courage pour m'attaquer de front, ce sont alliés avec les Marates & les Mogoles, and m'ont attaqué de toute parts, au momans oú j'etais sur le point de les vaincre l'armee Françaises, que commandoit Mr. de Cossignis,

Seringapatam, the 2d of April, 1797, the 5th year of the French Republic.

Tippoo Sultaun the Victorious to the Representatives of the people residing in the Isles of France and of La Re-union.

CITIZEN REPRESENTATIVES,

You cannot be ignorant of the friendship which my father and myself have ever entertained for the French. I sought every opportunity of proving it during your former government, *and I have done all in my power since the commencement of your revolution to make known to you the sentiments of my heart.* From want of opportunity and of intercourse with persons acquainted with your customs and manners, I have not been able before this time to inform you of my intentions. A fortunate chance has sent me citizen Ripaud (one of your officers) who at my request has answered all the questions which I put to him. I consider him to be worthy of my confidence, and from what he has told me, I perceive *it is now the moment for me to revive the friendship which I have always entertained for your nation,* I acknowledge the sublimity of your constitution, and as a proof of my sincerity *I propose to your nation and to you, a treaty of alliance and fraternity, which shall be for ever indissoluble, and shall be founded on Republican principles, of sincerity and good faith; to the end that you and your nation with myself and my people may become one family; that the same oath may bind us for life or for death; that your enemies may be mine and those of my people; and that my enemies may be considered as yours.* Thus do I wish henceforth to treat with my allies. You now see my disposition towards your country; when I shall receive a proof of yours, I will fulfil my promises; but, citizens Representatives, I will not fulfil these engagements with you until I see your forces, as well naval as military, actually arrive in India. During the last war, (it is with regret that I am obliged to recall to your memory the disasters which my friendship for the French Nation has brought upon me,) I maintained with zeal and courage, all the pretensions of the French. The English, the ambitious English, not having sufficient confidence in their own strength and courage to attack me singly, formed an alliance with the Mahrattas and the Nizam, and attacked me in every quarter.

Coffigrris, eut ordre de M. de Buffis de m'abandonner je les payais cependant tres biens, & il ne leur manqué rien, et oe quis mis le combles a mon indignations, les ordres portaisd' angager Mr. de Lalis qui commandoit le partis Français, que j' entretenais de ce retiraire auffi, ainfi que le partis Butenotès je mi aupofée a jufte titre pour ces derniers, depuis ce moment le degout f'emparas de mon monde, reduit a me fervire de mes propres forces, abandonné de mes alliés je fus forcè de faire la paix, j'ai perdu la moitié du meilleur de mon païs, & j'ai donné en argens effective *trois cents millions trente mille Roupies*, vous voiée quel perte j'ai fait. Reprefentans ce qui eft pafsè eft pafsè; je ne vous ais fais' la Sitafions de cette vèritè que pour vous faire fentir que ci je dèclare la Guerre a vos Ennemis, que je ne veut pas être abandonné & que vous ne pouré faire la paix que prealablement je aille donné mon Confentement, & qui moi & mon peuple nous foillons compris dans le traitè de paix; il y a encore une Chofes qu'il eft bons de ne pas obmaitre, pour prouver la Lóyauté de nótre bonne fois reciproque, c'eft que ni moi, ni mon peuple ne connoiffans pas les ufages des Republiquains Français ni les Republiquain ne connoiffans pas auffi les ufages de mon pais, et que fi l'un des citoyens dés deux partis venais à manqué aux ufages, il feroit fur le Champ reprimé par ces Superieurs, fen que cela troublas en riens l'unions, & l'amitié, qui doit raignê entre de bons allié, je mait cette claufes quoique le Cit. S. Ripaud, mailles affurè, que le mintiens & la plus grande rigiditte & le refpect aux Loix, raigne dans les armée republicaine, les miene y feront tenus fur le même pieds. Je demande auffi que le Gènéral en Chef fe confulte avec moi en tous ce qu'il poura entreprendre pour la reufite de là deftruction de nos Enemis communs, comme connoiffans le pais, les ufages, & leurs manis, c'eft une chofe jufte, qu'il ne peut trouver mauvais. Heureux momans te voila donque arrivè ou je peut versè dans le Coeur de mes amis toute la haine que j'ai contre ces opraifeurs du genre humains. Si voùs voulé me feconder en peu il ni auras pas un Anglais dans toute l'Inde, vous en avez les forces, & les moyens, par vos Noirs affranchis; c'eft nouveaux Citoyens font redouté par les Anglais, joins a vos troupes de Lignes en peut nous purgerons l'Inde de ces fcelerats,

quarter. At the very moment when I was on the point of conquering them, the French army under the command of M. de Coffigny, received an order from M. de Buffi to abandon me, though I had paid them well, and they were in want of nothing; but what filled me with indignation was, that thofe orders extended to M. de Lally, who commanded a body of French in my pay, to withdraw himfelf with his party, this I oppofed and on juft grounds. From that moment, my army became difgufted. Reduced fingly to my own refources, and abandoned by my allies, I was compelled to make peace, with the lofs of half of my dominions, and three Crores and thirty thoufand Rupees in fpecie. Behold what have been my loffes Reprefentatives! What is paft is paft; I have cited thefe truths in order to apprize you, that if I fhould declare war againft your enemies, I will not be deferted, nor fhall you have the power of making peace without my previous confent, nor without including myfelf and my people in the treaty. For the fecurity of our reciprocal friendfhip and good faith, it is neceffary to ftipulate one preliminary condition. It is this, that as my people are ignorant of the cuftoms of the French Republicans, and as the Republicans are equally unacquainted with the cuftoms of my country, if one of the citizens of either party fhould violate the cuftoms of the other, he fhall be reprimanded immediately by his own fuperior, without any interruption of the good underftanding and harmony, which ought to fubfift between good allies. I infert this claufe, although citizen Ripaud has affured me, that the obfervance of the moft fevere difcipline and of refpect for the laws exifts in the Republican army: Mine fhall always be conducted in the fame manner. I require alfo that the Commanding Officer fhall always confult me on every meafure which he may undertake for the deftruction of our common enemy, becaufe I am acquainted with the country, its cuftoms and manners. This is a refervation that he cannot confider as offenfive. *Happy moment! the time is come, when I can depofit in the bofom of my friends, the hatred which I bear againft thefe oppreffors of the human race. If you will affift me, in a fhort time not an Englifhman fhall remain in India; you have the power and the means of effecting it, by your*

fcelerats, joins au refors que je fais jouer, toute l'Inde eft en mouvement, & praite à fondre fur les Anglais, de ce coté fiè vous en ma Sagaife; *vos Enemis, comme je vous l' ais dit feront les miens*, a prefans que vous favez mes difpofifions faite moi favoir les votre le plus promtemans poffibles, & furtout ne me faites pas de promeffes que vous ne pouviez èxècuter; j'ai gardé le Cit. S. Ripaud pour repondre a tous ce que vous me marquerez, je lui ferai un traitemans digne de la charge qu'il occupe aupres de moi; je vous prie de ne pas lui en favoir mauvais grèe, au coutraire de l'approuver, & de le tranquilisê fur les craintes qu'il a que l'on lui impute, qu'il auroit fuis fon paîs, & fon Drapeaux, motive si louables pour que je m'intairaifes a luis, & vous prië de l'authorife a reftaire aupres de moi, pour fervire fa patrie, vos Colonies, & mon païs. Je l'ais gardè, et il n'a confentis qu'a forces de folicitafions, ètant très attachè à l'Ifle de la Reunion, ou il y ais etablis. Si vous confentez à mes propofitions il eft bon que vous fachiez ce que je ferai pour la Republique Françaifes, & ces Armèes.

ARTICLE 1.

Je m'oblige auffitôt l'arrivèe des Troupes Françaifes à la Cóte, de nourrir l'Armèe de Terres & de maire excepté les Boifons Europaine je fournirè tous les neceffaires comme *Farine Ris Viande*, &c. &c.

ARTICLE 2.

Je m'oblige auffi a faire les avances en argent, pour tous les befoins des armées de terre & de maire.

ARTICLE 3.

Je m'oblige a fournire tous les Boeuf neceffaires avec leurs attelage, pour l'Artillerie des troupes Republiquaines, & auffi des Boeufs, Chameaux et Camatiis, pour tranfporté les Effais, & bagage des Officers, & Soldats.

ARTICLE 4.

Je m'oblige a fournire palanquin pour les Generaux, & des chevaux aux officiers des troupes de la Republique.

ARTICLE 5.

En quas que l'armèe Françaises vingt à manquè

your free negroes, with these new citizens (much dreaded by the English) joined to your troops of the line, we will purge India of these villians. The springs which I have touched have put all India in motion, my friends are ready to fall upon the English; for every thing here rely on my discretion. Your enemies, as I have apprized you, shall be mine. Now you are apprized of my defigns, delay not to inform me of yours, but make no promifes which you cannot perform, I have retained citizen Ripaud to anfwer your letters, and I will give him a falary worthy of the fituation which he holds near my perfon. I entreat you not to be offended with him, but on the contrary to approve of what he has done, and to quiet his apprehenfions of being confidered as a deferter of his country and of his colours (a laudable motive which interefts me for his welfare) I requeft you to authorize him to remain in his prefent ftation with me for the fervice of his country, of your colonies, and of myfelf. *I detained him, nor did he confent to remain till after much folicitation,* being extremely attached to the Ifland of Bourbon, to which he belongs. In cafe you fhall confent to my propofitions, it is neceffary that you fhould know the extent of my power to affift the French Republic, and its army.

ARTICLE 1.

I engage, immediately on the arrival of the French troops on the Coaft, to victual both the land and fea forces, (European liquor excepted) and I will furnifh all neceffaries, fuch as flour, rice, meat, wood, &c.

ARTICLE 2.

I engage alfo to make advances of money for all the wants of the land and fea equipments.

ARTICLE 3.

I engage to provide all the bullocks neceffary for the artillery of the Republican troops, as well as the bullocks, camels, and lafcars, for carrying the baggage of the officers and foldiers.

ARTICLE 4.

I engage to provide palanquins for the Generals, and horfes for the officers of the troops of the Republic.

ARTICLE 5.

In cafe the French army fhould happen to be

manquè de poudre, ou munisions je m'oblige d'en fournir.

Article 6.

Auffitôt que l'armée Françaises aura debarquée, je marcheré avec mes troupes qui le premier momans ferons compofée de trente mille hommes de cavallerie, & de trente mille hommes, d'infanterie & Artillerie bien difciplineé, ayens armes, munifions, & toutes chofes neceffaires pour la reufite de nôtre entreprises.

Voila ce que je defire que la France faces pour moi.

Article 1.

Que fous n'importe quel pretexte que ce puiffe être, que la Republique Françaife ne faces point la paix, fen que moi, & mon peuple ni aille confentis, & que nous foillons compris dans le traitè de paix.

Article 2.

Que comme les Troupes Republiquaines reçoivent cette avantage de moi; que les Génereaux que les commanderont, n'intreprandrons rien fans prealablement s'aitre confulté avec moi, pour la reuffite & le bien commun de nos armèes refpectives.

Article 3.

Se les Gènèreaux Français & les troupes Rèpubliquaines, connoiffais des traites dans mon pais, ou que moi & mes troupes connoitrais des Traites dans l'armee Republiquaine, les chefe des partis du cauté du traite, s'en faifirais, et le ferais exécuter apres des preuves bien otantiques, fen que pour cela l'amitie foille troublee de pars ou d'autre, etant pour la meme caufes, nos intairaisn'en ferons qu'un.

Article 4.

Comme je propofe à la Republique Françaife faire l'avance, & de fournir l'argent neceffaire tant pour les Troupes de terre, que celle de'Maire, il eft jufte, que j'en foilles remboureè à la fin de la guerre fur le produit des Sommes en argent que nous prendrons fur nos Enemis commun.

Article 5.

Toutes prifes faites fur nos Ennemis communs, comme *Place*, *Forts*, *Pais*, *Argent*, *Marchandifes*, *Navire*, *Munitions*, &c. &c. feront partagèes, a evaluaifons egales & comme de bon Frére entre les Troupés de la Republique & moi, & mon peuple.

Art. 6.

be in want of gun-powder, or other ammunition, I engage to fupply it.

Article 6.

As foon as the French army fhall have difembarked, I engage to march with my troops, which fhall in the firft inftance confift of thirty thoufand cavalry, and thirty thoufand infantry and artillery, well difciplined, with arms, ammunition, and every thing neceffary for the fuccefs of our enterprize.

What I require on the part of France is as follows:

Article 1.

That the French Republic fhall not under any pretence whatever, conclude peace, but with the confent of me and my people, nor without including us in fuch treaty.

Article 2.

That as the troops of the Republic, will derive fuch advantages from me, the Generals in command fhall undertake nothing without firft confulting me, to enfure the fuccefs of the common caufe, and of our refpective armies.

Article 3.

Should the French General or Republican troops, detect traitors in my country, or fhould I or my troops come to the knowledge of any fuch in the French army, the chief of the party wherein the traitor may be found, fhall caufe him to be feized and executed, upon authentic proofs of his guilt, without prejudice to our mutual friendfhip, fince engaged in the fame caufe, our interefts are the fame.

Article 4.

As I propofe to make the advances, and furnifh the neceffary fupplies of money to the French republic, both for the land and the fea forces, it is juft that I fhould be reimburfed at the end of the war, from the fums of money which may be taken from our common enemy.

Article 5.

Every capture made from our common enemy, as towns, forts, territory, money, merchandize, fhips, ammunition, &c. &c. fhall be equally divided at a fair valuation fraternally between the troops of the Republic, and my people.

Art. 6.

ARTICLE 6.

Comme j'ai fait de grandes pertes pour soutenir les Intairais des Français, la dernierè Guerre, que j'ai perdu la moitiè & le meilleur de mon pais, je demande que toutes les villes, forts, pais, ainsi que les contribusions que je pourré preleveè soille exeptè de l' article 4e. qu'il m'apartiendront de droit, sans que les Troupes Republiquaines y aille aucune pretentions, ni drois, c'est l'èquité que je reclame de mes fréres.

ARTICLE 6.

As I have suffered greatly in supporting the cause of the French in the last war, when I lost the best part of my country, I require that all the towns, forts, territories or contributions, which I may be able to seize within my former boundaries, be exempted from the 4th article, that they shall become mine by *right*, and that the Republican troops shall have no pretensions or claims thereto. I claim this act of justice from my brethren.

ARTICLE 7.

Si la Fortune de la guerre, nous rans possaiseurs de Goas, & de Bonbée; tous les pors de Bonbée & tous le territoire de sa dependance appartenans au Anglais, apartiendront de droit au Français, & Goas & ces dependances m'apartiendront.

ARTICLE 7.

If the fortune of war, shall put us in possession of Goa and Bombay, the port of Bombay and the territories dependant on it, belonging to the English, shall belong of right to the French; but Goa and its dependencies shall be mine.

ARTICLE 8.

Je demande que tous les prisonniers, & prisonnieres de rases, Anglaises & Portugaises, qui seront fait par les Troupes Republiquaines, & les miennes seront traité avec humanité, tant qu'aux Individus (leurs fortune nous appartenans) ils seront transportes à fraix communs hors des Territoires Indiens, dans un Lieux, bien loins de vétre & des nôtres,

ARTICLE 8.

I demand that all male and female prisoners as well English as Portuguese, which which shall be taken by the Republican troops or by mine, shall be treated with humanity, and with regard to their persons, that they shall (their property becoming the right of the allies) be transported at our joint expence, out of India, to some place far distant from the territories of the allies.

ARTICLE 9.

Comme les places, ports, forts, & païs, ors celui stipulé dans l'article 6. seront partage, nous y mettrons a sure & mesure qu'il seront conquis des garnisons, et cette article sera reglé, entre les Généreaux Français et moi, comme egalement il nous sera libre si le quas l'exiges de faire sauter les forts qui pourais nous devenir inutile.

ARTICLE 9.

As the towns, ports, forts, and territories stipulated in the 6th article, are to be divided between the allies, they shall be garrisoned as they may fall into our hands, and the stipulations of that article shall be afterwards arranged by the French General and myself, with a discretion, if circumstances require it, to blow up any fort which may be deemed useless.

ARTICLE 10.

Pour èxècuter la conquète des possessions Anglaises, & Portugaises ou leur Cos intaisaise, il sa audroit que vous manvoille de cinq a dix mile de vos troupes de lignes, ou gardes nationnaux, de vingt cinq a trente mile de vos nouveaux Citoyens, [si vous avez mis le decret a execution] de vos plus delurè & les mieux instruis, ceux ensin qui pourroient troubler vos colonies je vous reponds d'une conquète prompte & facile,

ARTICLE 10.

In order to atchieve the conquest of the English and Portuguese possessions, and those of their allies, it is necessary that I should be assisted with from five to ten thousand regular Troops or National Guards; and from twenty-five to thirty thousand of your *new Citizens*, (if you have put the Decree into execution) selecting, the most *subtle, and best instructed* of them; *those in short who are likely to disturb the peace of your own Colonies*; I will answer for our quick and easy success.

ART. 11.

ART. 11.

ARTICLE 11.

Pour faciliter la Dèſcente à la Côte, eſt la priſes ſubites de Goas, Pors eſcancielles pour vòtre Eſcadre, & vos vaiſſeaux de Tranſport, il faudroit venir debarquer dans mon port d'Onor ſitué par la lat. 14. 36 & de long. 70.

ARTICLE 12.

Pour que je ſoille prevenus du *Oui*, ou de *Non*, ſi vous acceptèz mes propoſiſions, & apres vous être bien conſulté, je vous prie de me faire paſſer par l'un de vos vaiſſeaux à mon por de Mangalore la plus promtement poſſible, votre deciſions. Pour que rien ne manque à l'arriveè de votre eſcadre, Laviſeaux trouveras un Officier Français à Mangalore qui lui fera donner tous les ſecours neceſſaires, & me fera parvenir vos inſtanſions, pour qu'il n'ait point de ſurpriſe ni aucune doutance. Laviſeaux aborera pour tout le tems qu'il ſera mouillé dans mes rades, les pavions Ameriquains, pour ſignale de reconnoiſſance, il maitra a ſon grand mat pavion nationale ſupérieurs, & celui de Badaire inferieurs: mes Envoyés le portent à cette Effais; je deſirerais biens & vous prie que ce ſoit le Citoyen Aubaingue qui commande ces petit Aviſeaux, comme conn iſſans mon port & les uſages de mon pais.

ARTICLE 13.

J'envoye quatre de mes Chefe, que ont meritè ma confiance, pour traiter en mon nom, les articles que je vous envoye, ſi vous ne pouvez les accepter en entier ni les maitre a execution ſans les ordres du pouvoir èxecutif de votre mere patrie, je vous prie de faire paſſer trois de mes Chefs, ſur un de vos meilleurs vaiſſeaux, & de leur àjoindre un Citoyen que vòtre Sageſſe vous ſuggerera, pour leur ſervir de guide & de Conſeil, pour Françes; je les envois exprais, & ils ſont chargèes d'un paquet, & de dire mes inſtanſions auprès du pouvoir èxècutif; je ne peut y envoillè mon navire ſuns que les Anglois ne ſoubconnacent quelque choſe d'oſtile de me part, ſi vous venié avec l'Eſcadre renvoillé moi avec elle je vous prie le 4e. de mes Chefs, ènſi que mon navire, lequel je vous prie de faire doubler en Cuivre, & nous nous arrangerons à cet Effais, mes ci cependant vous croillez, qu'il retarderoit la marche de vòtre Convois, vous me l'envoillerez á la faiſon

ARTICLE 11.

To facilitate the attack and capture of Goa, a port eſſential for your Squadron and your Tranſports, it will be neceſſary to diſembark at my Port of Onore, ſituated in latitude 14. 36 N. and 70 longitude.

ARTICLE 12.

That I may be apprized whether you accept or reject my propoſitions, I requeſt, that after having fully conſidered them, you will diſpatch a Packet-boat to Mangalore, to inform me of your deciſion as expeditiouſly as poſſible. That nothing may be wanting on the arrival of your Squadron, a French officer will be ſtationed at Mangalore, to afford the neceſſary aſſiſtance, and to adviſe me of your intentions. To avoid any ſurprize or doubt, the Ship during the time ſhe may remain at anchor in the roads, ſhall hoiſt American colours, with the National Flag at the main-top-maſt-head, over that of the Sultaun, which my Envoys carry for that purpoſe. I am deſirous, and therefore particularly requeſt, that Citizen Aubaigne may be appointed to command this Packet-Boat, as he knows my Harbours, and is acquainted with the cuſtoms of my Country.

ARTICLE 13.

I depute four of my Chiefs, who have proved themſelves worthy of my confidence, to treat in my name on the articles which I tranſmit to you, but ſhould you neither have the power of accepting them altogether, nor of carrying them into effect without an order from the Executive Government of your mother Country, I requeſt you to diſpatch three of my Chiefs in one of your beſt Veſſels for France, and to join with them ſome Citizen whom your wiſdom may ſelect, to guide and to adviſe them in France, I diſpatch theſe Chiefs for this expreſs purpoſe: They are charged with a Packet and with orders to explain my intentions to the Executive Power; I cannot ſend my Ship thither without giving the Engliſh reaſon to ſuſpect ſome hoſtile deſigns on my part; if you ſend a Squadron, ſend with it the remaining one of the four Chiefs and alſo my ſhip, which I requeſt may be Coppered, and we will arrange matters accordingly. If however you think

son propice avec un Capitaine & deux Officiers, que je payerais.

think that the Ship cannot be Coppered without delaying the Voyage of the Convoy, you will send the Ship back at the proper season, with a Captain and two Officer whom I will pay.

ARTICLE 14.

Nous commanserons nos exploits guerriers sur les Anglois, et Portugais, & si les Mogoles & le Marates prenoient leur partie, nous leur ferions la Guerre; devenant nos enemis, il faudroit les subjuguer & les rendre nos tributaires.

Représentans voila mes intansions, il ne faut pas que mon attachement pour votte nacions me faces éprouvé de la peine, comme le tems passé, je vous prie de bien reflechir avant que de me repondre, cela maitre bien de l'amertume dans mon coeur puisque votre reponse me fera agir, suivant ce quel contiendra.

Je fais des voeu pour la reussite de nôtre entreprise & la continuation de la prosperite des armes de la Republique Français une & indivisible; & pour une prompte reponces. Je vous jure une amitié inviolables pour votre nations.

(*Signé*)

A True Copy,

C. MACAULAY, Sec.

ARTICLE 14.

We will commence hostilities against the English and the Portuguese; when, in case the Nizam and the Marattas should join them, we will make war against them also, for it will then be necessary to subjugate them also and to render them tributaries to us.

These, Representatives, are my intentions, do not let my attachment to your nation expose me to the same calamity which I formerly suffered, I entreat you to reflect well before you return an answer, or you may expose me to great anguish of heart, since I shall act according to the tenor of your answer. I offer up my vows for the success of our enterprize, for the continuation of prosperity to the Arms of the French Republic, one and indivisible, and for a speedy answer. I swear an inviolable friendship for your nation.

(*Signed*)

A true Copy, C. MACAULAY, Sec.

A true Translation,

G. G. KEBLE, French Translator.

No. 2.

Le duodi de la 2eme. Decade de Germinal l'an 5e. de la Republique Françaises.

CITOYEN GENERAL MALARTIQUES.

JE vous adrêsses insi qua vos represantans & au principaux chefe, mes intansions, mon Amitie, enfin tous mes Sentimans que j'ai dans mon Coeur pour vôtre nations. Jenvois quatre de mes chefe pour vous en assuré de vive vois, jauses esperer que vous les prandré en considerasions, & que vos me feré une reponces par Laviseaus que je sollicite, qui sera suivans les desires de mon Coeur, jatans tout de votre zele pour votre patrie, le citoyen Ripaud ma dit les obligations que l'on vous devoit,

No. 2.

The 2d of April, 1797, the 5th Year of the French Republic.

CITIZEN GENERAL MALARTIQUE,

I ADDRESS to you as well as to your Representatives and principal chiefs, the assurances of my intentions, of my friendship, in short, of every sentiment of my heart towards your nation. I send four of my chiefs to confirm these assurances verbally. I hope you will take my propositions into consideration, and send me an answer conformable to the desire of my heart by the packet boat which I have requested you to dispatch. I expect every thing from your zeal for your country. Citizen

voit, que par votre ſageſſe vous avié preſervé vos colonies, envoille moi des forces j'autré au Anglais l'idée dallé les attaqué je vous pries de menvoillé par laviſeaux *un Citoyen pour faire mes ecritures en Francais, le Citoyen Ripaud ne ſe porte pas bien et il n'eſt pas ecrivains*, jatans toute de votre ſageſſes, je vous revere, votre allié.

(*Signé*)

tizen Ripaud has apprized me of the obligations due to your wiſdom which has preſerved your colonies. Send me troops, and I will divert the Engliſh from the idea of attacking you.

I requeſt you to ſend by the packet boat a perſon qualified to write my diſpatches in the French language. Citizen Ripaud is not in good health, and beſides is no writer. I expect every thing from your wiſdom. I revere you.

Your Ally,

(*Signed*)

Patane le duodi de la 2eme. Decade de Germinal, l'an 5eme. de la Republique Françaiſes.

Tipous Sultans le Victorieux, au Repreſentans du Peuple qui reſide aux Iſles de France, & de la Reunion.

Citoyens Repreſentans,

VOUS ne deves pàs ignorèe l'amitiè pue mon pere & moi avons toujours eus pour les Français, j'ai cherché toute les occaſions à le prouvé dans vótre enciens regime: j'ai fait mon poſſible depuis le commanſemans de vòtre revoluſions à vous faire connoitre les ſentimans de mons Coeur; faute d' occaſions et celle de ne pas avoir auprés de moi des perſonnes inſtruites ſur vos moeurs et vos uſages, je n'ai pu juſqu'a ce jours vous faires connoitres mes intanſions. Le heureux hazars ma procuré le citoyen S. Ripaud l'un de vous officiers que ceſt rendu a mes priere, et a repondu a toutes les queſions que je luis ais fais, et j'ai vue quil merite ma confiances, ſur ce qu'il m'a dit je vois que c'eſt l'inſtans de vous reitaire l' amitiè que j'ai toujours eus pour vótre nacions — Je reconnois le ſublime de vótre conſtitutions, et pour vous le prouvé, je propoſe a votre nacions, et à vous une acte d'alliances et de fraternité; qui ſoilles a jamais indiſolubles, et qu'il ſoit dicté ſur les principes republiquain, la loyaute & la bonne fois, que vótre patrie & moi; et mon peuple ne faſions plus qu'une famille, q'un mémé ſermens nous lis pour la vie oú par la more, que vos enemis feront les miens & ceux de mon peuple, que mes enemis deviendront les votres, voila deſormais comme je veux traitè avec mes alliés—vous voillès par la tous mes ſentimans pour vòtre nations, qu'en j'aurè la preuve des votre, je maitre toutes mes prommaices

Seringapatam, the 2d of April, 1797, the 5th Year of the French Republic.

Tippoo Sultaun the Victorious, to the Repreſentatives of the People reſiding in the Iſles of France and of La Re-union.

Citizen Repreſentatives,

YOU cannot be ignorant of the friendſhip which my father and myſelf have ever entertained for the French. I ſought every opportunity of proving it during your former government, *and I have done all in my power ſince the commencement of your revolution to make known to you the ſentiments of my heart.* From want of opportunity and of intercourſe with perſons acquainted with your cuſtoms and manners, I have not been able before this time to inform you of my intentions. A fortunate chance has ſent me Citizen Ripaud (one of your officers) who at my requeſt has anſwered all the queſtions which I put to him. I conſider him to be worthy of my confidence, and from what he has told me, I perceive *it is now the moment for me to revive the friendſhip which I have always entertained for your nation*, I acknowledge the ſublimity of your conſtitution, and as a proof of my ſincerity *I propoſe to your nation and to you a treaty of alliance and fraternity which ſhall be for ever indiſſoluble and ſhall be founded on Republican principles, of ſincerity and good faith; to the end that you and your nation with myſelf and my people may become one family; that the ſame oath may bind us for life or for death; that your enemies may be mine and thoſe of my people; and, that my enemies may be conſidered as yours.* Thus do I wiſh henceforth to treat with my allies. You now ſee my diſpoſition towards your country, when I ſhall receive

prommaices a executions—mais Citoyen Representans, je ne les maitrè que quans je voiré vos forces, tens de maire que de taire arrivé dans l'Inde. La dernière guerre, (c'est a regreè que je suis obligee de vous tracer les malheurs que mon amitié pour les Français m'a couté;) je soutenais avec zele & courage toutes le pretansions des Français, les Anglais les ambitieux Anglais, ne se santans pas assez de force ni de courage pour m'attaquer de front, ce sont alliés avec les Marates & les Mogoles, and m'ont attaqué de toute parts, au momans oú j'etais sur le point de les vaincre l'armee Françaises, que commandoit Mr. de Cossignis, eut ordre de M. de Bussis de m'abandonner je le payais cependant tres bien, & il ne leur manqué rien, et ce quis mis le combles a mon indignations, les ordres portais d'angager Mr. de Lalis qui commandoit le partis Français, que j' entretenais de ce retiraire aussi, ainsi que le partis Butenotès je mi auposée a juste titre pour ces derniers, depuis ce moment le degout s'emparas de mon monde, reduit a me servire de mes propres forces, abandonné de mes alliés je fus forcé de faire la paix, j'ai perdu la moitié du meilleur de mon païs, & j'ai donné en argens effective *trois cents millions trente mille roupies*, vous voiée quel perte j'ai fait. Representans ce qui est pasfé est passé; je ne vous ais fais la Sitasions de cette vérité que pour vous faire sentir que ci je dêclare la Guerre a vos Ennemis, que je ne veut pas être abandonné & que vous ne pouré faire la paix que prealablement je aille donné mon Consentement, & que moi & mon peuple nous soillons compris dans le traité de paix—il y a encore une Choses qu'il est bons de ne pas obmaitré, pour prouver la Lóyauté de nótre bonne fois reciproque, c'est que ni moi, ni mon peuple ne connoissans pas les usages des Republiquains Français ni les Republiquain ne connoissans pas aussi les usages de mon pais, et que si l'un des Citoyens dés deux partis venais à manqué aux usages, il seroit sur le Champ reprimé par ces Superieurs, sen que cela troublas en riens l'unions, & l'amitié, qui doit raigné entre de bons allié, je mait cette clauses quoique le Cit. S. Ripaud, mailles assuré, que le mintiens & la plus grande rigiditte & le respect aux Loix, raigne dans les armée republicaine, les miene y seront tenus sur le même pieds—Je demande aussi que le Général en Chef se consulte avec moi.

receive a proof of yours, I will fulfill my promises; but, Citizens Representatives, I will not fulfill these engagements with you until I see your forces as well naval as military actually arrive in India. During the last war (it is with regret that I am obliged to recall to your memory the disasters which my friendship for the French Nation has brought upon me) I maintained with zeal and courage, all the pretensions of the French. The English, the ambitious English, not having sufficient confidence in their own strength and courage to attack me singly, formed an alliance with the Mahrattas and the Nizam, and attacked me in every quarter. At the very moment when I was on the point of conquering them, the French army under the command of M. Cossigny, received an order from M. de Bussi to abandon me, though I had paid them well, and they were in want of nothing; but what filled me with indignation was, that those orders extended to M. de Lally, who commanded a body of French in my pay, to withdraw himself with his party, this I opposed and on just grounds. From that moment, my army became disgusted. Reduced singly to my own resources, and abandoned by my allies, I was compelled to make peace, with the loss of half my dominions, and three crores and thirty thousand rupees in specie. Behold what have been my losses representatives! What is past is past; I have cited these truths in order to apprize you, that if I should declare war against your enemies, I will not be deserted, nor shall you have the power of making peace without my previous consent, nor without including myself and my people in the treaty. For the security of our reciprocal friendship and good faith it is necessary to stipulate one preliminary condition. It is this, that as my people are ignorant of the customs of the French Republicans, and as the Republicans are equally unacquainted with the customs of my country, if one of the citizens of either party should violate the customs of the other, he shall be reprimanded immediately by his own superiour, without any interruption of the good understanding and harmony, which ought to subsist between good allies. I insert this clause, although Citizen Ripaud has assured me, that the observance, of the most severe discipline and of respect for the laws exists in the Republican army: mine shall always

moi en tous ce qu'il poura entreprendre pour la reusite de la destruction de nos Ennemis communs, comme connoissans le païs, les usages, & leurs manis, c'est une chose juste, qu'il ne peut trouver mauvais. Heureux momans te voila donque arrivè ou je peut versè dans le Coeur de mes amis toute la haine que j'ai contre ces opraiseurs du genre humains. Si vous voulè me seconder en peu il ni auras paś un Anglais dans toute l'Inde, vous en avez les forces, & les moyens, par vos Noirs affranchis; c'est nouveaux Citoyens sont redouté par les Anglais, joins a vos troupes de Lignes en peut nous purgerons l'Inde de ces scelerats, joins au resors que je fais jouer, toute l'Inde est en mouvement, & praite à fondre sur les Anglais, de ce coté fiè vous eu ma Sagaise; *vos Enemies comme je vous le' ais dit seront les miens*,—a presans que vous savez mes dispositions faite moi savoir les votre le plus promtemans possibles, & surtout ne me faites pas de promessés que vous ne pouviez èxècuter; j'ai gardé le Cit. S. Ripaud pour repondre a tous ce que vous me marquerez, je lui ferai un traitemans digne de la charge qu'il occupe aupres de moi; je vous prie de ne pas lui en savoir mauvais grèe, au contraire de l'aprouver, & de le tranquilisê sur les craintes qu'il a que l'on lui impute, qu'il auroit fuis son païs, & son Drapeaux, motive si louables pour que je m'intairaises a luis, & vous prié de l'authorise a restaire aupres de moi, pour servire sa patrie, vos Colonies, & mon païs. Je l'ais gardè, et il n'a consentis qu'a forces de solicitasions, ètant très attachè à l'Isle de la Reunion, ou il y ais etablis. Si vous consentez à mes propositions il est bon que vous sachiez ce que je ferai pour la Republique Françaises, & ces Armèes.

always be conducted in the same manner. I require also that the commanding officer shall always consult me on every measure which he may undertake for the destruction of our common enemy, because I am acquainted with the country, its customs and manners. This is a reservation that he cannot consider as offensive. *Happy moment! the time is come when I can deposit in the bosom of my friends, the hatred which I bear against these oppressors of the human race. If you will assist me, in a short time not an Englishman shall remain in India: you have the power and the means of effecting it, by your free negroes, with these new citizens (much dreaded by the English) joined to your troops of the line, we will purge India of these villains. The springs which I have touched have put all India in motion, my friends are ready to fall upon the English: for every thing here rely on my discretion. Your enemies as I have apprized you, shall be mine.* Now you are apprized of my designs, delay not to inform me of yours, but make no promises which you cannot perform. I have retained Citizen Ripaud to answer your letters, and I will give him a salary worthy of the situation which he holds near my person. I entreat you not to be offended with him, but on the contrary to approve of what he has done, and to quiet his apprehensions of being considered as a deserter of his country and of his colours, (a laudable motive which interests me for his welfare). I request you to authorize him to remain in his present station with me for the service of his country, of your colonies, and of myself. *I detained him, nor did he consent to remain till after much solicitation*, being extremely attached to the island of Bourbon, to which he belongs. In case you should consent to my propositions, it is necessary that you should know the extent of my power to assist the French Republic, and its army.

ARTICLE 1.

Je m'oblige aussitôt l'arrivèe des Troupes Françaises à la Côte, de nourrir l' Armèe de Terres & de maire excepté les Boisons Europaine je fourniré tous les necessaires comme *Farine Ris Viande*, &c. &c.

ARTICLE 1.

I engage, immediately on the arrival of the French troops on the Coast, to victual both the land and sea forces, (European liquors excepted) and I will furnish all necessaries, such as flower, rice, meat, wood, &c.

ARTICLE 2.

Je m'oblige aussi a faire les avances en argent, pour tous les besoins des armées de terre & de maire.

ART. 3.

ARTICLE 2.

I engage also to make advance of money for all the wants of the land and sea equipments.

ART. 3.

ARTICLE 3.

Je m'oblige a fournire tous les Boeuf necessaires avec leurs attelage, pour l'Artillerie des troupes Republiquaines, & aussi des Boeufs, Chameaux et Camatiis, pour transporté les Effais, & bagage des Officiers, & Soldats.

ARTICLE 4.

Je m'oblige a fournire Palanquin pour les Generaux, & des Chevaux aux Officers des troupes de la Republique.

ARTICLE 5.

En quas que l'armèe Françaises vingt à manquè de poudre, ou munisions je m'oblige d'en fournir.

ARTICLE 6.

Aussitôt que l'armée Françaises aura debarquée, je marcherê avec mes Troupes qui pour le premier momans serons composée de trente mille hommes de Cavallerie, & de trente mille hommes, d'Infanterie & Artillerie bien disciplineé, ayens armes, munisions, & toutes choses necessaires pour la reusite de nôtre Entreprises.

Voila ce qui je desire que la France faces pour moi.

ARTICLE 1.

Que sous n'importe quel pretexte que ce puisse être, que la Republique Française ne faces point la paix, sen que moi, & mon peuple ni aille consentis, & que nous soillons compris dans le traitè de paix.

ARTICLE 2.

Que comme les Troupes Republiquaines recoivent cette avantage de moi; que les Generaux, que les commanderont, n' intrepranderons rien sans prealablement s'aitre consulté avec moi, pour la reussite & le bien commun de nos armèes respectives.

ARTICLE 3.

Se les Gènèreaux Français & les Troupes Republiquaines, connoissais des Traites dans mon pais, ou que moi & mes troupes connoitrais des Traites dans l'armee Republiquaine, les Chefe des partis du cauté du traite, s'en saisirais, et le ferais exécuter apres des preuves bien otantiques, sen que pour cela l'amitie soille troublee de pars ou d'autre, etant pour la meme causes, nos intairais n'en serons qu'un.

ART. 4.

ARTICLE 3.

I engage to provide all the bullocks necessary for the artillery, of the Republican troops, as well as the bullocks, camels, and lascars, for carrying the baggage of the officers and soldiers.

ARTICLE 4.

I engage to provide Palanquins for the Generals, and Horses for the Officers of the troops of the Republic.

ARTICLE 5.

In case the French army should happen to be in want of gun-powder, or other ammunition, I engage to supply it.

ARTICLE 6.

As soon as the French army shall have disembarked, I engage to march with my troops, which shall in the first instance consist of thirty thousand cavalry, and thirty thousand infantry and artillery, well disciplined, with arms, ammunition, and every thing necessary for the success of our enterprize.

What I require on the part of France is as follows:

ARTICLE 1.

That the French Republic shall not under any pretence whatever, conclude peace, but with the consent of me and my people, nor without including us in such treaty.

ARTICLE 2.

That as the troops of the Republic, will derive such advantages from me, the Generals in command shall undertake nothing without first consulting me, to ensure the success of the common cause, and of our respective armies.

ARTICLE 3.

Should the French General or Republican troops, detect traitors in my country, or should I or my troops come to the knowledge of any such in the French army, the chief of the party wherein the traitor may be found, shall cause him to be seized and executed upon authentic proofs of his guilt, without prejudice to our mutual friendship, since engaged in the same cause, our interests are the same.

ART. 4.

ARTICLE 4.

Comme je propose à la République Françaife faire l'avance, & de fournir l'argent neceffaire tant pour les Troupes de terre, que celle de Maire, il eft jufte, que j'en foilles remburcé à la fin de la guerre fur le produit des Sommes en argent que nous prendrons fur nos Enemis commun.

ARTICLE 5.

Toutes prifes faites fur nos Ennemis communs, comme *Place, Forts, Pais, Argent, Marchandifes, Navire, Munitions,* &c. &c. feront partagées, a evaluaifons egales & comme de bon Frére entre les Troupes de la République & moi, & mon peuple.

ARTICLE 6.

Comme j'ai fait de grandes pertes pour foutenir les Intairais des Français, la derniere Guerre, que j'ai perdu la moitiè & le meilleur de mon pais, je demande que toutes les villes, forts, pais, ainfi que les contribufions que] je pourré prelevè foille exepté de l'article 4e. qu'il m'apartiendront de droit, fans que les Troupes Republiquaines y aille aucune pretentions, ni drois, c'eft l'equité que je reclame de mes frères.

ARTICLE 7.

Si la Fortune de la guerre, nous rans poffaifeurs de Goas, & de Bonbèe; tous les pors de Bonbèe & tous le territoire de fa dependance appartenans au Anglais, appartiendront de droit au Français, & Goas & ces dependances m'apartiendront.

ARTICLE 8.

Je demande que tous les prifonniers, & prifonnieres de rafes, Anglaifes & Portugaifes, qui feront fait par les Troupes Republiquaines, & les miennes feront traitè avec humanité, tant qu'aux Individus (leurs fortune nous appartenans) ils feront tranfportes à fraix commons hors des Territoires Indiens, dans un Lieux, bien loins de votre and des nótres.

ARTICLE 9.

Comme les places, ports, forts, & païs, ors celui ftipulé dans l'article 6. feront partage, nous y mettrons a fure & mefure qu'il feront conquis des Garnifons, et cette article fera reglé, entre les Généreanx Français et moi, comme egalement il nous sera libre si le quas l'exiges

ARTICLE 4.

As I propofe to make the advances, and furnifh the neceffary fupplies of money to the French Republic, both for the land and fea forces, it is juft that I fhould be reimburfed at the end of the war, from the fums of money which may be taken from our common enemy.

ARTICLE 5.

Every capture made from our common enemy, as towns, forts, territory, money, merchandize, fhips, ammunition, &c. &c. fhall be equally divided at a fair valuation fraternally between the troops of the Republic, me, and my people.

ARTICLE 6.

As I have fuffered greatly in fupporting the caufe of the French in the laft war, when I loft the beft part of my country, I require that all the towns, forts, territories or contributions, which I may be able to feize within my former boundaries, be exempted from the 4th Article, that they fhall become mine by *right*, and that the Republican troops fhall have no pretenfions or claims thereto. I claim this act of juftice from my brethren.

ARTICLE 7.

If the fortune of war, fhall put us in poffeffion of Goa and Bombay, the port of Bombay and the territories dependant on it, belonging to the Englifh, fhall belong of right to the French; but Goa and its dependencies fhall be mine.

ARTICLE 8.

I demand that all male and female prifoners as well Englifh as Portuguefe, which fhall be taken by the Republican troops or by mine, fhall be treated with humanity, and with regard to their perfons, that they fhall (their property becoming the right of the allies) be tranfported at our joint expence, out of India, to fome place far diftant from the territories of the allies.

ARTICLE 9.

As the towns, ports, forts, and territories ftipulated in the 6th Article, are to be divided between the allies, they fhall be garrifoned as they may fall into our hands, and the ftipulations of that article fhall be afterwards arranged by the French General and myfelf, with

l'exiges de faire sauter les forts qui pourais nous devenir inutile.

with a discretion, if circumstances require it, to blow up any fort which may be deemed useless.

ARTICLE 10.

Pour èxecuter la conquète des possessions Anglaises, & Portugaises ou leur Cos,intairaise, il fa udroit que vous manvoille de cinq a dix mile de vos troupes de lignes, ou gardes nationnaux, de vingt cinq a trente mile de vos nouveaux Citoyens, [si vous avez mis le decret a execution] de vos plus deluré & les mieux instruis, ceux ensin qui pourtoient troubler vos Colonies je vous reponds d'une conquète prompte & facile.

ARTICLE 10.

In order to atchieve the conquest of the English and Portuguese possessions, and those of their allies, it is necessary that I should be assisted with from five to ten thousand Regular troops or national guards, and from twenty-five to thirty thousand of your *new Citizens* (if you have put the decree into execution). Selecting, the most *subtle and best instructed* of them: *those in short who are likely to disturb the peace of your own Colonies*; I will answer for our quick and easy success.

ARTICLE 11.

Pour faciliter la Descente à la Côte, est la prises subites de Goas, Pors escancielles pour vôtre Escadre, & vos vaisseaux de Transport, il faudroit venir debarquer dans mon port d'Onor situé par la lat. 14. 36 & de long. 70.

ARTICLE 11.

To facilitate the attack and capture of Goa, a port essentially for your squadron and your transports, it will be necessary to disembark at my port of Onore, situated in latitude 14. 36 N. and 70 longitude.

ARTICLE 12.

Pour que je soille prevenus du *Oui*, ou du *Non*, si vous acceptez mes propositions, & après vous être bien consulté, je vous prie de me faire passer par l' un de vos vaisseaux à mon port de Mangalore la plus promptement possible, votre decisions. Pour que rien ne manque à l'arriveè de votre escadre, Laviseaux trouveras un Officier Français à Mangalore qui lui fera donner tous les secours necessaires, & me fera parvenir vos instansions, pour qu'il n'ait point de surprile ni aucune doutance. Laviseaux aborera pour tout le tems qu'il sera mouille dans mes rades, les pavions Ameriquains, pour signale de reconnoissance, il maitra a son grand mat pavion nationale superieurs, & celui de Badaire inferieurs : mes Envoyés le portent à cette Essais; je desirerais biens & vous prie que ce soit la Citoyen Aubaingue qui commande ces petit Aviseaux, comme connoissans mon port & les usages de mon pais.

ARTICLE 12.

That I may be apprized whether you accept or reject my propositions, I request, that after having fully considered them, you will dispatch a Packet-boat to Mangalore, to inform me of your decision as expeditiously as possible. That nothing may be wanting on the arrival of your squadron, a French officer will be stationed at Mangalore, to afford the necessary assistance, and to advise me of your intentions. To avoid any surprise or doubt, the ship during the time she may remain at anchor in the roads, shall hoist American colours, with the National Flag at the main-top-mast-head, over that of the Sultaun, which my Envoys carry for that purpose. I am desirous, and therefore particularly request, that citizen Aubaigne may be appointed to command this Packet-boat, as he knows my harbours, and is acquainted with the customs of my country.

ARTICLE 13.

J'envoye quatre de mes Chefe, que ont merité ma confiance, pour traiter en mon nom, les articles que je vous envoye, si vous ne pouvez les accepter en entier ni les maitre a execution sans les ordres du pouvóir executif de votre mere patrie, je vous prie de faire passer trois de mes Chefs, sur un de vos meillieurs vaisseaux, & de leur àjoindre un Citoyen

ARTICLE 13.

I depute four of my Chiefs who have proved themselves worthy of my confidence, to treat in my name on the articles which I transmit to you, but should you neither have the power of accepting them altogether, nor of carrying them into effect without an order from the Executive Government of your mother country, I request you to to dispatch three of my

Citoyen que vòtre Sageſſe vous ſuggerera, pour leur servir de guide & de Conseil, pour Françes; je les envòis exprais, & ils sont chargées d'un paquet, & de dire mes instansions auprès du pouvoir èxècutif; je ne peut y envoillè mon navire ſans que les Anglois ne ſoubconnacent quelque choſe d'oſtile de me part, ſi vous venie avec l'Eſcadre renvoillè moi avec elle je vous prie le 4*e*. de mes Chefs, enſi que mon navire, lequel je vous prie de faire doubler en Cuivre, & nous nous arrangerons à cet Effais, mais ci cependant vous croillez, qu'il retarderoit la marche de vôtre Convois, vous me l'envoillerez á la ſaiſon proprice avec un Capitaine & deux Officiers, que je payerais.

ARTICLE 14.

Nous commanſerons nos exploits guerriers ſur les Anglòis, & Portugais, & ſi les Mogoles & le Marates prenoient leur partie, nous leur ferions la Guerre; devenant nos enemis, il faudroit les ſubjuguer & les rendre nos Tributaires.

Repréſentans voila mes Intanſions, il ne faut pas que mon attachement pour vótre nacions me faces eprouvè de la peine, comme le tems paſſé, je vous prie de bien reflechir avant que de me repondre, cela maitre bien de l'amertume dans mon coeur puisque vótre reponſe me fera agir, ſuivans ce quel contiendra.

Je fais des voeu pour la reussite de nòtre entrepriſe & la continuation de la prosperite des armes de la Republique Français une & indiviſible; & pour une prómpte reponces. Je vous jure une amitiè inviolables pour vótre nations.

(*Signé*) [seal]

A True Copy, C. MACAULAY, Sec.

my chiefs in one of your beſt veſſels for France, and to join with them ſome Citizen whom your wiſdom may ſelect, to guide and to adviſe them in France, I diſpatch theſe Chiefs for this expreſs purpoſe: They are charged with a Packet and with orders to explain my intentions to the Executive Power; I cannot ſend my Ship thither without giving the Engliſh reaſon to ſuſpect ſome hoſtile deſigns on my part; if you ſend a ſquadron, ſend with it the remaining one of the four Chiefs and alſo my ſhip, which I requeſt may be coppered, and we will arrange matters accordingly. If however you think that the Ship cannot be coppered without delaying the voyage of the convoy, you will ſend the ſhip back at the proper ſeaſon, with a Captain and two Officers whom I will pay.

ARTICLE 14.

We will commence hoſtilities againſt the Engliſh and Portugueſe; when, in caſe the Nizam and the Marrattas ſhould join them, we will make war againſt them alſo, for it will then be neceſſary to ſubjugate them alſo and to render them tributaries to us.

Theſe, Repreſentatives, are my intentions, do not let my attachment to your nation expoſe me to the ſame calamity which I formerly ſuffered. I entreat you to reflect well before you return an anſwer, or you may expoſe me to great anguiſh of heart, ſince I ſhall act according to the tenor of your anſwer. I offer up my vows for the ſucceſs of our enterprize, for the continuation of proſperity to the arms of the French Republic, one and indiviſible, and for a ſpeedy anſwer. I ſwear an inviolable friendſhip for your nation.

(*Signed*) [seal]

A true Copy, C. MACAULAY, Secretary.

A True Tranſlation,

G. G. KEBLE, French Tranſlator.

No. No.

No. 3.

De Patane Le premidi de la 1er Decade de Floreal, l'an 5e de la Republique Française.

CITOYEN GENERAL MENGALON,

DEPUIS que j'ai eu l'amitié de vous écrire mes couriers sont arrivés qui m'ont apris les nouvelles suivantes, que vous ne serez pas faché de savoir.

Nisamme L'allié des Anglais, Chefe des Mogole, èst trés mal et ne peut en revenir par son grand age. Il a quatre Enfans qui se disputent ce qui sera Chefe, il y en a un qui m'aime beaucoup & qui est celui, qui est le plus aimè des Chefe & du peuple, qui aura la preference.

Un des grands Chefe Marate, & un des forts appuis des Anglois, *Savoilles Madauras*, vient de mourir, par un coup marqé, il a monté sur un Edifice, il est tombe & il s'est tué. Il n'a point d'Enfans, c'est ce qui a occasionné la Guerre Civile dans ces Etats, c'est a qui commanderas. Le *Delis*, est aussi en mouvemans, le Rayas *Jamachas*, mon Ami, y est arrivé, & a commencé a attaquer les Marates, qui ont été defait dans ce Pais complettement, c'est un effet de la Providence; Le Ciel nous venge des Marates. Tous les Princes de L'Inde avoient fort á se plaindre plus ou moins deux.

Il se sentoit fort de l'appuis des Anglais, qui ne peuve les soutenir ils ont trop de leurs propre deffences.

Aujourd'huy que la Guerre Civile est chez les Marattes & les Mogols, les Anglois ne sont pas mieux traités, Le Nababe, *Mirsa Amanis* Chefe de Baingale, ayens sus l'arriveé du Bachas Jamachas au Deli, a commencé la Guerre aux Anglais, avec avantage; á Calicute ils on été attaqué par le Rayas *Congis Ramme Ramme* Chefe de *Contengris*, qui leur a tué en trois sorties mille Européens & trois mille Sipais: Par toute la Côte ils sont attaques, tous sont revolté contre eux part raport aux Vexations & aux Imports qu'ils ont mis.

A la côte de Coromandel depuis le Mazulipatam jusqu'a Madras and Arcatte, tous les Princes

No. 3.

Seringapatam, the 21st of April 1797, the 5th Year of the French Republic.

CITIZEN GENERAL MENGALON,

SINCE I manifested my friendship in writing to you, my messengers have arrived with the following intelligence, which will not be displeasing to you.

The Nizam, an ally of the English, and the Chief of the Moguls, is very ill, and his great age leaves no prospect of his recovery. He has four children who are disputing the right of succession, one of them who is much attached to me, is the favorite of the Chiefs, and of the people, and is expected to succeed.

Sewoy Mah'doo Row, one of the great Mahratta Chiefs, and a strenuous supporter of the English, is dead, and by a singular accident, in falling from the top of a palace. He had no children, and the disputed succession has kindled a civil war in that State. Delhi is thrown into confusion, by the arrival of Zeman Shah my friend, who has attacked the Mahrattas and completely defeated them in that quarter. This is the act of Providence. Heaven seems to revenge us on the Mahrattas. All the Princes of India have reason to complain of them. The Mahrattas relied on the English who could not assist them, being fully employed in defending themselves.

Whilst a civil war exists in the Mahratta and Nizam's dominions, the English are not better situated, for the Nobob Mirza Amanis (Asoph-ud-Doula), Chief of Bengal, having heard of the arrival of Zemaun Shah at Delhi, commenced hostilities against them, and with some advantage. At Calicut, they have been attacked by the Cotiote Rajah, Conjes Ram Ram, who has killed in three sallies, 1000 Europeans and 3000 Sepoys. On the coast of Malabar, they are attacked on every side; and the revolt is general, owing to their vexatious Government, and to the taxes which they have imposed.

On the coast of Coromandel, from Masulipatam to Madras and Arcot, their tyranny has excited

Princes petits & grands á force de vexations des Anglois, ſe ſont revoltés, & ils diſputent avec eux leurs droits, derniérement le Fils du Frére du Nabab de Madras, qui commande un parti pour les Anglois, a eu le cou coupé par ces Chefes qui ſont ennuyé de leurs jours.

Je vous marque toutes ces nouvélles pour vous faire voir, qu'il eſt tems de venir; á peu de fraix nous les chaſſerons de l'Inde. Comptez ſur mon amitie.

(Signé)

P. S. General je vous prie d'accepter une foible marque de l'eſtime que j'ai pour vous, c'eſt une arme que j'ai fais faire dans mon païs, je vous prié de l'accepter d'un auſſi bon coeur comme je vous l'offre.

(Signé)

A True Copy, C. MACAULAY, *Secretary.*

excited revolt amongſt all the Princes, powerful and weak, who all aſſert their rights; and a nephew of the Nabob of Madras, who held a command under the Engliſh, has lately been killed by his own Chiefs, who were become deſperate.

I inform you of theſe events in order to prove to you, that it is now the moment for you to invade India. With little trouble we ſhall drive them out of India. Rely on my friendſhip.

(Signed)

P. S. General, I entreat your acceptance of a ſlight mark of the perſonal eſteem I entertain for you, it is a weapon made in my country, and which I requeſt you to accept with the ſame cordiality as I offer it to you.

(Signed)

A True Tranſlation, G. G. KEBLE,
French Tranſlator.

No. 4.

De Patane le primidi de la 1er Decade de Floreal, l'an 5me. de la Republique Françaiſe.

CITOYENS REPRESENTANS,

DEPUIS que j'ai eus l'amitié de vous ecrir mes courié ſont arrivè, qui mont apris nouvelles ſuivantes que vous neſerez pas faché de ſavoir.

Nîſamme Laliè des Anglais, chéfe des Mogole eſt trés male, & ne peut en revenir, par ſon grans age, il a quatre Enfans qui ce diſpute a qui ſera Chefe, il y en a un qui m'aime beaucoup, & qui eſt celui qui eſt le plus aimè des Chefe, & du peuple, qui aura la preferance.

Un des grans Chefe Marate & un des fors apuis des anglais Savoilles Madauras, vient de mourir, par un Coup marquè, il a monté ſur une Edifices, il eſt tombé & il c'eſt tué, il na point des Enfans, ceſt ce qui a occaſionnè la guerre civile dans ces Etats, ceſt a qui commanderas. Le *Delis* eſt auſſi en mouvement. Le Rayas Jamachas, mon ami y

No. 4.

Seringapatam, the 21ſt of April, 1797, the 5th year of the French Republic.

CITIZEN REPRESENTATIVES,

SINCE I manifeſted my friendſhip in writing to you, my meſſengers have arrived with the following intelligence, which will not be diſpleaſing to you.

The Nizam, an ally of the Engliſh, and the Chief of the Moguls, is very ill, and his great age leaves no proſpect of his recovery. He has four children who are diſputing the right of ſucceſſion; one of them who is much attached to me, is the favorite of the Chiefs, and of the people, and is expected to ſucceed.

Sewoy Mad'hoo Row, one of the great Mahrattah Chiefs, and a ſtrenuous ſupporter of Engliſh, is dead, and by a ſingular accident, in falling from the top of a palace. He had no children, and the diſputed ſucceſſion has kindled a civil war in that State. Delhi is thrown into confuſion, by the arrival of Zeman Shah my friend, who has attacked the Mahrattas

y est arrivé et a commencé à attaquer les Marates qui ont éte deffait dans ce pais complaitement, cest une Essai de la Providence, le Ciel nous venge des Marates, tous les princes de l'Inde avait fort à ce plaindre plus ou moiens deux. Il ce sentoit fors de lapuis des Anglais, qui ne peuve les soutenir, ils ont trop de leurs propre deffences.

Aujourdhui, que le guerre civile est chè les Marate et les Mogole, les anglais ne sont pas mieux traités; le Nababe *Mirsa Amanis* Chefe du Bengaile, ayant sus l'arrivé du Pachas Jamachas au Delis, a commencé la Guerre au Anglais, avec avantage; a Calicute ils ont été attaqué par le Rajas *Congis Ramme Ramme*, Chefe de Contengris, qui leurs a tuè en trois sortis mille Europens, & trois mille sipaise, par toute la Cote ils sont attaquè, tous sont revoltès contre eux, par rapors au vexsasions & au impos qu'il ons mis.

A la Côte de Coromandelle depuis le Masulipatam jusqu'a Madras & Arcate, tous les princes, petis & grans, a force de vexsasions des Anglais se sont revoltés, & ils dispute avec eux leurs drois: dernierement le fils du frère du Nababe de Madrasses qui commande un partis pour les Anglais, a eu le cou coupé par ces Chefe, qui sont ennuyé de leurs jours.

Je vous marque toute ces nouvelles par vous faire voire qu'il est tems de venir; a peus de fraix nous les chasserons de l'Inde, compté sur mon amitié.

(*Signé*)

P. S. Dupuis ma lettre ecrite je viens de recevoir par un Navire Arabe, qu'il y a beaucoup desordre dans le Bingale, l'arrivé du Nababe Jamachas a Laquenos fait tremblé les Anglois surtout a Calcuttas, ils sont dans la Consternasions, il ne peuve empeché la janctions de Mirsa Amanis avec Jamachas, il paroit quils veule ce vengé des Anglois, envoiè moi donque des forces pour ce joindre au mienne, pour leur joué aussi moi ce qu'il merite.

(*Signé*)

A True Copy, C. MACAULAY, Sec.

No. 5.

Mahrattas and completely defeated them in that quarter. This is the act of providence. Heaven seems to revenge us on the Mahrattas. All the princes of India have reason to complain of them. The Mahrattas relied on the English who could not assist them, being fully employed in defending themselves.

Whilst a civil war exists in the Mahratta and the Nizam's dominions, the English are no better situated, for the Nabob Mirza Amanis (Asoph-ud-Doula), Chief of Bengal, having heard of the arrival of Zemaun Shah at Delhi, commenced hostilities against them, and with some advantage. At Calicut they have been attacked by the Cotiote Rajah, Conjes Ram Ram, who has killed in three sallies, 1000 Europeans and 3000 sepoys. On the Coast of Malabar, they are attacked on every side; and the revolt is general, owing to their vexatious Government, and the taxes which they have imposed.

On the coast of Coromandel, from Masulipatam to Madras and Arcot, their tyranny has excited revolt amongst all the princes, powerful and weak, who all assert their rights, and a nephew of the Nabob of Madras, who held a command under the English, has lately been killed by his own chiefs, who were become desperate.

I inform you of these events in order to prove to you, that it is now the moment for you to invade India. With little trouble we shall drive them out of India. Rely on my friendship.

(*Signed*)

P. S. Since writing my letter, I have learnt by an Arab ship, that great disturbances prevail in Bengal, the arrival of the Nabob Zemaun Shah at Lucknow, has made the English tremble, particularly at Calcutta, where they are in great consternation, as they are unable to prevent Mirza Amanis (Asuph-ud-Dowla) from joining Zemaun Shah; it appears that both these princes are determined to be revenged of the English; send me then troops to join with mine, that I too may treat them as they deserve.

(*Signed*)

A True Translation, G. G. KEBLE,
French Translator.

No. 5.

No. 5.

De l'Isle de France le 6 Pluviose an 6e.

GENERAL,

LE Roi nous a ordonnè pour la solidité de l'Alliance avec la République Françaife de prêter ferment des deux Côtès fous les Pavillons des deux nations, et de faire felon votre coutume cette cèrèmonie, c'eft pourquoi nous vous ecrivons cètte Demande; cela faifant ne pourra que retraicir l'amitiè et l'alliance offenfif & defenfif de façon qu'elle ne puiffe jamais fe rompre, nous vous prions pour cela de faire raffembler tous les chefs & les hommes neceffaire pour cela, et devant nous de faire un écrit paffé & figné de tous, et imprimer le Sceau de la Republique Françaife, & nous le remettre entre les mains, cela faifant, les ennemis pourront fe diminuer devant nous; & ne peut que rendre les deux alliés contents, c'eft ce que nous vous faifons favoir & vous prions de nous croire les plus fincéres

de vos Serviteurs,

(Signé) ASSEN ALI KAN, MAHAMED HIBRAHIM.

Par ordre des Ambaffadeurs, pour Copie, DEBAY, Interprete.

The Seals of the parties affixed, and a true Copy, C. MACAULAY, Sec.

No. 5.

The Isle of France, the 26th January, 1798; the 6th Year of the Republic.

GENERAL,

The King has commanded us, for the confirmation of the alliance with the French Republic, to take a folemn oath under the ftandard of the two Nations, and to perform this ceremony according to your cuftoms; therefore we addrefs this requeft to you; your compliance will render the bonds of our friendfhip, and of the offenfive and defenfive alliance indiffoluble. We requeft you to affemble all the officers and men neceffary for this ceremony, and in our prefence, to draw up a written inftrument, to be figned by all parties prefent, fealed with the feal of the French Republic, and delivered into our hands; this will weaken our enemies and rejoice the two allied powers.

This is what we wifh to make known to you, and we entreat you to believe us the moft fincere of your fervants,

(Signed) { ASSEN ALI KHAN, MAHOMED HIBRAHIM.

A true Copy, by order of the Ambaffadors, (Signed) DEBAY, *Interpreter.*

A True Tranflation, G. G. KEBLE, French Tranflator.

No. 6.

COPIE des conditions & propofitions du Prince Typoo Sultan, que fes Ambaffadeurs, Affen-Ali-Kan, & Mahamed Hibrahim, ont ènvoyèz en Europe de l'Ifle de France, fur les deux frègattes parties le 5. Fèvrier 1798, pour une alliance offencive & defencive avec la Republique Françaife, & pour demander du fecours, pour reduire les Anglois nos ennemis communs & les chaffer de l'Inde, fi il eft poffible.

Le

No. 6.

COPY of the ftipulations and propofals of the Prince Tippoo Sultaun, which his ambaffadors, Affen Ali Khan and Mahomed Hibrahim, have difpatched to Europe from the Ifle of France, by two frigates, which failed from thence on the 5th February, 1798; for eftablifhing an offenfive and defenfive alliance with the French Republic, and for foliciting the affiftance of France to fubdue our common enemy the Englifh, and to drive them out of India, if poffible.

The

Le Prince s'engage de fournir à tout l'armeé Française les vivres néceſſaires, comme, Ris, viande, Manteque, &c. Il n'y a que les Liqueurs Spiritueuſes dont il ſe trouve tout a fait dènuè & dont il ne pourra pas fournir; il fournira auſſi a l'armèe Francaiſe de quoi faire tranſporter & les chefs, & les Effets; ainſi que toute les munitions de Guerre &c. fait a l'Iſle de France ce 4. Fevrier 1798.

Pour Copie conforme a l'original,
(*Signé*) DEBAY.

Seal of Aſen Aley Cawn,
Seal of Mahomed Hibrahim,
Seal of Debay, Interpreter.

A True Copy,
C. MACAULAY, Sec.

The Prince engages to furniſh the whole French army with the neceſſary proviſions, ſuch as rice, meat, ghee, &c. ſpirituous liquors, he cannot ſupply; he will provide the French army with carriage for the officers and for their baggage; he will alſo provide all military ſtores. Done at the Iſle of France, the 4th of February, 1798.

A True Copy,
(*Signed*) DEBAY.

Seal of Aſſen Ali Cawn,
Seal of Mahommed Hibrahim,
Seal of Debay, Interpreter.

A True Tranſlation,
G. G. KEBLE,
French Tranſlator.

No. 7.

Les Repreſentants de la Colonie de l'Iſle de France, a Tippoo Sultaun.

Salut & Fraternite.

VOS Ambaſſadeurs nous ont fait part de l'Intention oú vous ètes de former avec la Colonie de l'Iſle de France des Liaiſons egalement avantageuſés pour les deux Nations.

Nous ferons tout ce qui ſera en notre pouvoir pour repondre á vos deſirs.

Nous avons rendu compte de votre Ambaſſade au Corps legiſlatif Français, & nous ſommes perſuadès que la France entrera parfaitement dans vos vues.

Le Governeur Gènèral Malartic vous inſtruira des meſures qu'il a priſes & de celles qu'il compte prendre pour vos Interêts & les notres.

Les Objets que produiſent vos Etats ou qui ſ'y fabriquent, conviennent en gènèral à notre Colonie, tant pour ſes Subſiſtances, que pour ſon Commerce intérieur & extérieur

No. 7.

The Repreſentatives of the Colony of the Iſle of France, to Tippoo Sultaun.

Salutation and Fraternity!

YOUR ambaſſadors have communicated to us your intention of forming with the colony of the Iſle of France, a connection equally advantageous to both nations.

We ſhall make every effort in our power to anſwer your wiſhes.

We have communicated the object of your embaſſy to the Legiſlative Body of the French Government, and we are convinced that France will enter completely into your views.

The Governor General Malartic will apprize you of the ſteps which he has taken already, and of thoſe which he has in contemplation, for promoting our mutual intereſts.

The produce and manufactures of your dominions will find a market in this colony, either for internal conſumption or exportation; and we can ſupply you in return, with all

eur. Vous trouverez chez nous en échange ceux que vos projets guerriers exigent.

(Signé) FOUQUEREAUX, Prefident.
Par l'Aſſemblée Coloniale,
HAULNIER, Sec.

A True Copy,
C. MACAULAY, Sec.

No. 8.

Iſle de France, 2 le Ventoſe an 6e.

GENERAL,

NOUS vous fouhaitons le bon jour, et bonne fanté. Vous favez que nous fomme venus ici croyànts y trouver des forces confiderables que l'on nous avoit dit y etre, & que l'alliance etant fait avec nôtre prince, nous pourrions les emmener avec nous pour battre vos ennemis, qui font les nôtres, vous favez auſſi, que fi nous etions venus pour faire du monde, nous ferions venis munis de tous ce qu'il faut, & d'argent pour cela.

Mais vos bontés pour notre Prince, & ne voulant pas nous renvoyer, comme nos fommes venus Seuls (en emmenant fi peu de monde ne peut faire l'ouvrage que nôtre Prince defire) ayant refolus d'envoyer avec nous ceux qui etoient de bonne volonté, cet ouvrage ne peut fe faire fans argent, car des perfonnes qui fe prèfentent a nous demandent de l'argent. Nous ne pouvons emmener ce monde, vus que c'eft des recruës, & n'avons *pas d'ordre*. Ceux qui font contantes de venir avec nous, nous les emmenerons, mais leur paye ne fera fixèe que devant le Prince. Si cela vous caufoit trop d'ouvrage, nous vous prions d'envoyer avec nous des ambaſſadeurs aupres de nótre prince qui traiteront en meme temps de cela, faurons auſſi comme le Camp Français qui eft la eft traité; & ceux qui partiront d'ici par la fuite, feront traitès de même, & notre Prince envoyera pour cela de l'argent, avec des ambaſſadeurs

all the articles which the execution of your military projects requires.

(Signed) FOUQEREAUX, Prefident,
By order of the Colonial Aſſembly,
HAULNIER, Secretary.

A True Tranſlation, G. G. KEBLE,
French Tranſlator.

No. 8.

The Iſle of France, the 21ſt February, 1798; the 6th Year of the Republic.

GENERAL,

MAY health and happineſs attend you. It is known to you that we came hither with the expectation of finding a conſiderable force, which we were informed was in this iſland, and with which, upon the concluſion of an alliance with our Sovereign, we expected to have returned to him, to conquer your enemies who are alſo ours. You know that had we been deputed to make the levies ourſelves, we ſhould have brought a ſupply of money, and all that might be neceſſary for that purpoſe.

That we might not return empty-handed, as we came, you have agreed to raiſe volunteers for us; the ſmall force which you have offered, cannot accompliſh the deſigns of our Prince; but even this inconſiderable force cannot be raiſed without money; all thoſe who offer to enliſt, require money from us. We cannot enliſt them, it is contrary to our orders; ſuch however as chooſe to go with us, we will take; but on condition that their pay ſhall be fixed by our Sovereign. Should this propoſal appear inconvenient, we requeſt you will ſend Ambaſſadors with us to adjuſt this point with our Sovereign; they will then learn, on what terms the French now in his ſervice are entertained; thoſe who may embark afterwards, ſhall be entertained on the ſame terms, and for this purpoſe our Prince will ſend money with his Ambaſſadors; but it muſt be underſtood, that whether men are to be enliſted for

baſſadeurs, ſoit pour emmener des recrues, c'eſt vous qui les envoyerez; ſoit pour demander du Secours, c'eſt vous qui l'envoyerez auſſi.

Nous vous prions de nous envoyer, le plutot poſſible, vus que les ordres de notre Prince ſont de maniere, à ne pas pouvoir reſter longtems ici, cela faiſant vous obligerez

Vos tres humble & tres
Obeiſſants Serviteurs,
(Signé) ASSEN ALI KHAN,
MAHAMMED IBRAHIM.

Lettre écrite par moi DEBAY *Interprète, par ordre des Ambaſſadeurs pour Copie.*

□ □ } *Seals of the Ambaſſadors of Tippoo Sultaun.*

□ *Seal of Debay, Interpreter.*

A True Copy, C. MACAULAY, Sec.

for his ſervice, or whether your troops are to be ſent to his aſſiſtance, they are to be conveyed by you.

We requeſt you to enable us to depart ſpeedily, as our orders will not admit of our remaining long here; and by your compliance you will oblige,

Your moſt obedient humble Servants,
(Signed) ASSEN ALI KHAN,
MAHAMMED IBRAHIM.

A True Copy of the Letter written by order of the Ambaſſadors by me, the Interpreter,
(Signed) DEBAY.

□ □ } *Seals of the Ambaſſadors.*

□ *Seal of Debay.*

A True Tranſlation, G. G. KEBLE,
French Tranſlator.

No. 9.

Iſle de France, le 8 Ventoſe, an 6e.

MESSIEURS LES AMBASSADEURS,

JE ſuis trop franc pour vous laiſſer ignorer que je ſuis très mecontant de vótre lettre de ce matin. Vótre Sultan vous a envoyé pour nous démander les Secours qui dependent de nous aux conditions que nous trouverons juſtes, & non pas a celles que vous nous preſcrivez.

Tout ce que je vous ai demandé ces jours ci, m'a été dicté par le Général Dagincourt qui eſt connu particulierement de vótre Sultan, ſous les ordres duquel il a ſervi, étant Capitaine de Grenadiers dans le Battalion de Régiment de l'Iſle de France, qui a fait une Campagne la guerre derniére, aux ordres de Bader & de Tipoo Sultaun: ainſi je perſiſte à vous demander généralement pour tous les Officiers & les Volontaires le traitement & les Vivres ſuivant l'Etat que je vous ai communiqué derniérement.

be

No. 9.

Iſle of France, the 27th February, 1798; 6th Year of the Republic.

TO THE AMBASSADORS,

GENTLEMEN,

I am of too ſincere a temper to ſuffer you to remain ignorant of the great diſſatisfaction which your letter of this morning has given me; your Sultaun deputed you to ſolicit our aid on ſuch conditions as we might deem juſt, and not on thoſe which you now preſcribe to us.

The demands which I have propoſed to you within theſe few days paſt, were framed by General Dagincourt, who is particularly known to your Sultaun, under whoſe orders he ſerved when a Captain of Grenadiers in the battalion of the regiment of the Iſle of France, which made a campaign during the laſt war under the Bahaudar and Tippoo Sultaun, I therefore perſiſt in demanding for all the officers and volunteers, the pay and proviſions ſtipulated in the laſt ſtatement which I tranſmitted to you.

The

10 OCT 2002

Ce qu' on payoit il y dix ans, ne peut pas se comparer avec ce qu' on doit payer aujourd, hui.

Celui qui avoit à cette Epoque 150 Roupies par mois, en demande aujourd hui, 600.

Vous ne voulez pas de Chirurgiens, vous n'en aurez pas, & vótre Prince vous en saura mauvais gre.

Les officiers & les Volontaires, qui partiront avec vous, ne doivent pas faire 500 Lieues pour être assuré du traitement que Tipoo Sultan leur fixera; Je leur ordonnerai de ne debarquer que lorsque Tipoo Sultan les aura fait assurer, qu'il leur accorde le traitement & les Vivres que je lui propose.

Nons n'avons pas été vous chercher: vous êtes venus nous demander des Secours; ainsi vous devez vous soumettre aux Conditions que je vous propose, qui sont justes & raisonables.

SALUL & FRATERNITE,
LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL,
(Signé) MALARTIC.

A True Copy, C. MACAULAY, Sec.

The pay which was granted ten years ago, cannot be made a rule for the pay which ought to be given now.

Those who at that period received 150 rupees per month, now demand 600.

You do not chuse to take Surgeons; you shall not have them; but your master will not be satisfied with your conduct on this article.

The officers and volunteers who are to accompany you, shall not make a journey of 500 leagues, to ascertain what pay Tippoo Sultaun may chuse to fix for them: I shall order them not to disembark until Tippoo Sultaun shall have satisfied them, that he will allow the pay and provisions which I propose to him.

We have not sought you, you came to solicit our aid, you ought therefore to submit to the conditions which I propose to you; they are just and reasonable.

Salutation and Fraternity,
(Signed) MALARTIC.
Governor General.

A True Translation
G. G. KEBLE, French Translator.

No. 10.

Isle de France, Port Nord Ouest le 18e. Ventose, an 6eme. de la Republique Française, Une et Indivisible, repondant au 8 *Mars* 1798, *Vieux Stile.*

Le Gouverneur General des Isles de France, & de la Reunion, au Nabob Tippoo Sultaun.

LE Citoyen Jacques Denis Pitcher, Ecrivain attaché au Gouvernement, desirant obtenir de vótre Grandeur un Paravanah, à l'effet d'être employé dans la factorie, que vous vous proposez de faire ètablir dans cette Isle; Permettez moi de vous demander en sa faveur toutes vos bontés & l'obtention de la place qu'il sollicite.

Le Citoyen Pitcher jouit ici de la meilleure réputation; il a de bonnes moeurs, une probite

No. 10.

Isle of France, Port North West, the 18th Ventose, 6th Year of the French Republic, One and Indivisible, answering to the 8th March, 1798, *O. S.*

The Governor General of the Isles of France, and of La Re-union, to the Nabob Tippoo Sultaun.

CITIZEN James Denis Pitcher, a writer attached to this government, being desirous of obtaining a perwannah from your Highness for the purpose of being employed in the factory which you propose to establish in this island: permit me to request your favor towards him, and the grant of the office which he solicits.

Citizen Pitcher bears the best reputation here, his morals are good, his integrity unblemished,

bité sure, & un Caractére tres doux; il est en outre très intelligent, actif and laborieux.

Vos Ambassadeurs, qui l'ont beaucoup vû, & auxquels il a été de quelque utilité, vous confirmeront tous les temoignages avantageux que je me plais á rendre au Citoyen Pitcher.

Je vous saurai beaucoup de gré, Prince, de tout l'egard que vous voudrez bien avoir à ma recommendation.

SALUT. & FRATERNITE,
(Signé) MALARTIC.

A True Copy, C. MACAULAY, Sec.

blemished, and his temper tractable; he is besides intelligent, active and laborious.

Your Ambassadors who have seen a great deal of him, and to whom he has been of some service, will confirm to you all the advantageous testimonies which I feel much pleasure in rendering to the character of citizen Pitcher.

I shall be extremely obliged Prince, by the attention you may be pleased to pay to my recommendation.

SALUTATION & FRATERNITY,
(Signed) MALARTIC.

A True Translation, G. G KEBLE,
French Translater.

No. 11.

Isle de France, le 14e. Ventose, an 6e. de la Republique Française, (ou le 4 Mars 1798.)

LE CONTRE AMIRAL SERCEY,
COMMANDANT LES FORCES NAVALES DE FRANCE, DANS LES MERS DE L'INDE,
AU NABAB TIPOO SULTAUN, DANS SES ETATS.

PRINCE TIPOO.

VOS Ambassadeurs, Assen Ali Kan et Ibrahim Saeb, m'ont remis la Lettre, dont vous m'avez honoré, qui m'a fait connoitre qu'ils avoient vôtre confiance, & que vous désiriez que la France vous envoya des Forces pour declarer la Guerre aux oppresseurs de l'Inde, les Anglois. Je suis bien faché, que les forces navales que je commande ne soient pas assez considérables en ce moment, pour les conduire de suite dans l'Inde, y occasioner une diversion qui seroit avantageuse à vos Intérêts; mais, si, comme je l'espere, mon Gouvernement m'envoye de nouvelles, je serai trés empressé à aller chercher nos ennemis communs, & de concourir avec vous à leur abaissement.

Avant l'arrivée devos Ambassadeurs, j'avois écrit á mon Gouvernement, sur la necessité de hâter cette mesure; & le lendemain de

No. 11.

Isle of France, the 14th Ventose, the 6th Year of the French Republic, or the 4th of March 1798.

REAR ADMIRAL SERCEY,
COMMANDING THE NAVAL FORCES OF FRANCE IN THE INDIAN SEAS,
TO THE NABOB TIPPOO SULTAUN, IN HIS TERRITORIES.

PRINCE TIPPOO,

YOUR Ambassadors, Assen Ali Khan and Ibrahim Saib, have delivered to me the letter with which you have honoured me, by which I learnt that they possessed your confidence, and that you desired France should send you troops in order that you might declare war against the English, the oppressors of India. *I am extremely concerned that the naval force under my command is not at present sufficiently considerable to admit of my proceeding to India, to make such a diversion as might forward your interests, but if I should be reinforced as I expect, I shall be very eager to seek our common enemies, and to assist you in their reduction.*

Previous to the arrival of your Ambassadors, I had addressed the government of my country in Europe, on the necessity of expediting this

de leur arrivée, j'ai envoyé deux frégates en France, qui lui portent les nouveaux offres que vous faites. Il est facheux, que vous n'ayez pas fait connoitre plutot vos bonnes dispositions.

Prince Tipoo, vos Ambassadeurs, ont employé beaucoup de zéle pour vôtre Service; mais malheureusement, nous ne pouvons detourner les moyens qui nous sont confiés, pour la garde de nos Colonies: Cependant vos Ambassadeurs m'ayant fait connoitre votre desir d'avoir quelques Officiers instruits, pour former vôtre Marine, je m'empresse de vous envoyer le Capitaine de Vaisseau DUBUC, & six autres Officiers, que je vous recommende particuliérement, & que j'espere, rempliront vos vues par leur bonne conduite, & leurs Talents dans le metier de la marine.

Vos Ambassadeurs ayant témoigne le desir de vous rejoindre promptement, je leur donne, pour les conduire, une de mes meilleures Frégates, commandée par le Capitaine L'Hermite, Officier de distinction, que je vous recommande.

SALUT. LE CONTRE-AMIRAL,
(Signé) SERCEY.
A True Copy, C. MACAULAY, SEC.

this measure, and the day subsequent to their arrival, I despatched two frigates to France with the new proposals which you offer; it is to be regretted that you did not sooner apprize us of your favourable disposition.

Prince Tippoo, your Ambassadors have exerted great zeal for your service, but unfortunately we were not at liberty to divert to any other object, the means confided to us for the protection of our colony: your Ambassadors having however informed me of your wish to have some well instructed officers to form your marine, I hasten to send to you Captain Dubuc, who commands a vessel in the service of France, and six other officers, whom I particularly recommend to your favor, and who, I hope will answer your views by their good conduct, and their naval skill.

Your Ambassadors having testified an anxious wish to return to you as speedily as possible, I have given them one of my best frigates, commanded by Captain L'Hermite, a distinguished officer, whom I recommend to you.

Salutation, *(Signed)* SERCEY,
REAR ADMIRAL.
A True Translation, G. G. KEBLE,
French Translator.

No. 12.

Copie d'une Lettre du GENERAL COSSIGNY, *aux Envoyès du Patcha Tipou Sultan, au moment de leur Departe.*

JE fais mes excuses aux Envoyés du Patcha, si ma mauvaise Santé m'empêche d'aller les voir mais je n'aurois pas eu autre chose á leur dire pour le Prince, que ce que je vais écrire ici & que je desire, qu'ils transcrivent pour en rendre compte au Patcha Tipou Sultan.

J'assure le Patcha Tipou Sultan de mon respect and de mon devouément, *Je lui donne ma parole, que j'ai transmis dans le tems, & fidélement, ses propositions, & sa lettre au Gouvernement*

No. 12.

Copy of a letter from GENERAL COSSIGNY, *to the Ambassadors of the Prince Tippoo Sultaun, at the moment of their departure.*

I BEG leave to offer my apologies to the Ambassadors of the Padsha, my ill health has prevented me from paying them a visit, but I should have had nothing further to communicate to them, for the information of the Prince, than what I now propose to write, which I desire they will transcribe for the purpose of transmitting it to the Padsha Tippoo Sultaun.

I assure the Padsha Tippoo Sultaun of my respect and devotion. *I give him my word that I faithfully transmitted at the time when I received them, his propositions and his letters to the*

vernement Français; je suis sur que le tout est arrivé par Duplicata, que suivant sa recommandasion, jai observè le plus grand Secret, pour ne pas le compremetre avec les Anglois, & parceque le Gouvernement Fraincais lui même n'est pas dans l'usage de donner le secret de ses Operations.

La preuve que les propositions de Tipou Sultan ont été acueillies, cest quelles sont restez secret en France même, cependant, il ne conviendra peutêtre point á la France de faire une Expedition dans l'Inde, ce qui depend d'une paix plus ou moins eloignee avec les Anglois, mais je donne l'assurance au Patcha, qu'il n'aura pas á se repentir de sa premiere demarche, & de la Confiance qu'il avoit mise en moi.

La France j'en suis sur, considerera toujours le Patcha comme un de ses plus fidelles allies, nous n'avons neglige son Waquil & moi, aucun des moyens, qui sont en nôtre pouvoir pour instruire le Gouvernement Français des vrais Interêts du Patcha: interêts que nous regardons comme necessairement liés à ceux de la nation Française dans L'inde. J'espere, qu'un jour Tipou Sultan, connoitra, que je l'ai servi, dans cette circonstance avec le même Zele, que lorsque j'etois aupres de lui.

Pierre Monneron n'existe plus, le Patcha l'ignoroit, & l'ignore peutêtre encore, cependant, il ne lui a point ècrit, & ne m'a point donné à moimême de ses nouvelles, quoi qu'il ait envoyé ici une Copie des Lettres de Pierre Monneron, c'est donc Tipou qui a donné son secret, & il n'aura rien à nous reprocher suivant les evenements.

Je n'écris point au Patcha d'une part parceque ma Santè & la Goutte que j'ai dans ce moment m'émpecheroit de le faire comme je le desirerois, & puisqu'il n'a pas jugé lui même qu'il dut m'ècrire, & que j'avoue franchement, que je serois tres faché que mes lettres fussent renvoyées comme l'ont eté celles de Pierre Monneron; toutes les lettres que j'ai ecrites a Tipou Sultan, dans tous les tems, & celles qu'il m'a ecrites personnellement, je les ai toujours envoyés au Gouvernement François ce ont ètè & resteront toujours secrettes, puisqu'il y va de son Intéret & de celui de la Nation Française.

Je renouvelle encore une fois mes excuses aux envoyés du Patcha, si ma mauvaise Santé ne

the French government, and I am certain that the whole is arrived in duplicate; agreeably also to his recommendation, I observed the greatest secrecy, that he might not be committed with the English, and because the French government itself is not in the habit of publishing the secrets of its operations.

The proof that the propositions of Tippoo Sultaun have been received, is, that they have remained secret even in France; perhaps it is not convenient for France to send an expedition to India, as it must depend upon the prospect of peace, more or less distant, with the English; but I assure the Padsha, that he will have no reason to repent of this first step, nor of the confidence he has reposed in me.

France, I am certain, will always consider the Padsha as one of its most faithful allies: his Vakeel, and I, have not neglected any of the means in our power, to inform the French government of the true interests of the Padsha: interests which we consider as necessarily blended with those of the French nation in India. I hope the time will come when Tippoo Sultaun will be convinced that I have served him on this occasion, with the same zeal, as when I was near his person.

Peter Monneron is no more: the Padsha was ignorant of his death, and perhaps is still ignorant of it: He however has not written to him, nor has he written to me, although he has sent to this place a copy of the letters of Peter Monneron: *It is therefore Tippoo who has published his own secret, and he cannot hereafter reproach us with the consequences.*

I do not write to the Padsha, as my health, and the gout which I have at this moment, would prevent me from doing it in the manner I could wish, and because he has not thought proper to write to me; and I moreover candidly confess, that I should be very sorry to have my letters returned in the manner that Peter Monneron's were. *All the letters which I have at various times written to Tippoo Sultaun, as well as those which he has personally written to me, I have constantly forwarded to the French government; the letters have always been, and will continue to remain secret, because his interest, and that of the French nation requires it.*

I must again repeat my apologies to the Ambassadors of the Padsha, if my ill health should

ne me permet point d'aller lès voir avant leur depart de cette colonie, car j'aurai eu le plus grand desir de faire connoissance avec eux, & de parler ensemble du Patcha; connoissance, que m'aurois d'autant plus été agréable, que leur Sagesse, & leur bonne conduite ici dans la mission que le Patcha leur a confies, m'inspirois le plus grand desir de les connoitre. Toujours est il glorieux pour eux d'avoir rempli avec distinction & dignité le poste honorable qu'ils ont occupé ici un instant pour les interets de leur Maitre, de s'y etre acquis l'estime general, & particulierement, de tous les chefs par leur Sagesse, leur Prudence, leur discretion, dans la mission, dont ils ont été chargès, & dont ils se sont acquittés avec cette sagesse, & cette dignité convenable aux Envoyés d'un grand Prince, de la Justice duquel il doivent attendre un accueil favorable. Je les prie de vouloir bien agreer mes veux pour leur santè, and le succés de leur Voyage.

Je suis persuadé qu'ils feront valoir aupres de Tippoo Sultan, la memoire, que mon Neveu Lahausse La Louviere lui addresse ainsi, que la demande qu'il fait au Prince, Son mémoire m'a parus renfermer de bonnes vues concernant les interets du Patcha, c'est ce qui me determine à leur recommander.

Je les prie encore d'assurer le Patcha que je prendrai toujours le plus grand interet à sa Gloire, & que je desire que les succés, et le nom d'un si grand Prince remplisse l'univers.

(Signé), Le General Cossigny
Son habitation le 14 de Ventose l'an 6eme.

A True Copy,

C. MACAULAY, Sec.

should prevent me from seeing them before their departure from this colony, for I should have had the strongest desire to become acquainted with them, and to have conversed with them, respecting the Padsha; their acquaintance would have been more particularly agreeable to me, as their discretion, and the good conduct observed by them here, during the course of the Embassy with which they were entrusted by the Prince, inspired me with a very great desire to know them. It will always be highly creditable to them, to have filled with distinction and dignity, the honorable post which they occupied here for the interests of their master, and to have acquired the general esteem, and the particular regard of all the Chiefs of this island, by their wisdom, their prudence, and discretion, in the mission with which they were charged; in the execution of which they have acquitted themselves with that good sense and dignity, becoming the Ambassadors of a great Prince, from whose justice they have every reason to expect a favorable reception. I beg them to accept my best wishes for their health, and the success of their voyage.

I am persuaded that they will use their influence with Tippoo Sultaun, in support of the memorial which my nephew Lahausse La Louviere, has addressed to him, as well as the request made by him to the Prince. His memorial appeared to me to comprehend objects of great moment to the interests of the Padsha, and it is this which determined me to recommend it.

I once more request them to assure the Prince, that I shall always take the greatest interest in his glory, and that I am anxious that the success and name of so great a Sovereign, should be extended throughout the universe.

(Signed) General Cossigny, *at his House, the 14th Ventose, 6th Year, corresponding with the 5th March 1798.*

A True Translation, G. G. KEBLE,
French Translator.

No. 13.

No. 13.

No. 13.

REPUBLIQUE FRANCAISE.

LA PATRIE, L'HONNEUR, ET LA LIBERTE.

Au Quartier-General de l' Isle de France, le 13e. Ventôse, l'an 6e de la Republique Française.

MAGALLON, GENERAL DE DIVISION, AU NABAB TIPPOO SAIB.

PRINCE,

J'AI reçu la Lettre dont vous m'avez honoré; une maladie que j'ai essuyée pendant le Sejour de vos Ambassadeurs a L'Isle de France, m'a empêché de me trouver aux diverses conferences qu'ils ont tenues avec le Gouverneur Général sur l'objet de la Mission, dont vous les avez chargè; mais je ne doute pas que la Republique Française n'apprenne, & ne partage avec plaisir les Offres de vôtre alliance et de vôtre Amitié.

J'aurais personellement desiré, que l'Etat des forces Française dans l'Inde m'eut fourni l'occasion d'aller vous porter moimême l'assurance de l'amitié de nôtre Republique & de partager la gloire de vos armes contre ses Ennemis & les Vôtres: mais les Circonstances actuelles me privent de ce double honneur.

Je vous prie Prince, d'agreer les Voeux que je forme pour la prosperité de vos armes, & la Continuation de vôtre gloire.

(*Signé.*) MAGALLON.

A True Copy, C. MACAULAY, Sec.

No. 13.

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

OUR COUNTRY, HONOUR AND LIBERTY.

Head Quarters, Isle of France, the 4th of March 1798; the 6th Year of the French Republic.

MAGALLON, GENERAL OF A DIVISION, TO THE NABOB TIPPOO SAIB.

PRINCE,

I received the letter with which you honored me; sickness prevented me from attending the various conferences which your Ambassadors held with the Governor General, on the subject of the mission with which you had charged them. *I have however no doubt, that the French Republic will soon learn and joyfully partake your overtures of friendship and alliance.*

I should have been glad if the state of the French force at this time in India, had allowed me in person to have assured you of the friendship of the Republic, and to have participated in the glory of your arms against *our common enemy*, but the actual state of affairs deprives me of that double honor.

I intreat you Prince, to accept my wishes for the prosperity of your arms, and the continuation of your glory.

(*Signed*) MAGALLON.

(A True Translation) G. G. KEBLE, French Translator.

No. 14.

Au Tres grand Prince Tippoo Sultaun Bacba, en sa Cour à Seringapatnam.

GRAND PRINCE,

UN Français dont le nom n'est pas ignoré de vous, et qui desire etre utile au genereux allie de

No. 14.

To the great Prince Tippoo Sultaun Bacba, at his Court of Seringapatam.

GREAT PRINCE,

A Frenchman whose name is not unknown to you, and who wishes to be useful to the generous

de sa nation, saisit avec impressement l'occasion du retour de vos deux envoyés Assen Ali Kan et Mahomed Ibrahim, pour se rappeler a votre souvenir.

J'eux l'honneur de vous ecrire de Pondicheri au mois de Septembre 1792, en vous envoyant l'etat du chargement de mon Vaisseau le Phenix, et je previns le Gouverneur Desfresne, que j'allas passer a Mangalor pour y mettre a terre un parti de beaux et bons fusils grenadiers que je vous destinois. Ce General m'observa que je courois le risque d'etre visité et arretée par les Anglois, mais lorsqu'il vit ma ferme resolution de tenir a mon projet, il m'approva et je partis. Cette affaire m'a procuré le precieux avantage de recevoir plusieurs Paravanahs de votre main que je conserve tres soigneusement.

Votre Ministre Assaraff-Ali Kan se rendit a Mangalor au Commencement de 1793. Il y recut les fusils et en fut tres satisfait. Je ne fus payé qu'en partie, il me donna une delegation, pour quatorze mille Roupies sur Brown, de Mahé, lequel m'en a donné une sur une autre personne, et je ne suis pas encore payé, mais ce n'est plus votre grandeur que me doit cette Solde.

Representant du peuple de l'Isle de France, j'ai eu le bonheur de me trouver President de Comité de Sureté Publique, lorsque vos Envoyés ont debarque en cette Colonie, et j'ai été le premier a leur temoigner la satisfaction que nous epronvions en recevant parmi nous les sujets d'un Prince Allié auquel nous sommes sincerement attachés—mais si notre joye a été grande un instant, notre tristesse a eté profonde en apprenant que vous aviez ete trompé par Rigaud sur les forces que nous avions dans cette isle; le seul renfort que la France ait envoyé depuis le commencement de la Guerre, n'est que d'un Bataillon que nous avons envoyé a Batavia, pour aider les Hollandois a conserver cette place, et ceci en raison des secours que nous en avons retiré en argent, vivres et munitions navaliers, car il faut que vous appreniez grand Prince, que livrés a nos propres moyens, nous avons du quoi suffire, et nous avons juré de nous ensevelir sous les ruines de

generous ally of his nation, avails himself with eagerness of the opportunity offered by the return of your Ambassadors, Hussein Ali Khan and Mahomed Ibrahim, to recall himself to your remembrance.

I had the honor to write to you from Pondicherry in the month of September 1792, enclosing the manifest of the cargo of my ship the Phœnix, and I informed Governor Defresne that I proposed going to Mangalore, for the express purpose of landing a quantity of beautiful and excellent grenadier fusees, intended for you. That General observed to me, that I ran the risque of being searched and detained by the English, but when he saw that I was firmly resolved to adhere to my project, he approved of it, and I departed. This circumstance has afforded me the inestimable advantage of receiving many Perwannahs from you, which I carefully preserve.

Your Minister Asheruff Ali Khan arrived at Mangalore in the beginning of the year 1793. He there received the fusees, and was satisfied with them: I was paid only in part; he gave me an order for 14,000 Rupees upon Brown of Mahé, who gave me a bill on another person, and I have not yet received payment, but it is no longer your Highness who is responsible to me for the amount.

Being a Representative of the people of the isle of France, I had the happiness of being President of the committee of public safety, when your Ambassadors landed in this colony, and I was the first to testify to them the satisfaction we felt, at receiving amongst us the subjects of an allied Prince, to whom we are sincerely attached: but if our happiness was great for a moment, our grief was profound to learn that you had been deceived by Ripaud as to our forces on this island: the only reinforcement which has been sent to us from France since the commencement of the war, is one battalion, which we have sent to Batavia to assist the Dutch, in the preservation of that place: this we did in return for the assistance which we had drawn from thence in money, provisions, and naval stores: For you must know Great Prince, that our own resources are sufficient for our support, and we have sworn to bury ourselves under the ruins of our island, rather

de notre isle, avant que nos ennemis en deviennent possesseurs.

J'ai eu souvent le plaisir de visiter vos Envoyés, et j'ai fait en sorte de les tirer de cet etat penible dans lequel les jettoit le defaut de reussite de leur mission. Je les encourageois en leur disant, que vous ne pouviez pas vouloir l'impossible, et qu'ayant fait tout ce qui etoit dans leur pouvoir pour obtenir, leur conscience devoit etre tranquile, et vous savez, Grand Prince, ce que je vais vous dire avec franchise, que le mandataire qui a fait tous ses efforts, et qui n'a cependant pu reussir, a des droits a la reconnoissance de celui qui lui a accordé sa confiance.

Si Assen-Ali Kan et Mahomed Hibrahim n'ont pas mieux fait, si vos desirs ne sont pas remplis, c'est le malheur des circonstances seul quils faut en accuser, mais je jure par le nom sacrè de l'honneur, qu'ils ont mis tout en ouvrage pour executer vos volontes, et qu'ils se sont comportès en sujets vraiement attachés et fideles a leur maitre.

Les conferences ont eu lieu au Gouvernement avec les Genereaux, et trois representants de la Colonie, du nombre duquels j'ai l'avantage d'etre. Vos Envoyés ont toujours desirés qu'on ne commit dans le public que ce qu'on ne pouvoit pas cacher, j'ose vous assurer, Grand Prince, que nous avons tout lieu d'etre satisfaits de la conduite honnete et deçente qu'ils ont tenu ici, et telle qu'on devoit l'attendre d'honneur de leur caractere et envoyés par vous. Ils ont observés que le traitement fixé pour les divers grades etoit trop considerable, que les François qui sont au Camp de Lalé ne sont pas aussi fortement payés mais le General Malartic vous met a votre aise en permittant aux françois de revenir, si vous n'approuvé pas ce qui a étè fixé ici. La position de vos envoyés etoit critique, ils se trouvoit placés entre le desir d'etre utile a leur maitre, et la crainte de lui deplair, Refuser ce secours quoique foible, c'etoit donner la preuve que vous ne scaurois pas fair le sacrifice d'un peu d'argent, ce qui auroit été je pense impolitique, pour le present et pour l'avenir : il faut d'ailleurs distinguer des hommes qui quittent leurs familles et l'aisance dont ils jouissent ici, pour aller volontairement

ther than see our enemies the possessors of it.

I often had the pleasure of visiting your ambassadors, and I succeeded in relieving them from the painful situation into which they were thrown, by the failure of their mission; I encouraged them by saying, that you could not desire impossibilities; and that having done every thing in their power, their conscience ought to be at ease: you know, Great Prince, what I frankly declare to you, that an agent who has used every effort, although without success, has still a claim to the gratitude of those who granted him their confidence.

If Hussein Ali Khan and Mahomed Ibrahim have not been entirely successful, if your wishes have not been accomplished, it is alone to be attributed to the unfortunate circumstances of the times; but I swear by the sacred name of honor, that they have used every effort to execute your orders, and have conducted themselves like Subjects, truly attached and faithful to their master.

The conferences were conducted at the Government house with the Generals, and three Representatives of the colony, in the number of whom I have the advantage to rank. Your envoys were always desirous that nothing should be made public but what could not possibly be concealed; and I may venture to assure you, Great Prince that we have every reason to be satisfied with the correct and becoming conduct observed by them during their residence here: it was such as was to be expected from the honor of their character and from your Ambassadors. They observed that the allowances fixed for the different ranks were too great; and that the French in the camp of Lally are not so highly paid; but General Malartic relieves you from any embarrassment on that point, by permitting the French to return, should you not be satisfied with what has been concluded here.

The situation of your Envoys was critical; they found themselves in a state of suspense, desirous of being useful to their Master, but at the same time apprehensive of incurring his displeasure. To have refused these succours though trifling, would have been a confession that you would not sacrifice a small sum of money, this I think would have been impolitic not only with respect to

volontairement servir dans un pays qu'ils ne connoissent pas, et il ne faut pas moins que le desire de vous etre utile, pour avoir permis a ces Citoyens de quitter les Colonies pendant la guerre, d'autant plus qu'il y en a partie qui sont d'anciens militaires, possedant les connoissances de leur etat, ce qui est une privation pour nous, mais il n'y a point de merite a obliger lors qu'il n'en coute rien.

to the present, but also to future times; besides it is necessary to make some distinction in favour of those who leave their families, and the comforts which they enjoy here, to serve as volunteers in a country with which they are totally unacquainted. Nothing less than our great desire to serve you would have induced us to permit those citizens to leave the colony, during the war, particularly as some of them are experienced soldiers who possess a knowledge of their profession, and are therefore a loss to us; but there is no merit in obligations which cost nothing.

Permetez moi Grand Prince de m'entretenir un moment avec vous, mon amour pour ma patrie, mon attachement pour ses alliés, et particulierement pour le digne fils du celebre Hyder-Ali, et ma haine bien fondèe pour les Anglois, ou plutot contre leurs gouvernements; Tout cela, dis je, vous étes un sur garant que je ne dirai rien que ne soit suivant vos vrais interets.

Permit me, Great Prince, to converse a moment with you. My love for my country, my attachment to its allies, particularly to the deserving son of the renowned Hyder Alli, and *my well founded hatred of the English, or rather of their Government; all this I say should convince you, that I shall say nothing which is not dictated by a regard for your true interests.*

Quelle est donne cette fatalitè qui a jusqu'a present divisè les princes Asiatiques? Rien n'est plus facile a conçevoir, c'est la tenebreuse politiques des Anglois, ce sont leurs principes machiaveliques qui ont mis tant de peuple sous leur joug, et qui les ont rendus les oppresseurs de l'Asie.

What is then the fatality which has hitherto divided the Princes of Asia? Nothing is more easily understood. It is the dark policy of the English, their Machiavelian principles, which have subjected so many nations to their yoke, and rendered them the oppressors of Asia.

Il en est temps encore, vous pouvez ecraser cette nation ambitieuse, mais il est necessaire que la Cour de Poonah, que le Souba du Decan, que les Tartares, que le Rajah de Travancore, que tous les Rajahs, Nababs, et Soubahs, que tous les Chefs de l'Asie enfin, se reunissent pour combattre, vaincre, et chasser ces orgueilleux Anglois, mais il faut que la bonne foi preside l'alliance, il faut qu'elle soit adroitement faite, a fin que les Princes dont les forces ne sont pas tres considerables, ne se trouvent pas subjugués, faut d'avoir agi ensemble; mais lorsque le plan aura été bien concerté, lorsque de toutes les parties de l'Asie les Anglais se trouveront pressés leur perte est inevitable. Vous avez été en guerre avec tous les Princes d'Asie, il faut devenir ami, et leur prouver par les propositions que vous leur ferez, que vous voulez l'etre réelement; il ne faut pas qu'un prince s'agrandise aux depens d'un autre, mais il faut que ceux qui gemissent sous la servitude des Anglois en soient affranchis, et que chacun ait part a leur depouilles en raison des moyens quil fournira

There is still time however to crush this ambitious nation; but it is necessary that the Court of Poonah; the Soobah of the Decan; the Tartars; the Rajah of Travancore; all the Rajahs, Nabobs, and Soobahs; that all the chiefs of Asia in short, should unite to attack, to overthrow, and finally to expel those haughty English. But it is absolutely necessary that the alliance should be founded on good faith, and that it should be skilfully formed, in order that the princes whose forces are inconsiderable may not find themselves overpowered, in consequence of a want of concert between the parties: but when the plan shall have been properly arranged, and when the English shall find themselves assailed from every quarter of Asia, their destruction will be inevitable. You have been at war with all the Princes of Asia, you must now become their friend, and prove to them by the proposals you make, that you are really willing to become such. One Prince must not aggrandize himself at the expence of another, but it is proper that those who groan under the bondage of the English should be emancipated, and that each individual should participate

fournira, et aussi en raison de sa position locale, mais je le dirai encore, si l'alliance est faite de bonne foi, si chacun des Contractans y trouve son compte, les engagements seront observès, mais s'il en est autrement, si quelqu'un des contractans est lezè, il ne tiendra a ses engagements que jusqu'au temps, ou quelque circonstance ou evenement favorable lui permettra de les infreindre. Et si par bonheur il nous arrivoit des forces d'Europe, dont nous pourrions disposer a votre faveur, si la mission confiè par les Generaux de terre et de mer, et par la Colonie, aux Citoyens Magot et Seguin, le premier commandant les fregates que portent vos depeches au Gouvernment Français, et l'autre Aide de Camp du General Malartic, envoyès pour appuyer les demandes qu'il fait, a fin d'obtenir les secours les plus considerables possible, si cette mission, dis je est heureuse, quel seroit votre avantage d'avoir d'avance preparè les moyens de vous venger, en punissent ceux qui vous ont fait trahir par vos propres sujets, et de rentrer dans l'heritage que vous avez perdu en partie, parceque les Princes de Asie qui etoient armès contre vous, n'ont pas senti que plus les Anglois devenoient puissants, et plus ils leurs fourniroient des Armes contre eux memes.

ticipate in their spoils, in proportion to the aid which he shall furnish, as well as to his local position. I will repeat, that if the alliance be made with good faith, if each of the contracting parties shall find his interest in it, the engagements will be observed; but should it prove otherwise, should any one of the contracting parties be injured, he will observe his engagements no longer than until some circumstance or favorable event shall give him an opportunity of infringing them. If, fortunately, *we should receive troops from Europe which we can dispose of in your favor; if the commission with which the naval and military generals of the colony have entrusted Citizens Magot and Seguin, the former the commander of the frigate which carries your dispatches to the French Government, and the latter Aid de Camp to Major General Malartic, sent to give greater efficacy to the application which he has made for as large a reinforcement as possible; I say, if this deputation be fortunate, what will not be your advantage in having prepared beforehand the means of avenging yourself, by punishing those who have caused you to be betrayed by your own subjects; and of recovering that inheritance of which you have been in part deprived, because the Princes of Asia, who took up arms against you, were not sensible, that in proportion as the English became powerful, they would furnish the powers of the East, with arms against each other.*

Les differentes religions ont souvent empechè des Alliances qui auroient été avantageuses a divers Nations, mais les fausses considerations aït disparu, la philosophie et la raison ont fait taire les prejugès, et les memes etats voyent en Europe, les Eglises Romain, Calviniste et Lutherienne. L'homme qui adore le Createur, lorsque les voeux qu'il lui addresse sont sinceres et partent du Coeur, Dieu laisse tomber sur lui un regard de bonte et l'exauce.

The difference of religion has often prevented alliances which would have proved advantageous to divers nations, but these false principles have disappeared, philosophy and reason have silenced prejudice, and the same state in Europe tolerates the Roman Catholic, the Calvinist, and the Lutheran Churches: the man who adores the Creator and offers up vows which are sincere and proceed from the heart, is regarded by his God with an eye of benignity and forgiveness.

Les dispositions du Souba du Decan vous sont connus, ainsi que celle de partie de Marattes et des Tartare; je crois pouvoir vous assurer que le bon Prince Ram Rajah de Travancore, est fatigué de l'oppression sous laquelle les Anglois le tiennent, Raman Kesvin, sont prêmier ministre seroit, je pense, bien disposé a agir contre ces despots, mais les moyens lui manquent; je scais que c'est avec beaucoup de peine qu'il a consenti a renvoyer

The disposition of the Soubah of the Decan are known to you, as are also those of the Mahrattas and Tartar states. I think I may venture to assure you, that the good Prince Ram Rajah of Travancore, is tired of the oppression of the English: Raman Kesvin, his prime minister, would I conceive be well disposed to act against these despots, had he the means: I know that it was with great reluctance he consented to send away Miget de la Combe, who commanded his troops at Parour, as well as the other French officers who commanded his battalions.

renvoyer Migot de la Combe qui commandoit ses troupes a Parrour, ainsi que les autres officiers François qui commandoient ses Batailions. L'Interet de ce Rajah, si je ne me trompe, ainsi que le votre, exige que vous lui proposiès de devenir votre allié; que tout ressentment cesse; que les anciens querelles soient eteintes oubliés a jamais, mais surtout, Grand Prince, menages la negociation de maniere que les Anglois ne puissent s'en doubter, car ce Prince seroit ecrasé; et les Anglois en le depouillant, augmenteroient d'autant leurs Moyens contre vous. Croyez ma parole, Grand Prince, un des plux beaux jours de ma vie, sera celui ou j'apprendrai que votre Reunion avec les Princes d'Asie, vous fournira les moyens d'aneantir la puissance Anglaise dans l'Inde.

J'ignore, Grand Prince, si ma franchise vous plaira, et si vous ne trouverez mes observations deplacées, mais ce que je scais, c'est que je desire que vous fassiez des grandes conquetes sur les Anglois, et que votre succes vous mettent a meme de rendre vos peuples heureux en le devenant vous meme. C'est le vœu sincere d'un vrai francais qui est avec respect et consideration.

Tres Grand Prince,
Votre tres humble et tres obeissent Serviteur,
M. DESCOMBER.

Isle de France Le 15 Ventose an 6 de la Re. Fe. ou 5 Mars 1798. v. Stile.

A True Copy, C. MACAULAY, Sec.

battalions. The interests of this Rajah, if I am not deceived, require, equally with your own, that you should propose to him an alliance: that all resentment should cease, and that your antient feuds should be extinguished and forgotten for ever: But above all, Great Prince, conduct the negociation in such a manner that the English may not suspect it; for otherwise this Prince will be totally crushed, and the English in despoiling him, will increase their means of acting against you. Believe me, Great Prince, one of the brightest days of my life will be that on which I shall hear, that, by reuniting with the Princes of Asia, you have acquired the means of annihilating the power of the English in India.

I know not, Great Prince, whether my frankness will be pleasing to you, or whether you may not consider my observations as officious, but of this I am certain, that my anxious wish is, that you may make great conquests from the English; and that by this success you may be enabled to render your people and yourself happy. This is the sincere prayer of the true Frenchman, who is with esteem and respect,

Great Prince,
Your most humble and most obedient Servant,
(Signed) M. DESCOMBER.

Isle of France, the 15th Ventose in the 6th year of the French Republic, or the 5th of March, 1798, Old Style.

A True Translation,
G. G. KEBLE, French Translator.

No. 15.

COPY. *Isle de France, Port Nord Ouest, le 17 Ventose, l'an 6 de la Republique Française, une et indivisible, repondant au 7 Mars, 1798, vieux stile.*

Le Gouverneur General des Isles de France et de la Reunion, Au Nabob Tippoo Sultaun.

J'AI recu le 20 Janvier dernier (vieux stile) votre lettre sous la date du Septidi de la

No. 15.

COPY. *Isle of France, Port North West the 17th Ventose in the 6th year of the French Republic, one and indivisible, answering to the 7th March, 1798. Old Style.*

The Governor General of the Isles of France and La Reunion, to the Nabob Tippoo Sultaun.

I RECEIVED on the 20th January last, (old style) your letter under date the 9th October, 1797, which

là deuxieme Decade de Vendemiaire l'an 6, laquelle m'annonce que vovs m'envoyez le Capitaine Ripaud que vous avez retenu, et deux Ambaſſadeurs pour me parler de vos affaires, auxquels je peut prendre la plus grande confiance dans tout ce qu'ils me diront. Vos Ambaſſadeurs m'ont fait enſuite la remiſe de la Note de vos demandes au Directoire Executif, tendantes a faire une alliance offenſive et defenſive avec les François, et vous propoſez par cette note d'entretenir a vos frais, tant que la guerre durera dans l'Inde, les troupes qu'on pourroit vous envoyer.

which announced to me that you had deputed Captain Ripaud, whom you had engaged in your ſervice, and two Ambaſſadors, to confer with me reſpecting the ſtate of your affairs, and that I might place the greateſt confidence in whatever they might communicate. Your Ambaſſadors afterwards delivered to me your memorandum of propoſals to the Executive Directory, tending to form an alliance offenſive and defenſive with the French, and by which you offer to entertain at your own expence, as long as the war in India ſhall laſt, the troops they may be able to ſend you.

Ne me croyant pas autoriſé par mes pouvoirs a faire cette alliance avec vous, j'ai envoyé de ſuite par deux fregates expediés pour France, vos propoſitions au Directoire Executif. Je n'ai aucun doute qu'il ne le prenne dans la plus grande conſideration, et je ſuis perſuadé qu'il vous enverra le plutot poſſible le ſecours d'hommes que vous demandez, et dont vous avez beſoin pour attaquer vos ennemis qui ſont ceux de la Republique Françaiſe.

Not thinking myſelf authoriſed by my powers to conclude this alliance with you, I immediately diſpatched two frigates to France with your propoſitions to the Executive Directory. I have not the ſmalleſt doubt, but that they will take your propoſal into their moſt ſerious conſideration; and I am perſuaded that they will ſend you as ſpeedily as poſſible, the ſuccours of men which you demand, and which you require for the purpoſe of attacking your enemies, who are alſo the enemies of the French Republic.

En attendant que ce ſecours vous ſoit parvenu, je vous expedie la fregate La Preneuſe, commandée par le Capitaine L'Hermite, pour vous porter vos Ambaſſadeurs et leur ſuite, ainſi que les Officiers, Chirurgiens, et Volontaires que j'ai fait recruter dans les deux Iſles.

In the mean time, and whilſt waiting the arrival of theſe ſuccours, I diſpatch the Preneuſe frigate, commanded by Captain L'Hermite, to convey back your Ambaſſadors and their ſuite, with the officers, ſurgeons and volunteers, whom I have recruited in the two iſlands for your ſervice.

Je joins ici.

1.—L'Etat nominatif des Officiers de Marine que vous deſirez avoir pour conduire vos Batimens, et pour vous former des mariniers.

2.—L'Etat nominatif des Officiers de terre, Chirurgiens et Volontaires.

Ces Etats prèſentent le grade de chaque Officier.

Vous recevrez auſſi cijoint les tarifs des appointments de Solde à allouer par mois, independamant du traitement et vivres, á chaque grade et a toutes les perſonnes qui paſſent dans vos Etats.

Il eut été plus regulier qu'un traité fut paſſé entre vos Ambaſſadeurs et moi, et ſigné par les deux partis, lequel vous auriez ratifié au retour de vos Ambaſſadeurs. Mais je n'ai pu obtenir d'eux qu'ils s'engageaſſent a ſigner

I have annexed to this letter,

1. The roll of the officers compoſing the marine eſtabliſhment, whom you were deſirous of having to command your ſhips and to form ſeamen for you.

2. The roll of the land officers, of the ſurgeons, and of the volunteers.

Theſe liſts exhibit the reſpective ranks of the officers.

You will alſo receive with this letter the monthly pay tables of the allowances to be given, independently of the appointments and proviſions, for each rank, and for every perſon who ſhall enter your territories.

It would have been more regular, had a treaty been entered into between your ambaſſadors and myſelf, and ſigned by both parties, which you might have ratified on the return of your ambaſſadors, but I could not perſuade them

figner ce traité. Ils m'ont affuré que vous feriez inconteftablement droit a ma demande, et que les Appointements et Solde, Traitement et Vivres, que j'ai arreté, feroient exactement et regulierement payez et délivrés a la fin de chaque mois. S'il en etait autrement, j'autorife tous les Officiers, Volontaires et autres a profiter du retour de la fregate, et de toutes les occafions qu'ils trouveront pour revenir dans ces Ifles.

Je dois auffi vous prevenir que mon intention eft dans tous les temps ils foient libres de quitter vos etats, qu'en confequence vous leur faffiez fournir tous les moyens neceffaires, que toute affiftance et protection leur foit accordée, et qu'ils n'éprouvent aucun empechement ni moleftation de la part de vos fujets.

L'Eftabliffement d'un Comptoir que vous defirez avoir dans cette Ifle, pour vous faciliter les moyens de vous lier d'avantage avec les Français, prefentant des avantages reciproques, vous pouvez faire etablir ce comptoir lorfque vous le jugerez convenable. Les deux Mufulmans et les Français que vous vous propofez d'envoyer a cet effet, trouveront facilement une maifon commode pour les recevoir. Ils feront fous la protection du Gouvernement, et ils jouiront de tous les privileges accordés a cette forte d'etabliffements.

Je vais a prefent vous parler de la bonne conduite qu'ont tenue vos Ambaffadeurs, et de l'empreffement qu'ils ont conftamment mis a executer ponctuellement les inftructions dont vous les avez chargés, j'aime leur rendre cette juftice, qu'ils meritent a tout egards.

D'abord ils ont remis a leur defcente dans cette Colonie toutes les lettres dont ils etoient porteurs pour les Reprefentants, et les Generaux de terre et de mer. Ils ont fait prieres fur prieres et vivement follicité l'envoi de forces confiderables pour leur Prince, comme le portoient leurs inftructions redigées fur les rapports qui vous avaient eté faits.

Apres avoir balancé a accepter le modique fecours en hommes qui leur etait offert, vos

them to undertake to fign the treaty; they affured me that you would moft unqueftionably agree to my demand, and that the appointments and pay of the troops, as well as the eftablifhment and provifions which I had requefted, would be exactly and regularly paid at the end of every month. Should it prove otherwife, I authorize all the officers, volunteers and others, to avail themfelves of the return of the frigate, or of any other opportunity which may offer, to return to thefe iflands.

I muft alfo premife, that it is my intention that they fhall at all times be at liberty to quit your territories; and I therefore requeft you will give orders, that they may be furnifhed with the neceffary means, that every affiftance and protection be granted to them, and that they may not be fubjected to any hindrance or moleftation on the part of your fubjects.

The eftablifhment of the factory which you are anxious to have in this Ifland, in order to facilitate the means of connecting yourfelf more clofely with the French, prefenting reciprocal advantages, you are at liberty to eftablifh it whenever you may think proper. The two Muffelmen and the Frenchman whom you propofe to fend for that purpofe, will eafily find a commodious Houfe for their reception. They fhall be under the protection of Government, and they fhall enjoy all the privileges ufually granted to fuch eftablifhments.

I muft now mention to you the good conduct of your Ambaffadors, and the anxiety they have always fhewn to execute punctually, the commiffion with which you had entrufted them: I am happy to render them this juftice which they on every account deferve.

Immediately on their arrival in this Colony, they delivered all the letters, with which they were entrufted for the Reprefentatives and for the Naval and Military Generals. They urged entreaty upon entreaty, and ftrenuoufly folicited the difpatch of a confiderable Force to their Prince, according to the tenor of their inftructions, founded on the reports which had been made to you.

After having for fome time hefitated to accept of the inconfiderable affiftance in men which was offered

vos Ambaſſadeurs ſe ſont decidés a le recevoir, d'apres l'aſſurance formelle que je leur ai donnée de vous faire paſſer non ſeulement d'autres forces a meſure qu'ils arriveront de France, mais encore les hommes de cette Iſle qui ſe determineront par la ſuite a paſſer dans l'Inde.

Vos Ambaſſadeurs ayant egalement ſollicité avec inſtance une preſtation de ſerment pour cimenter l'alliance deja exiſtante entre les François et vous, je leur ai repondu que cette alliance ayant toute ſa force, je penſai que le Directoire Executif et le corps legiſlatif de la Republique Françoiſe, avoient ſeuls le droit de la cimenter de nouveau.

Enfin je ne peux vous rendre que des temoignages avantageux de leur honneteté; je vous aſſure qu'ils ſe ſont comportès avec honneur, et décence, et que toutes leurs demarches n'ont tendu qu'à obtenir, pour vos interets, les forces conſiderables qu'ils etoient venu chercher de votre part.

Ils vous diront que j'ai fait une Proclamation qui a eté envoyée dans tous les Cantons de l'Iſle pour recruter des volontaires.

Ils vous diront qu'un navire à eté expedié a l'Iſle de la Reunion pour le meme objet.

Ils vous diront encore qu'un Embargo Général a eté mis ſur tous les Batimens qui etoient dans le Port, afin qu'aucuns des dites Batimens ne puiſſent ſe rendre dans l'Inde, et dans les detroits, qu'apres le depart de la fregate la Preneuſe, qui les ramene dans vos etats.

J'ai cru devoir prendre cette derniere meſure, afin que les Anglais nos ennemis communs ne fuſſent point inſtruits du parti auquel vous paraiſſez determiné a leur egard, et de l'envoi d'hommes que je vous fais.

Sur la demande qui m'a eté faite par vos Ambaſſadeurs, je vous envoye ſix Caiſſes numerotées 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6 contenant des arbres des Jardin des plantes de l'Iſle de France, plus des plans de differentes fleurs, et deux flacons contenant chacun une muſca decouverte, objet de curioſité de cabinet d'hiſtorie naturelle, je deſire que le tout vous arrive bien,

offered to them, your Ambaſſadors determined to receive it upon the ſolemn aſſurances which I gave them, to diſpatch to you not only ſuch Troops as might arrive from France, but alſo thoſe from this Iſland who might hereafter reſolve to proceed to India.

Your Ambaſſadors having likewiſe ſolicited me with great earneſtneſs, to cement the alliance exiſting between the French and yourſelf, by a formal oath, I informed them that as this alliance ſtill remained in full force, I thought the Executive Directory and the Legiſlative Body of the French Republic had alone a right to renew the confirmation.

In ſhort, I can only give you advantageous teſtimonies of their good conduct; they conducted themſelves, I can aſſure you, with the moſt perfect honor and propriety, *and all their actions have been well calculated to procure for your intereſts the conſiderable force which you had directed them to obtain.*

They will tell you, that I publiſhed a proclamation which has been ſent into all the Cantons of this iſland for the purpoſe of raiſing volunteers.

They will inform you that a veſſel has been diſpatched to the Iſland of Re-union, for the ſame purpoſe.

They will inform you likewiſe, that a general Embargo has been laid on all the Veſſels in this Port, in order that none might ſail for India or for the Straits, until after the departure of the Preneuſe Frigate which conveys your Ambaſſadors back to your Territories.

I thought it neceſſary to adopt this laſt mentioned meaſure, leſt the Engliſh, our common enemy, ſhould be apprized of the part which you ſeem determined to adopt with regard to them, and of the ſupply of men which I have ſent to you.

In conſequence of the requeſt made to me by your Ambaſſadors, I ſend ſix caſes numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, containing garden trees, plants of the Iſle of France, and plants of different flowers, with two flaſks, each containing a nutmeg full blown, an object of much curioſity in natural hiſtory. I hope you will receive them all in good order; the accounts

bien conditioné. La note de tous ces objets, signée de ma main, a eté remise a vos Ambassadeurs.

Je termine ma lettre en vous invitant a avoir confiance en moi et dans tout ce que je vous ecris.

Ne croyez pas si facilement ceux qui vous trompent, appliquez vous a faire connoitre aux Marattas leurs interets, en leur disant que vos ennemis sont réelement les leurs.

Ecrivez a tous les Princes de l'Indostan et tous les Nababs du Bengale. Dites leur que vos ennemis sont aussi les leurs, et que le temps est arrivée se debarrasser, de vos ennemis communs.

Faites des sacrifices d'argent—Payez bien votre armée, et donnez de l'argent aux Marattas.

En quoi vous sert l'argent? Une grande reputation est au dessus de tout.

Votre courage et les resources de votre genie me sont connus; L'un et l'autre suivront en tous lieux le fils du grand Aider Ali Kan vous etes fait pour repasser sa renommée.

Escrivez moi quelque fois. Pourquoi avez vous tant tardé a me donner de vos nouvelles? Vous n'auriez pas eu de faux rapports. Je sçais cependant qu'on a du bien vous parler du Corps legislatif et du directoire Executif de France.

La bienfaisance de la République Française, sa politique et particulierement le desir qu'elle aura de perpetuer l'amitie avec votre Sercar, et de consolider la bonne harmonie qui a toujours existé entre vous et les Français, la determineront a envoyer des forces dans l'Inde.

Quand vous m'ecrivez, vous pourrez joindre a vos lettres une traduction en langue Française, ou Anglaise, ou Portugaise.

Je suis le plus zelé et le plus ardent de vos serviteurs,

(*Signé*) MALARTIC.

A true Copy, C. MACAULAY, Secretary.

account of these articles under my signature, has been delivered to your Ambassadors.

I conclude my letter by requesting you to place confidence in me, and in every thing that I shall write to you.

Believe not so readily those who deceive you.

Endeavour by every means in your power to point out to the Marattahs their true interests, by satisfying them, that your enemies are in reality theirs.

Write to all the Princes of Hindostan and to all the Nabobs of Bengal, tell them that your enemies are also theirs, *and that the time is come to rid yourselves of your common enemy.*

Make sacrifices of your money, pay your army well; and give money to the Marrattahs.

Of what use to you is money? A great reputation is superior to every thing.

Your courage and the resources of your genius are known to me, both will every where attend the Son of the Great Hyder Ally Khan, you are destined to surpass even his fame.

Write to me sometimes; why have you delayed so long to give me an account of yourself; you cannot have received false reports. I know however that much has been said to you of the Legislative Body and the Executive Directory of France.

The beneficence of the French Republic, its Policy, and particularly its desire to perpetuate friendship with your Government, and to confirm the Harmony which has ever subsisted between you and the French, will induce it to send Troops to India.

When you write to me, you may add to your letters a translation in French, in English, or in Portuguese.

I am your most zealous and most attached servant,

(*Signed*) MALARTIC.

A True Translation, G. G. KEBLE,
French Translator.

COLONIALE. ISLE DE FRANCE.

Marine. Tarif de la Solde des Officiers de Marine de tous grades qui passent au Service du Nabab Tippoo Sultan.

Designation du Grade.	Solde payable par mois independemment du traitement fixé par la Loi.
A un Capitaine de Vaisseaux et Cap. de Port, - - - -	2000 Rs.
A Chaque Lieutenant de Vaisseau,	500
A Chaque Enseigne de Vaisseau,	300
Au Maitre du Port, - - -	250
Au Charpentier Constructeur,	200

Nous General en Chef, Gouverneur General des Isles de France et de la Reunion, et Commandant General des establissemens Francais a l'Est du Cap de bonne Esperance, avons arreté et arretons le present Tarif de la Solde des Officiers de Marine de tous grades, pour etre celui executé en son entier.

Fait au Port Nord ouest de l'Isle de France le 10 Ventose l'an six de la Republique Françoise, une et indivisible.

(*Signé*) MALARTIC.

A True Copy, C. MACAULAY, Sec.

COLONIAL. ISLE OF FRANCE.

Marine. Statement of the pay of the officers of the marine of all ranks, who enter into the service of the Nabob Tippoo Sultaun.

Distinction of rank.	Pay per month, independently of the establishment fixed by law.
To a Captain of a ship, or Captain of the port, -	2000 Rs.
To each Lieutenant of a ship,	500
To each Ensign of a ship, -	300
To the Master of the port, -	250
To the Ship Builder, -	200

We the General in Chief, Governor General of the Isles of France and of La Reunion, and Commander in Chief of the French establishments to the eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, have determined, and do hereby determine, the present rates of the pay of the officers of the marine of all ranks, to be observed in all respects.

Done at Port North West in the Isle of France the 7th March 1798, in the 6th year of the French Republic, one and indivisible.

(*Signed*) MALARTIC.

A True Translation, C. G. KEBLE, French Translator.

COPIE.

MARINE. ISLE DE FRANCE.

Colonial. Etat des Officiers et Maitres qui passent au Service du Nabab Tippoo Sultan.

LEURS NOMS.	LEUR GRADES.
Pierre Paul Du Buc,	Captaine De Vaisseaux
Charlemagne Marc de la Rabinnaire, Sainjennait,	Lieutenants De Vaisseaux.
Jacques Barthe, Pierre Filletaz, Jacques Roberts, Pierre Petit, Jacques Dudemaine,	Enseignes De Vaisseaux.
Michel Lelée, De l'Orient,	Maitre de Port.

Jacques

COPY.

MARINE. ISLE OF FRANCE.

Colonial. List of the officers and masters who enter into the service of the Nabob Tippoo Sultaun.

THEIR NAMES.	THEIR RANK.
Pierre Paul Du Buc,	Captain.
Charlemagne Marc de la Rabinaire, Sangenait,	Lieutenants.
Jacques Barthe, Jacques Roberts, Pierre Filletaz, Pierre Petit, Jacques Dudemain,	Ensigns.
Michel Lelée, of L'Orient,	Master of the Port.

Jacques

Jacques Mulet, De Bourdeaux, } Charpentier Constructeur.

Certifié veritable par nous Gouverneur General des Isles de France et de la Reunion, au Port Nord ouest le 17 Ventose l'an 6 de la Republique Françoise une et indivisible.

(*Signé*) MALARTIC.

A True Copy, C. MACAULAY, Sec.

Jacques Mullet, of Bourdeaux, Ship Builder.

Certified as true by us, Governor General of the Isles of France, and La Re-union, at Port North West, the 7th of March 1798. The 6th year of the French Republic.

(*Signed*) MALARTIC.

A True Copy, G. G. KEBLE,
French Translator.

COLONIALE. ISLE DE FRANCE.

Tariff de la Solde des Volontaires de tous grades qui passent au Service du Nabab Tippoo Sultan.

Designation du Grade.	Solde payable par mois aux Volontaires, independement de Vivres qui doivent leur etre fourni.
	Roupies.
Au Chef de Brigade, Commandant,	2000
A Chaque Chef de Legion.	1800
A Chaque Chef de Bataillon,	1500
A Chaque Capitaine d'Infanterie et Cavalerie,	500
A Chaque Lieutenant, et Sous-Lieutenant,	300
Au Porte Drapeau,	60
A Chaque Sergent Major, et Sergent,	50
A Chaque Caporal,	40
A Chaque Fusilier Volontaire, ou Cavalier,	20
A Chaque Tambour,	22
A Chaque Chirurgien,	500

Nous General en Chef, Gouverneur General des Etablissemens Francois a l'Est du Cap de Bonne Esperance, avons arreté et arretons le present Tarif de la Solde des Volontaires de tous grades, pour celui executé en son entier.

Fait au Port Nord Ouest de l'Isle de France, le 17 Ventose l'an 6 de la Republique Françaiſe une et indivisible.

(*Signé*) MALARTIC,

A True Copy, C. MACAULAY, Sec.

No. 17.

COLONIAL. ISLE OF FRANCE.

Rates of the pay of the volunteers of all ranks who enter into the service of the Nabob Tippoo Sultaun.

Distinction of rank.	Pay per month of the volunteers,—independent of provisions, which are to be furnished them.
To the Chief of Brigade, commanding, Rs.	2000
To each Chief of a Legion,	1800
To each Chief of a Battalion,	1500
To each Captain of Infantry and Cavalry,	500
To each Lieutenant and Sub-Lieutenant,	300
To the Bearer of the Colours,	60
To each Serjeant Major and Serjeant,	50
To each Corporal,	40
To each Private of Infantry and Cavalry,	20
To each Drummer,	2
To each Surgeon,	500

We the General in Chief, Governor General of the Isles of France, and of La Reunion, and Commander in Chief of the French establishments east of the Cape of Good Hope, have determined, and do hereby determine, the present rates of the pay of volunteers of all ranks, to be observed in all respects.

Done at Port North West, in the Isle of France, the 7th *March* 1798, in the 6th year of the French Republic, one and indivisible.

(*Signed*) MALARTIC.

(A True Translation,) G. G. KEBLE,
French Translator.

No. 17.

No. 16.

Le Capitaine des Vaisseaux de la Republique Française Commandant la Frègate La Preneuse, en rade de Mangalor, le 5 Floreal, au Souverain Prince Tippoo, en son Palais a Sheringapatam.

Souverain Pacha,

Expedié de l'Isle de France, par l'Amiral Sercey, Commandant les forces maritimes de la Republique Française detachés dans le mers de l'Inde pour rapporter en un de vos ports vos Ambassadeurs Assem Ali Can, et Mahomed Ibrahim, que vous aviez expediés par le Citoien Ripoux, aupres du Gouvernement de l'Isle de France; J'ai l'honneur de vous annoncer mon arrivée en ce jour, 5 floreal, sur vôtre Rade de Mangalor, ainsy que vos Ambassadeurs & les Français que vous a expedié le General Malartic, sous les Ordres de Monsieur le Commandant Chapuy pour la Terre & Mr. Dubuc Commandant la mer, rendûs sur vos Etats.

Je me feliciteray d'avantage d'avoir été choisi pour remplir cette mission honorable, si, l'approche du mauvais temps sur vos Cotes ne devenoit une raison de m'en eloigner de suite, & s'il m'eut été possible de me rendre aupres de vôtre Majesté, l'assurer moi-meme de mon respect & devouement.

Je charge de vous le temoigner & en meme temps mes vifs regrets de mon depart si prompt, Assem-Ali-Can, qui se rend aupres de Son Souverain lui rendra compte de sa gestion.

Avec autant de justice que de plaisir, j'assure à votre Majesté, que vos deux Ambassadeurs pendant 50 jours, qu'ils ont été á mon bord, se sont constamment fait distingués par toutes les qualités & vertus du Caractere dont vous les aviez revetus, & que leur debarquement de mon bord, ainsy que leur depart de l'Isle de France causent des regrets aux amis, que leur conduite exempte du plus leger reproche, leur a fait en l'un & l'autre endroit, & je ne peux vous souhaiter rien de plus heureux qu'un grand nombre de Sujets aussi fideles & attachés qu'eux.

Jaloux

No. 16.

The Captain in the Navy of the French Republic, commanding the Frigate la Preneuse, in the Roads of Mangalore, to the Sovereign Prince Tippoo, in his Palace at Seringapatam, the 25th April, 1798.

Sovereign Prince,

Having been dispatched from the Isle of France, by Admiral Sercey, commander of the naval forces of the French Republic, on service in the Indian seas, to bring back to one of your ports your ambassadors, Assen-Ally Khan and Mahomed Ibrahim, whom you had deputed by Citizen Ripoux, to the Government of the Isle of France, I have the honor to announce to you my arrival this day the 25th of April, in the roads of Mangalore, with your ambassadors and the Frenchmen whom General Malartic has sent to you under the orders of M. Chapuy, commanding the land, and M. Dubuc, commanding the naval forces.

I should felicitate myself the more on having been selected for this honourable commission, did not the approach of the stormy season oblige me to hasten my departure, and deprive me of the honour of presenting to you in person the assurances of my respect and attachment.

I have requested Assen-Ally-Khan who is about to approach his Sovereign with an account of his embassy, to express to you my zeal for your service, and at the same time the lively regret which I feel at being obliged so soon to depart.

With as much justice as pleasure I can assure your Majesty, that your ambassadors during the fifty days they have been on board my ship, have rendered themselves conspicuous for all the good qualities and virtues required in the station with which you have invested them, and that their quitting my ship, as well as their departure from the Isle of France, has been the cause of regret to those friends whom their irreproachable conduct has gained them; nor can I wish you greater happiness than to possess many subjects as faithful and as much attached to you as they are.

Anxious

Jaloux de vous marquer mon Zele à vous servir & de vous procurer un moyen de correspondre, avant le mousson prochain, avec mon Gouvernement, j'ai l'honneur de vous prevenir, que sous quinze a dixhuit jours au plus tard, je pourrai remouiller a Mangalor & de la repartir peutétre pour l'Isle de France; vous poûvez pour cette Epoque m'honorer de votre reponse & de vos ordres.

Comme il me seroit possible, & avantageux à l'Isle de France de lui reporter cent cinquante à deux cent Tonneaux de ris en sacs en m'y rendant; J'ai l'honneur de vous en faire la demande.

Je remottrai le recu de ce que j'aurai embarque â votre Gouvernement de Mangalor, à qui vous voudrez bien donner l'ordre de m'en faire la remises, si toutes fois cela est possible.

Mon reçu deviendrait une dette que contractera envers vous, mon Gouvernement, & dout il s'acquittera selon vos desirs & a vos ordres.

Comme j'ai deja eu l'honneur de vous l'observer, & comme vous le scavez sans doute, passer quinze a vingt jours ou plus tard votre Cote n'est plus praticable, je vous offre mes services & vous fais ma demande pour cette epoque, passé laquelle, malgrè moi je serai contraint de quitter Mangalor, avec le regret de ne pouvoir vous redevenir utile aupres de mon Gouvernement & sans pouvoir lui reporter de vos nouvelles, ce qui pourroit vous etre avantageux, ainsy qu'aux Generaux Malartic & Sercey, jaloux de vous etre utiles.

Au reste comptez sur mon zele & ma bonne volonté à vous servir & agreez avec les sentiments de ma haute Consideration & de mon attachement sans bornes à vos Interets, les voeux ardents que j'addresse au ciel pour le Triomphe de vos armes & la splendeur de Votre Gouvernement.

Jai l'honneur d'etre avec un devouement sans bornes de votre Majesté,

Le plus attaché & zelé serviteur,

(*Signé*) L'HERMITE.

Capitaine de Vaisseau, Commandant la Preneuse.

A True Copy, C. MACAULAY, Sec.

No. 17.

Anxious to evince my zeal to serve you, and to procure you the means of corresponding with my government before the approaching monsoon, I have the honour to acquaint you that in fifteen or eighteen days at furthest, I may possibly touch again at Mangalore, and from thence perhaps sail for the Isle of France, you might by that period honour me with your answer, and your commands.

As it would be advantageous to the Isle of France, and convenient to me, to carry thither on my return, from 150 to 200 tons of rice in bags, I have the honour to make a demand for the same.

I will deliver the receipt for whatever quantity I may ship, at your government of Mangalore, to whomsoever you may please to order to make over to me the quantity required, if that be possible.

What I receive will become a debt, due by my government to you, of which they will acquit themselves in any mode you may think proper.

As I have already had the honor to observe to you, and as you without doubt know, that in 15, or 20 days at the furthest, your coast will no longer be safe, I offer my services and confine my request to that period, for when it is passed, I shall be under the absolute necessity of quitting Mangalore, with the regret of no longer having it in my power to be serviceable to you with my government, and without being able to give them any intelligence from you which could prove advantageous to you as well as to Generals Malartic and Sercey, who are anxious to serve you.

As for the rest, rely on my zeal and good wishes for your services, and accept with the sentiments of my lively respect and attachment to your interests, the ardent prayers which I address to heaven for the triumph of your arms and the splendour of your government.

I have the honour to be with a devotion which knows no bounds,

Your Majesty's most attached and zealous servant,

(Signed) L'HERMITE,

Captain in the Navy, Commanding the Preneuse.

A True Translation, G. G. KEBLE, French Translator.

No. 17.

No. 17.

Le Commandant Général des Troupes, envoyé du Gouvernement François auprès du Pacha Tipoo, Le Victorieux.

SOUVERAIN PACHA,

JE m'empresse d'annoncer à Vôtre Majesté mon arriveé dans vos Etats, ainsy que celle des officiers & Volontaires François, que le Gouverneur General Malartic vous envoye, dont vous trouverez cy-joint le Controle explicatif.

Vôtre Majestè y verra dans le Nombre des Volontaires une Vingtaine de Soldats de Couleur de differentes nations & Castes, dont la majeure partie pourra être employès avec succeès, dans le Service de l'Artillerie.

Elle y verra un Chef de Legion, qui a tous les Talens militaires propres à remplir avec distinction la place de Commandant des troupes: ainsy que deux officiers d'Artillerie dont j'espere qu'elle sera satisfaite.

J'ose me flatter que vôtre Majesté mettra á même tous les Militaires, que le Gouvernement Françaife lui envoye, et lui enverra, de lui prouver, qu'ils ne mettront jamais de différence entre le Service d'un Prince, dont nous cherissons et appressions si bien l'alliance, & celui de leur Patrie.

J'ai l'honneur d'informer vôtre Majesté, que j'ai trouvè ici á peu pres tous les Secours que je pouvois desirer pour ma troupe.

Le Zèle & l'activité que le Commandant de Mangalore a mis, tant pour le débarquement que pour nôtre reception, doit me convaincre des soins qu'il a donnés á tout ce qui a rapport à nous.

Je ne pourrois rien ajouter aux Eloges aussi justes que mèritées que le Général Malartic fait á vôtre Majesté de vos Ambassadeurs Assen Ally Kan & Mehemet Ibrahim; leur conduite distinguè, sous tous les rapports, tant a L'Isle de France, que pendant la Traversée, & particulierement pendant le Combat que nous avons eú en radé de Calechery avec deux Vaissaux Anglois, montantes cinquante deux Canons, portants les officiers d'un Regiment, un bataillon de Sepayes, & deux Drapeaux,

No. 17.

The Commander in Chief of the Forces sent by the French Government to the Pacha Tippoo, the Victorious.

SOVEREIGN PACHA,

I hasten to announce to your Majesty my arrival in your kingdom, and that of the French officers and volunteers sent to you by the Governor General Malartic, of whom you will find the muster roll annexed.

Your Majesty will observe that among the volunteers there are about twenty soldiers of colour, of different nations and casts, the greater part of whom may be employed with advantage in the artillery.

You will there observe the Chief of a Legion, possessing every military qualification for filling with distinction the station of Commander in Chief, and two officers of artillery, with whom I hope you will be satisfied.

I flatter myself that your Majesty will afford an opportunity to the military which the French government already has sent, and may hereafter send you, of shewing that they never will make any distinction between the service of a Prince whose alliance we so highly esteem and appreciate, and the service of their country.

I have the honor to inform your Majesty, that I have found here almost all the assistance which I could desire for my troops.

The zeal and activity shewn by the Commandant of Mangalore in the disembarkation and reception of the troops, has convinced me of the great attention which he has paid to every thing that regarded us.

I can add nothing to the well deserved commendation which General Malartic has expressed to your Majesty, of your Ambassadors Assen Ally Khan and Mahomed Ibrahim; their exemplary conduct on every occasion, at the Isle of France, on the passage, and particularly during the action which we had in Tellicherry roads with two English ships mounting 52 guns, having on board the officers of a regiment, a battalion of sepoys, and two standards, all which we captured and dispatched

Drapeaux, que nous avons enlevés & envoyes à l'Isle de France; les a fait cherir & estimer comme ils le meritent.

J'ai l'honneur d' exprimer a votre Majesté le desire extrême que j'ai d'aller lui presenter mes hommage & lui faire part de tous les details qui ont rapport à la Mission dont le Gouvernement François m'a chargé; & saisirai toutes les occasions propres a prouver à vòtre Majesté, que vos interéts, vòtre Gloire & celle de ma Nation ne seront desormais qu'un pour moi.

Je prie vòtre Majestè de me mettre a même de me rendre le plutòt possible aupres d'Elle & de donner des ordres pour que le Dètachement, ainsi que tous les Effets qui sont considerables, le suivent & ne le retardent pas.

Nous espérons le General Dubuc & Moi, d'evancer le Dètachement qui restera aux ordres du Chef de Legion Dumoulin.

J'ai l'honneur d'ètre respectueusement,
SOUVERAIN PACHA,
Vótre très humble & tres obeissant Serviteur,
(Signè) CHAPPUIS,
Le Commandant Genèral, Envoye du Gouvernement François.

A True Copy, *(Signed)* C. MACAULAY,
Secretary.

dispatched to the Isle of France; has merited our general esteem.

I have the honour to express to your Majesty, the extreme desire which I feel to present my homage to you in person, and to communicate all the details respecting the mission with which the French government has entrusted me; and also to assure you, that I shall seize every opportunity of proving to you, that your interests and your glory shall henceforth be considered by me, as united with those of my country.

I request your Majesty will enable me to proceed to your Presence as soon as possible, and issue your orders that the detachment with the baggage which is considerable, may follow without delay.

General Dubuc and myself, hope to precede the detachment, which will be left under the orders of Dumoulin, the Chief of a Legion.

I have the honour to be respectfully,
SOVEREIGN PACHA,
Your most obedient and
most humble Servant,
(Signed) CHAPUIS.
The Commander in Chief,
sent by the French Government.

A True Translation, G. G. KEBLE,
French Translator.

No. 18.

Le Capitaine des Vaisseaux de Guerre de la Republique Françaife, Une & Indivisible, Envoyè comme Commandant General des Forces Navales, Par le Gouvernement, auprès du Souverain Pacha Tippoo le Victorieux.

SOUVERAIN PACHA,

JE me joins au General Chappuis, pour annoncer à vôtre Majesté mon arrivée avec mes Officiers envoyés par les Generaux Malartic

No. 18.

The Captain of the Ships of War of the French Republic, one and indivisible, appointed by the Government to the chief command of the Naval Force acting under the Sovereign Pacha Tippoo Sultaun, the Victorious.

SOVEREIGN PACHA,

I unite with General Chappuis in apprizing your Majesty of my arrival, and of that of my officers dispatched by Generals Malartic

lartic and Sercey pour servir sous vous Ordres.

Il ne nous reste maintenant d'autre desir que de prouver á vôtre Majesté le Zéle, & la fidelité, que nous mettrons en toute Circonstance, á ce qui pourra contribuer á vôtre Gloire, & au Succés de vos armes.

La Republique Française, allieé depuis longtéms â vôtre auguste pere, a reçue votre Ambassade á l'Isle de France, de maniére á vous convaincre que les Interests respectifs de nos deux Nations ne séront qu'un; nous sommes envoyés par elle aûprés de vôtre Majesté pour consolider, & renouveller, l'harmonie, & la bonne amitié qui a desormais regner entre vous et les Français.

Il est urgent, que vôtre Majesté donne des Ordres pour que nous puissions arriver auprés d'elle le plutot possible, avec nos Bagages, le Temps devient touts les jours precieux & la mauvaise saison qui s'avance, pourrait retarder nôtre mission auprés de vous.

Je mets inclus l'Etat des Officiers, je pensé qu'il seroit plus à propos de les laisser a Mangalor attendre vos ordres, jusqu'a ce que vous ayéz decidé les mouvements de la marine, d'aprés les rapports que j'aurai l'honneur de vous faire sur la situation de la Cote & du Port de Mangelor; alors je me rendrai avec le Major de la Marine, auprés de votre Majesté, & vous donneriez des ordres au Gouverneur de Mangalor, pour qu'on leur donnat tout ce qui leur seroit necessaires jusque vos ordres ultérieurs.

J'ai aussi un Maitre de Port & un Contracteur, qui tous les deux ont egalement des Talents dans leur parties il y a de plus aussy un Maitre Charpentier & un Aspirant de marine, Jeune Officier.

Avant de fermer ma Lettres je ne puis m'empecher de vous faire l'Eloge de vos deux Ambassadeurs Assen Ally Kan, & Mehomet Ibrahim, il est impossible de mieux remplir leur mission, qu'ils ne l'ont fait, heureux sont les Souverains qui ont beaucoup de Sujets aussi zelés & aussi fidelles: je me plais a leur rendre la justice qu'ils meritent, & votre Majesté apprendra par le General Chappuis & moy tout ce qu'ils ont fait, auprés des Generaux de la Republique Française

tic and Sercey to serve under your orders.

We have no wish but to convince your Majesty of the zeal and fidelity with which we shall act in every service which can contribute to your glory and to the success of your arms.

The French Republic, the ancient Ally of your august Father, has received your Embassy to the Isle of France, in a manner which cannot fail to convince you that the respective interests of the two nations will be considered as one; and we are especially deputed to your Majesty, for the purpose of renewing and consolidating that friendship and harmony which has hitherto reigned between you and the French.

The near approach of the rainy season renders it necessary that your Majesty should give orders for our journey to your Presence with our baggage as speedily as possible, that we may incur no risk of delay in our mission.

I enclose a return of the officers under my command; it seems advisable that they should remain at Mangalore until your naval establishment shall be fixed by the report which I shall have the honour to submit to you, with regard to the situation of the coast and harbour of Mangalore, and in the mean time you should issue orders to the Governor of that place, to supply them with every thing necessary, until your final pleasure shall be known.

I have brought a port master and a ship-builder, both well qualified for their respective departments; I have also with me a master carpenter, and a marine cadet.

I cannot conclude my letter without paying a tribute of praise to your ambassadors, Hussein Ally Khan and Mahomed Ibrahim; their duty could not have been more faithfully discharged; the Prince may be deemed happy who has such zealous and faithful subjects. I feel a particular pleasure in rendering this justice to their merit; with General Chappuis I shall relate more particularly to your Majesty, their exertions in soliciting the Generals of the French Republic at the Isle of

çaiſe a l'Iſle de France, pour vos Interéts & votre Gloire.

J'ai l'honneur d'etre trés reſpectueuſement,
Souverain Pacha,
Votre Tres humble & Tres
Obeiſſant Serviteur,
(Signé) DUBUC, Capitaine des Vaiſſeaux de Guerre de la Republique Françaiſe, Une & Indiviſible, Comdt. les Forces Navales.
A Mangalor, le 28 *April*, 1798.

Etat des Officiers de la Marine de la Republique Françaiſe, Une & Indiviſible, Envoyes par les Gènèraux Malartic & Sercey, au Service de Souverain Pacha *Tipoo.*

SAVOIR.

Ms. Ms. Dubuc, Capitaine des Vaiſſeaux de Guerre de la Republique Françaiſe Une & Indiviſibe, Commandant les Forces Navales.

Ms. Ms.
St. Génés, Barth, La Rabinais, } Lieuts. des Vaiſſeaux de la Republique.
Ms. Ms.
Filletas, Faiſant fonctions de Major de la Marine.
Petit, Dudemaine, } Enſignes des Vaiſſeaux de la Republique.
Lelee, Maitre Directeur des Travaux du Port.
Merlet, Conſtructeur des Vaiſſeaux Charpentier.
Beſſiere. Aſpirant de la marine, Jeune Officier.
François Robert, Charpentier.
Onze Perſonnes, attachés a la Marine,
A Mangalore, le 28 *April*, 1798.
(*Signé*) FILLIETAZ,
Major de la Marine.

Vu par nous Capitaine des Vaiſſeaux de Guerre de la Republique Françaiſe, Une & Indiviſible, Commandant les Forces Navales.
(Signé) DUBUC.

A True Copy, C. MACAULAY, *Secretary*.

No. 19.

of France for your glory and intereſts.

I have the honor to be very reſpectfully,
Sovereign Pacha,
Your moſt obedient humble ſervant,
(Signed) DUBUC, Captain of the Ships of War of the French Republic, one and indiviſible, and commanding the Naval Force.
Mangalore, the 28*th April*, 1798.

Return of the Naval Officers of the French Republic, one and indiviſible, ſent by Generals Malartic and Sercey, for the ſervice of the Sovereign Prince Tippoo.

VIZ.

M. M. Dubuc, Captain of the Ships of War of the French Republic, and Commanding the Naval Force.

M. M.
St. Genes, Barth, La Rabinais, } Lieuts. in the French Navy.
M. M.
Filletas, Acting Marine Major.
Petit, Dudemaine, } Midſhipmen in the French Navy.
Lelee, Maſter Director of the works of the Port.
Merlet, Ship-builder & Carpenter.
Beſſiere, Marine Cadet.
François Robert, Carpenter.
Eleven perſons, attached to the Marine.
Mangalore, the 28*th April*, 1798.
(Signed) FILLIETAZ.
Major of Marine.

Atteſted by me, Captain of the Ships of War of the French Republic, one and indiviſible, and commanding the Naval Force.
(Signed) DUBUC.

(A True Tranſlation,) G. G. KEBLE,
French Tranſlator.

No. 19.

No. 19.

* *Demandes faites au Généraux François, par les Chefs du Sercar. Pour Copie.*

1er.

NOUS vous prions de nous dire si les Generaux Malartic & Serfai vous ont envoyés aupres du Pacha, comme Ambassadeurs de leur part, le sachant, vous serez introduits selon vôtre Caractére; & nos Coutumes.

2eme.

Nous vous prions aussi de nous dire, si les Généraux Malartic & Serfay, vous ont envoyés pour servir le Padcha, vous serez reçu comme des Grand hommes à nôtre coutume.

3eme.

Nous vous prions de méme de nous dire, si vous avez plein pouvoir pour tout ce qui se fera avec vous au Dorbart et en même tems servir le Padcha, vous serez reçu comme des Grand hommes â nôtre coutume.

Au Camp du Padcha ce 20, Juin 1798, vieux Stile.

A True Copy, C. MACAULAY, Sec.

Les Généraux François n'ayant rien de plus á Coeur, que de donner au Sercar du Pacha Tippoo Sultaun, les renseignements, & Connoissances, qu'il est en leur pouvoir de lui donner sur leur Caractére & l'objet de leur mission, rèpondent à la premiére question.

1er.

LE Gouverneur Génèral Malartic, représentant la Republique Française dans son Gouvernement de l'Isle de France, nous a expédié auprès du Pacha, en qualité d'Envoyes de la Republique ainsi que le Contre Admiral Sercey, pour les représeuter á la Cour du Pacha.

2eme.

Le Gouverneur General Malartic, & le Contre Admiral Sercey, nous ont envoyé pour servir le Padcha dans nos grades respectifs.

No. 19.

Copy of the Questions put to the French Generals, by the Chiefs of the Sircar.

1.

We request you to inform us, if the Generals Malartic, and Sercey, have sent you to the Pacha, as Ambassadors from them; when we are informed on this point, you shall be introduced according to your dignity and our customs.

2.

We request you also to inform us, if the Generals Malartic, and Sercey, have sent you to serve the Pacha, you shall be received as men of distinction according to our customs.

3.

We request you also to inform us, if you have full powers to transact business with the Durbar; and at the same time to serve the Pacha; you shall then be received and introduced as men of distinction according to our customs.

In the Camp of the Pacha, this 20th June 1798, O. S.

A True Translation, G. G. KEBLE, French Translator.

The French Generals having nothing more at heart, than to give to the Sircar of the Pacha, Tippoo Sultaun, the Explanations and Information, which it is in their power to afford as to the dignity and the object of their Mission, answer to the Question.

1.

That the Governor General Malartic representing the French Republic, in his Government of the Isle of France, has dispatched us to the Pacha, in the quality of Envoys from the French Republic, as has also Rear Admiral Sercy, to represent them at the Court of the Pacha.

2.

The Governor General Malartic, and Rear Admiral Sercey, have sent us to serve the Pacha in arms, according to our respective ranks and professions.

* In the original these questions were written in the Persian Language, in a separate column opposite to the French.

3eme. 3.

3eme.

Nous avons toute autorité & pouvoir de traiter au nom de la Republique Françaife, ainsi qu' au nom des Generaux qui la reprefentent à l'Isle de France, & que nous reprefentons ici, tant avec le Pacha, qu' avec son Dorbar, d'Alliance entre les deux nations, qui doit servir de base fondamentale, pour toutes les grandes Choses que nous aurons à propofer & que tous nos traités généralement feront prefentés à la Convention Nationale, & ratifiés par le pouvoir Exécutif à Paris.

Au Camp de Cheringapatnam, le 1er. Thermidor, l'an Sixiéme de la Repnblique Françaife une & Indivifible, repondant au 20. de Juin 1798, vieux Stile.

Les Generaux Français de la Republique.

(Signé) CHAPPUIS. DUBUC.

A True Copy, C. MACAULAY, Sec.

3.

We have full power and authority in the name of the French Republic, and in the names of the Generals, who represent the Republic in the Isle of France, to treat with the Pacha, and with his Durbar, of an Alliance between the two nations, which is to serve as the fundamental basis for all the great objects which we may have to propose; and all our treaties shall be presented to the National Convention, and ratified by the Executive Power at Paris.

Done in the Camp at Seringapatam, 1st Thermidor, in the 6th year of the French Republic, one and indivisible, corresponding with the 20th June, 1798. O. S.

The Generals of the French Republic,

(Signed) CHAPPUIS. DUBUC.

(A True Tranflation,) G. G. KEBLE, French Tranflator.

No. 20.

Tarif des Appointments des Officiers de Marine.

LE Commandant General Dubuc, 2000 Roupies * par mois dont il laiffera 500 Roupies au Sercar, qui lui feront payez au retour, & il reçevra 1500 Roupies par mois.

Les Lieutenants, - - - - -	250
Les Enfeignes, - - - - - - -	200
Maitre de port, - - - - - - -	150
Conftructeur, - - - - - - - -	125
Charpentier, - - - - - -	50
Afpirant Beffiere, - - - -	50

* dont Mr. Filletas le Major, qui vient avec moi en Europe, aura 300 Rupees par mois.

Arretté le 8, *Juillet* 1798.

(Signé) DUBUC.
Le Commandant General.

J'accepte pour le moment—1500 Roupies par mois payable de Suite, avec la promeffe du Pacha d'avoir les deux mille à mon retour d'Europe

No. 20.

Rates of Pay for the Officers of the Marine.

THE Commander in Chief Dubuc, 2000 rupees * per month, out of which he will leave 500 rupees, in the hands of the Sircar, to be paid him on his return, and he will receive 1500 rupees per month.

Lieutenants, - - - - Rs.	250
Midfhipmen, - - - - - -	200
Mafter of the Port, - - -	150
Builder, - - - - - - -	125
Carpenter, - - - - - -	50
The Marine Cadet Beffiere, - -	50

* of which Mr. Filletas, the Major, who goes with me to Europe, is to have 300 rupees per month.

Settled the 8th July, 1798.

(Signed) DUBUC,
The Commander in Chief.

I accept for the prefent 1500 rupees per month, payable immediately, with a promife from the Pacha, *to pay me* 2000, *on my return from*

d'Europe, apres avoir rempli la mission dont il me charge.

le 8e Juillet 1798.

Le Commandant General de la Marine,
(Signé) DUBUC.

A True Copy,
C. MACAULAY, Sec.

from Europe, after having executed the Commission with which he charges me.

The 8th July, 1798.

(Signed) DUBUC,
The Commander in Chief of the Marine,

A True Translation, G. G. KEBLE,
French Translatior.

No. 21.

J'ai reçu du Sercar Coudadad la Somme de denx mille sept cents quatre vingt une Pagodes Bader & cinq fanons, comme suit:

Pour huit mois dues a Debay,	171	
Pour six mois d'avance, -	128	½
Pour six mois du General Dubuc,	1928	1 fn.
Pour six mois pour Filletas, -	385	10 fns.
Pour un mois de la marine comme suit:		
Un Lieutenant, - - -	53	8
Un Enseigne, - - -	42	12
1 Maitre de Port, - - -	32	2
1 Constructeur, - - - -	26	10
1 Charpentier, - - - - -	10	11
Total, Ps. Bader	2781	5 fns.

Au Camp du Pacha, le 28 *Juillet*, 1798.

(Signé) DUBUC,
Le Commandant General de la Marine.

Nota Bène, que si les Officiers & toute ce qui est attaché a la marine, ne remplit pas exactement ses devoirs avec intelligence ils seront destitués es envoyes.

DUBUC,
Le Commandant General de la Marine.

A True Copy, C. MACAULAY, Sec.

No. 21.

I HAVE received from the Sircar Coudabad, the sum of two thousand seven hundred eighty one Behader pagodas, and five fanams, in the following manner, that is to say.

Eight months due to Debay, -	171	
Six months in advance, - - - -	128	½
Six months to General Dubuc,	1928	1
Six months to Filletas, - - -	385	10
One month to the Marine, as follows:		
One Lieutenant, - - - -	53	8
One Midshipman, - - -	42	12
One Master of the port, - -	32	2
One Builder, - - - - -	26	10
One Carpenter, - - - -	10	11
Total, Behadur Pagodas,	2781	5

In the Camp of the Pacha, the 28th July 1798.

DUBUC,
Commander in Chief of the Marine.

N. B. Every officer or other person belonging to the Marine, who shall not discharge his duty punctually and with skill, shall be dismissed and sent back.

(*Signed*) DUBUC,
Commander in Chief of the Marine.

A True Translation, G. G. KEBLE,
French Translator.

No. 22.

Le Sercar Coudadad au Directoire Executif representant la Republique Française, une et indivisible, a Paris.

AU Nom de l'amitiè que le Sercar Coudadad et sa Nation vouent a la Republique Françoise

No. 22.

The Sircar Coudadad to the Executive Directory, representing the French Republic, one and indivisible, at Paris.

In the name of that friendship which the Sircar Coudadad, and the subjects of the Sircar

Françoise, laquelle amitiè et alliance dureront autant que le soleil et la Lune brilleront dans le Ciel, et seront si solides que les evenemens les plus extraordinaires ne pourront jamais la rompre ni la desunir."

Les anglois jaloux de la liaison et de l'amitiè qui regnoient depuis long tems entre mon Sercar et la France, se sont reunis aux Marattes, a Nizam Allie Kan, et a mes autres ennemis pour me declarer une Guerre aussi odieuse qu' injuste qui a durée plusieurs annèes et dont les resultats ont etè si funestes pont moi, qu'il m'en a coutè mes plus belles provinces, et trois croureaux et trente lacs de Roupies.

La Republique n'ignore certainement aucunes de ces circonstances malheureuses, et combien j'ai fait d'efforts pour disputer pied a pied le pays que j'ai etè obligé de ceder a nos Ennemies communs. Je n'aurois pas été forcé a des sacrifices aussi cruels si j'avois ètè secouru par les Francois mes anciens allies, trompés par le projet perfide de Conway Gouverneur General a Pondicherry, trame et ourdi avec Cambel Gouverneur de Madras, l'evacuation de la place ou il commandoit. Elle voudra sans doute en chassant les Anglois de leurs riches possessions dans l'Inde, reparer la faute de son ancien Gouvernement.

Etant depuis longtems animé des mêmes sentimens, je les ai fait exprimer au Gouvernement de Isle de France, par l'organe de deux Ambassadeurs, d'ou je viens de recevoir a ma grande satisfaction, des reponses telles que je les desirois ainsi que le Drapeau Republicain par le Chef de Brigade Chappuis, et le Capitaine des Vaisseaux Dubuc, qui m'ont emmené les foibles secours que les circonstances ont permis au General Malartic et au Contre Amiral Sercey de m'expedier en Soldats et Officiers.

Je garde pres de moi ce premier Officier et vous envoi le second en qualité d' Ambassadeur pour en vous demandant, votre alliance offensive et defensive, obtenir des forces assez imposantes, pour que reunis aux miennes, je puisse attaquer et aneantir a jamais nos Ennemis communs en Asie. Je vous remettra mon Etendard qui reüni a celui de la Republique, servira de Base a l'alliance que

car, vow to the French Republic, which friendship and alliance shall endure as long as the sun and moon shine in the heavens, and which shall be so solid, that the most extraordinary events shall neither break nor disunite them.

The English jealous of the connection and friendship which for so long a time has subsisted between my Sircar and France, some years ago united against me with the Mahrattahs, the Nizam Ali Khan, and my other enemies: and declared a war as odious as unjust, which lasted several years and of which the result was so fatal, that it cost me three crores and thirty lacs of rupees in money, and my finest provinces.

The Republic is certainly not ignorant of any of these unfortunate circumstances, nor of the many efforts I made to dispute inch by inch, the possession of that country which at last I was obliged to relinquish to our common enemy. I should not have been driven to such cruel sacrifices had I been aided by my ancient allies the French; who were deceived by the perfidious machinations of Conway the Governor General of Pondicherry, who was then plotting with Campbell, the Governor of Madras, for the evacuation of the place commanded by the former. No doubt the Republic will now repair the fault of their former Government, by driving the English from their rich possessions in India.

These sentiments with which I have long been animated, I have made known to the Government of the Isle of France through the organ of two Ambassadors from whom I have had the great satisfaction of receiving such an answer as I desired, together with the Republican Flag by the hands of Chappuis, Chief of a Brigade, and Dubuc, a Captain of a Ship, who also brought with them the inconsiderable succour of Officers and Men with which circumstances permitted General Malartic and Rear Admiral Sercey to supply me.

I retain with me the first of these Officers and send the second to you as my Ambassador, who in requesting your alliance offensive and defensive, will, I trust, obtain such a reinforcement of troops, as joined to mine, may enable me to attack and annihilate for ever our common Enemies in Asia.

I send you my standard, which, united with that of the Republic, will serve as a basis for the alliance into which our respective

que nos deux Nations vont contracter, ainſi que les Mandats particuliers que je le charge de vous communiquer.

Je lui adjoins Sheck Abdoulraim, et Mahomet Biſmilla, mes ſujets qui ſont egalement chargés de me repreſenter aupres de vous.

Quelques ſoient deſormais les circonſtances ou puiſſent ſe trouver nos deux nations ſoit enſemble ou ſeparement, ainſi que dans toutes les affaires qu'elles pourront traiter, que le bien, la Gloire et l'avantage des deux en ſoient toujours le but, que leurs ſentimens reſpectifs ayant pour garant les aſſurances de fidelite et les ſermens uſités par chacune d'elles et que le ciel et la terre ſe rapprochent et ſe reuniſſent, plutot que de voir jamais notre alliance eprouver la moindre alteration.

Dans mon Palais a Cherengampatnam, le 20 Juillet, 1798.

(Signè)

A True Copy, C. MACAULAY, Sec.

tive nations are about to contract; and with it, the particular articles which I have charged Captain Dubuc to communicate to you.

I join with him my ſubjects Sheik Abdoulraim and Mahomet Biſmilla, who are equally authorized to repreſent me with your Government.

Whatever may be the future ſtate of our two nations, whether blended or ſeparate; into whatever engagements they may reſpectively enter; may the proſperity, the glory, and the ſucceſs of both, be ſtill the common object of each—may the ſentiments which they feel for each other be guaranteed by mutual aſſurances of fidelity, and by oaths of reciprocal obligation, and may the heavens and the earth meet and unite 'ere the alliance of the two nations ſhall ſuffer the ſmalleſt alteration.

In my Palace at Seringapatam, July 20, 1798.

(Signed)

A True Tranſlation, G. G. KEBLE, French Tranſlator.

Note, des demandes que mes Ambaſſadeurs doivent faire au Directoire Executif a Paris.

ARTICLE 1.

Dix ou quinze mille hommes de troupe de toute arme, Infanterie, Cavalerie et Artillerie.

ARTICLE 2.

Une Armée Navale, qui ſera la Guerre ſur la Cote ou ſeront nos Armées, pour les favoriſer, et les renforcer en cas de beſoin.

ARTICLE 3.

Le Sércard fournira, toutes les munitions de Guerre et de bouche aux Armées de la Republique, ainſi que les Chevaux, Bœufs, Charroix et Tentes, qui leur ſeront neceſſaires, a l'éxception des liqeurs d'Europe qu'il n'a pas dans ſon pays.

ARTICLE 4.

On prendra pour toutes les marches et operations militaires quelconques, les ordres du Roi.

ART.

A Note of the Propoſals to be made by my Ambaſſadors to the Executive Directory at Paris.

ARTICLE 1.

For ten or fifteen thouſand troops of every deſcription, infantry, cavalry and artillery.

ARTICLE 2.

A naval force to act on the coaſt where our armies may be, to favour, and to reinforce them in caſe of neceſſity.

ARTICLE 3.

The Sircar will furniſh all military ſtores, and proviſions for the army of the Republic, as well as horſes, bullocks, carts and tents, together with every other neceſſary, excepting European liquors, which his country does not afford.

ARTICLE 4.

On all marches and military operations, the King's orders are to be obſerved.

ART.

ARTICLE 5.

L'expedition sera dirigée, dans un point de la Cotte Coromandel, et de preference a Porte Novo, ou s'efectuera le debarquement des Troupes, ou se rendra d'avance, ou a point nommè le Roy avec toute son Armèe; Son intention etant de debuter les premeires operations, au sein du pays ennemie.

ARTICLE 6.

Le Roy demande que la Republique lui donne avis par l'envoi a Mangalore, de deux Corvettes partant d'Europe, a vingt jours de distance l'une de l'autre, du Nombre des Vaisseaux et de Troupes, qu'elles lui envoye enfin qu'il se mette en campagne aussitot, et se trouve a meme d'etre Maitre de la Cotte Coromandel, avant l'arivée des forces de la Republique, et etre a meme de pourvoir, a tous ses besoins.

ARTICLE 7.

Toutes les Conquetes que se feront sur les Ennemis, a l'exception des Provinces, que le Roy a ete obligè de ceder aux Anglois, aux Marattes, a Nizam Alli Kan, seront partages egalement, entre les deux Nations, et d'apres les convenance respectives. Le meme Partage aura lieu aussi des Vaisseaux Ennemies, et des Colonies Portugaise, pour indemniser le Roi des depenses de la Guerre.

ARTICLE 8.

Que s'il s'éleve quelque difficulté entre les Armées Alliés, chacune d'eux auront la reserve particuliere de leur justices, selon leurs lois, et coutumes, et que toute discution, que y auroit rapport, seront traitès par ecrit entre les deux Nations.

ARTICLE 9.

Que quelque soit le desire de la Republique, de donner la paix a l'Angleterre ou de continuer la Guerre, de vouloir bien le considerer pour toujours comme un Ami, et un fidelle Alliée le comprendre dans tous ses traites, et de le prevenir de toutes ses intentions.

(*Signè*)

ARTICLE 10.

Toutes les François quelconques, que sont et viendront, dans les Etats du Roy, seront comme Amis et Alliès, ils pourront aller, venir et commercer sans qu'ils ne leur soit fait aucun

ARTICLE 5.

The expedition shall be directed to some point of the Coromandel Coast, and in preference, to Porto Novo; where the disembarkation of the troops shall take place; *and where the King, with his whole army, will appear, either before the arrival of the French army, or at any time appointed, it being his intention to commence operations in the heart of the enemy's country.*

ARTICLE 6.

The King desires that the Republic will inform him, by dispatching to Mangalore two Corvettes from Europe, within 20 days of each other, of the number of Ships and troops which are to be sent from France, in order that he may take the field immediately, and be master of the Coromandel Coast, before the arrival of the Republican forces, and thus be enabled to provide for all their wants.

ARTICLE 7.

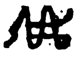
All the conquests which may be made from the Enemy, excepting those Provinces which the King has been obliged to cede to the English, to the Mahrattas, and to Nizam Ally Khan, shall be equally divided between the two nations, and according to their respective convenience. The same division shall also be made of the Enemy's Ships, and of the Portuguese Colonies, in order to indemnify the King for the Expences of the War.

ARTICLE 8.

Should any difficulty arise between the allied armies, each shall observe justice according to their own laws and customs, and every discussion relating to them shall be conducted in writing, between the two nations.

ARTICLE 9.

Whatever may be the desire of the Republic, whether to give peace to England, or to continue the War, the King trusts the Republic will always have the kindness to consider him as a Friend and faithful Ally; and accordingly comprehend him in all its Treaties, and apprize him of all its intentions.

(*Signed*) 

ARTICLE 10.

All persons of the French Nation, whosoever now are, or may hereafter, come within the territories of the King, shall be treated as Friends and Allies; they shall have the liberty of passing and repassing

aucun trouble, molestation, ou empechement, mais au contraire de recevoir toute assistance, et secours, au besoin.

ARTICLE 11.

D'Emmener a mon Service quatre Fondeurs de Canon de Bronze, quatre Fondeurs en fer, quatre Papetiers, quatre Etameurs de Glace, quatre Coulereirs de Glace, quatre Veriers, deux Ingenieurs de Marine, deux bons Constructeurs.

Donné dans mon Palais de Cheringuapatnam, sous ma signature, et celle de mon premier ministre, et revetu du Sceau de l'Etat, le 20 de Juillet 1798.

(*Signé*)

A True Copy, C. MACAULAY, Sec.

repassing, and of trading, without any molestation or hindrance, on the contrary they shall receive every assistance and succour which they may want.

ARTICLE 14.

To procure for my service, four founders of brass, and four founders of iron-cannon, four paper-makers, four glass-coaters, four glass-founders, four glass-cutters, two naval engineers, and two good ship-builders.

Given in my palace of Seringapatam, under my Signature and that of my Prime Minister, with the Seal of the State affixed, the 20th July, 1798.

(*Signed*)

A True Translation, G. G. KEBLE, French Translator.

No. 23.

A LA REPUBLIQUE FRANCAISE, *UNE ET INDIVISIBLE*,

AYANT une entiere Confiance dans le zele, et la fidelité envers la Patrie du Citoyen Dubuc, Capitaine des Vaisseaux de la Republique Françaisé une & indivisible, Commandant General de ma Marine, je l'ay nommé, & nomme l'un de mes Ambassadeurs, aupres du Directoire Executif, à Paris: pour y remplir, ponctuellement, les ordres, que je luy ai donné; luy donnant, à cet effet, toutes les Pouvoirs les plus etendus, & absolument necessaires, au bien de la Mission que je luy confie, promettant, & m'obligeant, envers la Republique Françaisé, une & indivisible, de ratifier toutes les traites et les engagements que le Citoyen Dubuc pourra prendre avec la Convention Nationale, & le Directoire Executif a Paris: ainsi que envers les Artistes, et Ouvriers, que je l'ay charge, d'emmener a mon Service.

Donné dans mon Palais, de Cheringuapatnam sous ma Signature, & celle de mon Premier Minister & revetu du Sceau de l'Etat.

Le 20 Juillet 1798.

A True Copy, C. MACAULAY, Sec.

Letter

No. 23.

TO THE FRENCH REPUBLIC, *ONE AND INDIVISIBLE*,

PLACING entire confidence in the patriotic zeal and fidelity manifested by Citizen Dubuc, Captain in the Navy of the French Republic, one and indivisible, and Commander in Chief of my Marine, I have appointed, and do hereby appoint, him one of my Ambassadors to the Executive Directory at Paris, there to fulfil with punctuality the orders which I have given him. For that purpose, I give him all the most extensive powers necessary to the success of the mission which I have entrusted to him, promising and binding myself to the French Republic, one and indivisible, to ratify the engagements which Citizen Dubuc may enter into in my name with the National Convention, and the Executive Directory at Paris; as well as with the Artists and workmen, whom I have directed him to engage for my service.

Given in my Palace of Seringapatam, under my Signature and that of my Prime Minister, with the Seal of State affixed, the 20th July, 1798.

A True Translation, G. G. KEBLE, French Traslator.

Letter

Lettre de Credit du Sercard Coudadaud Pour Le Citoyen Dubuc, Capitaine de Vaisseaux, de la Republique Française, une, & indivisible, & Commandant Géneral de ma Marine.

Ayant une entiére Confiance, dans la fidelité du Citoyen Dubuc, Capitaine des Vaisseaux de la Republique Française, une et indivisible, Commandant General de ma Marine, l'authorise par la presente lettre de Crédit; a se procurer, soit envers la Republique Française; soit avec des agens particuliers, tous les sommes, qu'il pourra avoir besoin pour remplir les Ordres que Je luy ai donné, pour divers achats ou dépenses, qu'il croira urgentes, & necessaires a l'avantage de sa Mission, Voulant que la ditte Lettre de Credit, eult toute force & valeur m'obligeant de Payer, ou faire payer, toutes les traites que le Citoyen Dubuc, tirera sur mon Sercard.

Donné dans mon Palais, de Cheringuapatnam, sous ma Signature, & celle de mon Premier Ministre, et revetu du Sceau de l'Etat.

Le 20 *Julliet* 1798.

A True Copy, C. MACAULAY, Sec.

Letter of Credit from the Sircar Khodadaud, for Citizen Dubuc, Captain in the Navy of the French Republic, one and indivisible, and Commander in Chief of my Marine.

PLACING entire confidence in the fidelity of Citizen Dubuc, Captain in the Navy of the French Republic, one and indivisible, and Commander in Chief of my Marine, I authorize him, by this present Letter of Credit, to procure either from the French Republic, or from Individuals, such sums as he may require to fulfill the orders I have given him for different purchases, or to defray expences which he may think urgent or necessary for the advantage of his mission. Being desirous that the said Letter of Credit should have full power and value, I hereby bind myself to pay, or cause to be paid, all the bills of exchange which Citizen Dubuc may draw upon my Sircar.

Given in my palace of Seringapatam, under my Signature, and that of my Prime minister, with the Seal of State affixed, the 20th July, 1798.

A True Translation, G. G. KEBLE,
French Translator.

No. 24.

Copy of Letter from Dubuc to Tippoo Sultaun, dated 16th Decembre, 1798. O. S.

9ieme. expedition Tranquebar, le 16. Decembre 1798, V. S.

Au Sercard Coudadaud.

GRAND PACHA, SALUT ET RESPECT.

Les hommes sont heureusement arrivés, mais il nous manque la chose la plus essentielle, *les lettres* qu'ils ont laissé en route, mais j'espere qu'elles arriveront sous peu de jours, ils ont eu si peur, que voila quatre mois qu'ils sont en route, et vous pouvez juger de la diligence qu'ils ont mis, et de leur exactitude a vous servir, quand a moi, je crois qu'ils se sont attaches les jambes pendant trois mois et demi. Les Alcarates que je vous avais expedié

No. 24.

Copy of a letter from Dubuc to Tippoo Sultaun, dated 16th December 1798, O. S.

Tranquebar, the 16th December 1798, *O. S.*

To the Sirkar Khodadaud.

GREAT PACHA, HEALTH AND RESPECT.

THE men are arrived safe, but their *letters*, the articles most essential are still wanting, having been left on the road, I hope however to get them in a few days; the men were so much afraid, that *they have been four months on their journey*; you may judge of their diligence and punctuality for your service; for my own part, I believe they must have tied their legs for three months and a half; Hircarrahs which I sent to you on the 11th of last

expèdiè le 11me du mois dernier, font de retour hier avec la reponse de votre Majeſtè du 29me du meme mois; je me hatte de vous les renvoyer puiſque ſe ſont des gens tres fidelles, et que je voudrais qu'on recompenſat genereuſement. *La perſonne* qui doit fournir l'argeant ne paroit pas, et je n'entends point parler, je crains beaucoup qu'il aura de grandes peines pour obtenir de ſe faire payes, je penſe qu'il eſt tres indiſpenſablement neceſſaire que vous m'expediès l'ordre pour prendre tout l'argent qui eſt chez *Mercière* tout de ſuite, et que vous y joignez une lettre de credit, comme je vous l'avois demandè ſur la Republique: L'importance dè ma miſſion eſt telle, et dont le reſultat doit etre ſi avantageux a votre Majeſte, que je ne ſcaurois trop le repeter, que l'argent doit etre compte pour rien lorſqu'il ſ'agit de grandes affaires; il faut que je pars, et pour cela il faut de l'argent, Dans tous les pays l'argent eſt le nerf de l'intrigue et de la guerre, ſi votre Majeſtè ne veut pas etre ruinè par les Anglois, et perdre le ſecours de vos bons et vrais amis les Francois, donnez moi donc une aſſez grande marque de confiance en me donnant des moyens, on n'arretera pas des *Socars* avec de l'argent ſur tout ſi c'eſt de pagodes a l'etoille; de la diligence a m'en envoyer, et je parterai tout de ſuite. Les etoffes ne ſont pas arrivès, et je vais envoyer des gens pour les faire venir. Je demande a votre majeſte de m'autoriſer a prendre un An d'avance d'appointments, comme elle me l'a promis pour aſſurer a ma famille de quoi vivre pendant mon abſence, puiſque les ſix mois que j'ai reçu ſont finis le 8me du mois prochain, et què j'ai etois forcè de depenſer tout ce que j'avois, et qu'il ne me reſte plus rien, Les Anglois m'ayant pris mon vaiſſeau et mon argent; vous trouverez ma demande de toute juſtice, en ſongeant que ma famille eſt dans un pays etranger ou elle n'a aucun reſource, je reitere donc que votre majeſtè me donne plein pouvoir a cet egard, et que l'on me faſſe tenir des moyens tout de ſuite; Les Alcarates me promettant d'etre de retour dans trente jours, *je puis partir dans quarante.* Il ferait bon d'avoir ici chez votre Ouaquil quatre paires d'alcarates, pour qu'on vous donne toutes les huit jours des nouvelles j'ai ici, ce qu'il faut pour cela, je vous recommande *le Ouaquil*, il n'eſt pas aſſez payè, et voila huit mois que la Cacherie ne lui a rien donnè,

laſt month, have returned with your Majeſty's reply, dated the 29th of the ſame month; I haſten to ſend them back, as they are faithful men, and I ſhould wiſh them to be liberally recompenſed. *The perſon* who is to furniſh the money does not appear, nor do I hear any thing of him. I apprehend that there will be much trouble in obtaining payment. I conſider it as indiſpenſably neceſſary that you ſhould ſend me an order to take up immediately all the money in the hands of *Mercier*, and accompany it with a letter of credit on the Republic, as requeſted by me; the importance of my miſſion is ſuch, and the reſult promiſes to be ſo advantageous to your Majeſty, that I cannot too often repeat, that money ought to be conſidered as nothing when matters of ſuch conſequence are in agitation; I muſt ſet off, but to do this, money is neceſſary; in all countries money is the ſinew of intrigue and of war; if your Majeſty does not wiſh to be ruined by the Engliſh, and to loſe the aſſiſtance of your good and faithful friends the French, ſhew me a ſufficient mark of your confidence, in ſupplying me with the means; they will not ſtop *Saocars* on the road with ſpecie; eſpecially if it be in Star Pagodas; ſend me a ſupply with all expedition, and I will ſet off immediately. The Cloths are not arrived, and I am about to ſend perſons in ſearch of them. I requeſt your Majeſty will authorize me to take up a years advance of pay, according to your promiſe, to enable me to ſecure to my family the means of ſubſiſtence during my abſence; as the ſix months for which I received an advance, will expire on the 8th of next month. I have been obliged to expend all I had; and have now nothing remaining, the Engliſh having taken both my veſſel and money; you will find my requeſt reaſonable, when you conſider that my family is in a ſtrange country and deſtitute of reſources. I again ſolicit from your Majeſty full powers to that effect, and that the means may be immediately furniſhed me. *As the Hircarrahs aſſure me of their return in thirty days, I can get away in forty.* It will be adviſable that you ſhould ſtation here with your vakeel eight Hircarrahs, that you may receive intelligence every eight days which I have the means of arranging. I recommend the Vakeel to you, his pay is inſufficient, and it is now eight months that the cutchery has given him nothing, he ſhould have

donné, il lui faut aussi un Palanquin, l'Envoyè d'un Grand Prince, aussi noble et aussi genereux que votre Majestè, ne doit pas aller a pied, comme un Couly. Etes vous content de moi, dites m'en un mot, vous savez comme je vous suis attachè, et vous aurez de vraies preuves de ma fidelitè, je supplie votre Majestè de continuer vos bontès, et votre amitiè, a mon bon ami et collegue, le General Chappuis; voyez le souvent, plus vous le connoitres, plus vous verrez qu'il merite de considération; c'est un homme d'honneur, vrai, et de bon conseil.

J'ai appris que votre majesté a ecrit au Gouvernement de Madras, et au Lord Mornington. Qu'elle sera l'issue de leurs reponse? Tenez vous en garde contre eux, soyez pret a vous defendre, ou á attaquer; les preparatifs de la guerre se continuent avec un grande rapiditè; l'armée de *Nizam* doit deja etre en marche, il faut l'arreter, Les Anglois ont voulu faire enlever votre Ouaquil, Sadaa Chide Varan, mais j'ai decouvert le complot, et il n'a pas reussi; il est necessaire que votre Majeste ecrive tout de suite au Gouvernement de Tranquebar, par un Chameau Courrier, pour lui recommander et lui demander sa protection immediate pour votre General en Chef Du Buc, son Major Fillietaz, et l'Interprete Debay et votre Ouaquil. Le Lord Mornington, Gouverneur General de Bengal, et le General Clarke, doivent venir a la Cotte a la fin de ce mois, pour entamer des negociations avec votre Majestè, qui si elles ne leurs font pas avantageuses, elles leur feront vous declarer la Guerre, dont le resultat doit etre, d'envahir votre pays et vous detroner; en vous substituant et aux Heretiers de votre couronne, un Nabab, de leur fabricque; votre majeste voit bien qu'il ne s'agit point moins, que de la perte de votre Royaume: il faut travailler, et negocier sur tout pour vous la maintenir jusques au moment ou je pourrois vous la faire affermir pour toujours et a vos augustes Enfans. Avec les intrigues que les anglois entretiennent dans tous les Dobardes de l'Inde, il leurs est tres facile de causer des troubles; et ils peuvent peut etre vous detacher de toutes vos allies, il est vraisemblable qu'en faisant une grande diversion et des traites et qu'ils peuvent reussir dans une nouvelle Guerre contre votre Majestè, il viendroit a bout ensuite de detruire la puissance Maratte, et a leurs enlever impunèment

have besides a palankeen: the Ambassador of so noble and generous a prince as yourself, ought not to go on foot like a Cooly. Are you satisfied with me? tell me in a word you know my attachment to your person, and you shall have sincere proofs of my fidelity. I beg your Majesty to continue your goodness and friendship to my true friend and Colleague General Chappuy; see him often, the more you know him the more you will be satisfied that he merits your confidence: he is a man of the purest honor, faithful, and a sound adviser.

I have been informed that your Majesty has written to the Government of Madras, and to Lord Mornington. What will be the issue of their reply? Be on your guard against them, be ready to defend, or to attack. The preparations for war continue to be carried on with great rapidity; the Nizam's troops must by this time be on their march: they must be checked. The English attempted to carry off your Vakeel Sada Chide varan, but I discovered the plot, and it has not succeeded.

Your Majesty should write instantly to the Government of Tranquebar by a camel Courier, requesting its immediate protection for your General in Chief Dubuc, your Major Fillietaz, the Interpreter De Bay, and your Vakeel. Lord Mornington, the Governor General of Bengal, and General Clarke, are expected on the Coast at the end of this month for the purpose of entering upon a negociation with your Majesty, which, should it not be succesful, will be followed by a declaration of war; the object of which will be, to take away your country and to dethrone you; substituting in your place and that of the heirs of your Crown, a Nabob of their own creation; your Majesty must perceive that nothing less than your Kingdom is at stake. *You must exert yourself and in particular endeavour to preserve it by negociation, till the moment when I flatter myself, I shall secure it to you, and to your august Children for ever.*

By means of the intrigues carried on by the English in all the Durbars of India, it is easy for them to excite commotions, and they may detach from you perhaps all your Allies, it is very probable that by division and negotiation, in the event of their succeeding in a new war against your Majesty, they may accomplish the destruction of the Mahrattah power.

ment tout ce quil leurs auroit etè cedè par un nouveau traitè de paix. Il est donc evidammant de leurs interets, de traiter conjointement avec vous, afin de trouver une Garantie sure et mutuelle dans une ligue puissante, dont chaque membre doit se reunir pour defendre les acquisitions ou les cessions, que chacune a fait a la paix, que vous avez signe dans votre capitale, avec toutes le parties contractantes. Les Anglois vous menacent, les Marattes doivent vous soutenir, et ne pas vous laisser exposè a succomber. La Barriere que vous separe des premiers, doit subsister sans que rien peut la briser ou la rompre ; vous devez compter sur vos allies autant que vos interets seront communes, et vous seriez abandonnè si ces interests cesses, ou a plus forte raison s'ils en ont de contraire, ou qu'ils commencent a vous craindre. Le temps est court et precieux, il faut leur prouver vos bonnes intentions, et gagner les Anglois de vitesse, mettre des obstacles a leurs negociations a *Pona* pour en retarder, ou en empecher l'effet. Dans une pareille conjoncture les Marates doivent faire valoir la foi des Traites, ne pas oublier a rappeler aux Anglois, les secours qu'ils leurs ont accordè, contre votre Majestè, d'en exiger la reconnoissance, qu'ils sont en droit d'en attendre ; afin de concilier tous les interets respectifs, avec les circonstances delicates ou chacune d'elle se trouve, pour etre a l'abri des reproches, et du manque de foi, sur l'accomplissement du traitè de paix en entier ou en article separè; alors si les moyens de conciliation ne peuvent pas reussir, il faut qu'ils arment en diligence, qu'ils menaçent la nation infractante, et le cry arretera peut etre, toutes les resolutions militaires et hostiles contre votre Majestè. Sil en etoit autrement, il faut tirer l'epèe, jeter le fourreau si loin, qu'on ne le trouve plus, et le sort des armes en decidera. Nous n'avons encore aucune nouvelle assez interessante d'Europe, La Republique est continuellement victorieuse sur tous ses ennemies, et refusant la paix a l'Angleterre. Scindia a deja pris Dehli, et je pense qu'il doit avoir fini la conquete d'Agra ; il sera bon que votre Majeste depeche des couriers, pour le prevenir tout de suite de la situation ou vous vous trouvez. Je supplie votre Majeste a bien lire ma Lettre, la franchise, la veritè, et votre interet l'a seule dictée.

Je

power, and seize with impunity every thing which may have been ceded to them under a new treaty of Peace ; it is evidently then their interest to enter into a joint treaty with you, that by the means of a powerful league, you may establish a firm security for each other, and in this league each ought to cooperate in defending the acquisitions or cessions that either may have made at the Peace concluded at your capital with the several contracting Parties. The English threaten you, the Marrattas ought to support you, and not allow you to be exposed to destruction ; the barrier that separates you from the former ought to be preserved, so that nothing may be able to break or destroy it ; you may place a dependance on your Allies while your interests are the same, but you will be abandoned if those interests should cease to be mutual; or more certainly still, if they should be absolutely at variance, or if your Allies should begin to fear you. Your time is short and precious, you must convince them of your good intentions ; anticipate the English by your activity, and throw impediments in their way which shall retard their negociations at Poonah, or render them ineffectual. Under such circumstances the Marrattas ought to insist on the faith of Treaties ; to remind the English of the assistance they afforded them against your Majesty ; and to urge the gratitude which they have a right to expect. They may reconcile the different Interests of the parties with the delicate situation in which they are placed, and avoid the reproach of a breach of faith either in regard to the execution of the treaty of peace generally, or any particular article of it : if these means of conciliation fail, they must immediately arm and menace the Nation which shall have infringed the treaty ; the mere outcry will perhaps put a stop to all the military and hostile proceedings against your Majesty ; if otherwise, the Sword must be drawn, the scabbard must be cast away where it may never again be found, and the fortune of war must decide the event.

We have not yet received any interesting news from Europe ; the Republic continues victorious over all her enemies and refuses peace to England. Scindea has already taken Delhi, and I think he must have completed the conquest of Agra. Your Majesty will do well to dispatch Couriers to inform him immediately of the situation you are in.

I beg

Je prie Dieu que tout aille au gré de votre Majesté, de qui j'ai l'honneur d'etre avec respect,

Le General en Chef,
(Signé) DUBUC.

Capitaine des Vaisseaux de la Republique Françoise une et indivisible.

Le Major Filetaz vous offre l'homage de son respect et son attachment a votre Majesté.

A True Copy, G. MACAULAY, Sec.

No. 25.

Letter from Tippoo Sultaun to M. Dubuc.

De Cheringampatam, le 2 Janvier, 1799.

LES Alcaras portants vôtre Lettre du Seize dernier, sont arrivès le trente — On leur a donne dix Roupies de present. Il faut faire vôtre possible pour partir tres vîte, car ça presse beaucoup. Les Etoffes dont vous me parlez, qui ne sont pas arrives, sont revenues ici sans ordre, je les ai fait repartir de suite: si elles n'arrivent pas bien vîte, que cela ne vous empeche pas de partir. La lettre de Credit pour France, que vous demandez se trouve dans les pacquets. J'espere que vous trouverez la personne, qui doit vous compter de l'argent, nous la regardons comme bien sûre; mais si, par hazard elle vous manquoit: tachez moyennant vôtre Lettre de Credit, d'arranger les affaires & partez bien vîte. Vous de devez pas douter, que vous avez toute ma confiance, et que je vous regarde comme un de mes bons amis: Nous sommes convenus ensemble de tout ce que vous aviez à faire, Il est inutile & même dangèreux d'ecrire encore, parceque les lettres se perdent, & ce qui m'interresse le plus, c'est vôtre départ le plus vîte possible — vos Dépeches ont èté interceptées une fois & ont fait connoitre vôtre destination, ce qui est trés facheux, &

si

I beg your Majesty will read attentively my letter, which has been solely dictated by candour, truth and a regard for your real interests.

I pray to God that every thing may succeed according to the wishes of your Majesty. I have the honor to be with respect.

(Signed) DUBUC,
The Commander in Chief, Captain in the Navy of the French Republic, one and indivisible.

Major Filletaz begs to offer the homage of his respect and attachment to your Majesty.

(A True Translation,) G. G. KEBLE,
French Translator.

No. 25.

Letter From Tippoo Sultaun to M. Dubuc.

Seringapatam, the 2d January 1799.

The Hircarrhs who were the Bearers of your Letter of the 16th ultimo arrived on the 30th. They have been paid as a present ten rupees. *You must make every exertion to depart with all possible expedition, for it is urgently necessary. The Cloths which you mention as not being arrived, have been brought back without orders. I have caused them to be returned again without delay, but should they not arrive immediately, let not this prevent your departure. The Letter of Credit for France which you desire is in the Packet. I hope that you will find the person who ought to pay you the Money: We consider him as entirely to be depended upon; but if he should fail, you will endeavour by Means of your Letter of Credit to arrange matters, and depart as soon as possible. You need not doubt that you possess my entire confidence, and that I consider you as one of my very good Friends. We have settled together every thing which you have to do. It is useless and even dangerous to write again, because Letters may be lost, and what I am most anxious about is, that you should depart as quickly as possible. Your dispatches have already been once intercepted, and have furnished information of your destination, which is much to be regretted.*

If

ſi vous ecrivez encore une fois, ne nommez perſonne, nous nous entendrons toujours, c'eſt ainsi que je vous ai toujours ecrit. Vous demandez que j'envoye de l'argent d'ici; comment cela peut il ſe faire, puiſque les Lettres paſſent avec difficulté. Je vous autoriſe, à prendre ſur la Lettre de Credit pour Europe ce que vous jugerez àpropos, pour vous, ainſi que pour les autres affaires, aprés le Départ de cette Dépeche j'expedierai les hommes neceſſaires pour entretenir la Correſpondance. Je compte uniquement ſur la Providence, et je penſe que je ſerai ſeul; mais Dieu & mon courage viendront à bout de tout. On a envoyé à POONA, mais ce qu'il a de plus interreſſant pour moi & de plus preſſé, c'eſt vòtre départ, levez tous les obſtacles & partez bien vîte.

(*Signé*)

Written on the Copy, in Perſian to the following effect.

Draft of a Letter dated the 25th of Zaukree, anſwering to the 22d of Redjub, 1226 from the Birth of Mahomed, (correſponding with the 2d of January 1799,) in reply to an Arzee (or addreſs) from Dubuc.

A True Copy, C. MACAULAY, Sec.

If you ſhould write again, mention no names; we ſhall always underſtand each other: I have always written to you in that manner.

You aſk me to ſend money from hence: how can this be done when Letters paſs with ſo much difficulty? I authorize you to take up by means of the letter of credit upon Europe, whatever you may require for yourſelf as well as for other purpoſes; after the departure of this diſpatch, I will ſend the neceſſary perſons to carry on the correſpondence. *I rely ſolely on Providence, expecting that I ſhall be alone and unſupported; but God and my courage will accompliſh every thing.* I have ſent to Poonah, but it is your departure which moſt intereſts me, and which is moſt preſſing. Overcome all obſtacles, and depart with ſpeed.

(*Signed*)

A True Tranſlation,
G. G. KEBLE,
French Tranſlator.

Au Citoyen Sultaun Tipou le Victorieux a Patane.

Du Quans Republiquain, le Tridi de la 1er. Decade de Prairial L'an 5eme.

Au Sultaun Tipou le Victorieux, L'allié de la Republique Français, et le bien aimé des Republiquain ses Enfans Salus.

Citoyen Sultan,

J'AI reçu la Lettre que vous mavé fais l'amitié de mecrire je prans la Liberté de repondre Artique par Artique.

A cella que concerne M. Raimons, jai lus la lettre qu'il ecris au Cit: Dompars, M. Raimons plus fin que lui a laire detre une homme que veus etre Français ou dumoins que l'on le Croilles telle, le tous pour savoir, vos intansions, et celle de la Republiques votre seurs, il desire que lon l'intruises de nos moyens de nos Forces, et dit il quil a sacrifie la majeurs partie de son biens pour prouvé et soutenir les Français, et leurs noms dans l'Inde, que son partie, s'apelle celui des Français, et quil en a toujours porté le pavillions.

Vous le connoisé bon Prince, et la France encore mieux, il a fait la guerre, a qui, a vous l'alie de ma nation, cest par cette vois qu'il vous veux prouvé sa sincerité, il a aboré l'enciens pavillions Français, ce netoit que pour vous retiré les Français que etais sous vos ordre, il est au Service d'un Prince votre enemie et le notre, et Sindigne alliances des Anglois, avec le quel il est journellemans, mes mon Princes avec les mechans il faut ce servire de pareilles arme, il ne faudroir pas lui faire appercevoir que vous l'avé devoillé, si vous voulé me parmaittre de lui Ecrire, je ferai si biens ensorte de l'amené—pour qu'il reponde a vos desire: il faut en affaire politique ce servire du bras du quelle l'on voudroit le poigne coupé, et maitre votre enemis, ors detas de nous nuire, soit par ces Ecris ou ces actions, je vous le repaitre, vos intairais

To the Citizen Sultaun Tippoo, the Victorious, at Puttun, (Seringapatam).

From the Republican Camp, the 3d day of the 1st Decad of Prairial, the 5th Year, (May 23, 1797).

To Tippoo Sultaun the victorious, the Ally of the French Republic, and the well beloved of the Republicans her Children; Health.

Citizen Sultaun,

I HAVE received the Letter, which you have done me the friendship to write to me, and I take the liberty of replying to it article by article.

With respect to that which relates to Monsieur Raymond; I have read the Letter written by him to Citizen Dompars: M. Raymond more subtle than he, has the air of a man, who would be a Frenchman; or who would at least wish to be thought so, and this with a view to discover your intentions, and those of the Republic, your Sister: He expresses a wish, to be informed of our means, and of our force, alledging that he has sacrificed the greater part of his property, to prove his attachment to the French, and to support the French, and their name in India; that his party is called the French party, and that he has always borne the French Colours.

He is known to you, Excellent Prince, and still better to France. He has made war. On whom? On you, the Ally of my Nation: it is thus, that he would prove to you his sincerity: he has erected the antient Standard of France: this was only to disengage you from the French, who acted under your orders. He is in the service of a Prince, who is both your enemy, and ours, and has formed an unworthy alliance with the English, with whom he is in constant habits of intercourse. But my Prince, in dealing with traitors, we must make use of their own Arms: you must not let him perceive that you have unmasked him. If you will but permit me to write to him, I will lead him on till he falls into the very track that will answer your purposes. In politics, we must endeavour to make the arm do our work, which we would be glad to see cut off, and

intairais me sont aussi chaire que ceux de ma nation, et compté sur la franchises de mon coeur, mais Raimons a laire de vous faire des avances ayé laire de repondre a cette confiances et permetté moi de joué un role, aupres de lui, il fera vos volontés soié en sure, tous fin quil est, je le jure, et vous seré satisfait.

A legars de ces hommes qui sont au fers, ci ils avoit merité la mors, soie sure qu'ils naurais point eus de graces, je n'aime ni les Lache, ni les traite et soié sure que votre Quans sera tenus, avec toute la dignité et le respect qui vous est dus, je ne le commande pas mais je sui Republiquain, et je leurs ferai connoitre, que vous ne les payé pas pour la debauche ni le vices, il faut quils gagne l'argens que vous leurs donné et que partous et dans tous temps, quil soilles en etat de soutenir votre precieux noms, et votre glorie, il commances a mecouté, je les rendre digne de cette honneur, et ce nest pa une petite tache a pres leurs abandons pasé.

Une Ordre de vous, ecrite au Cit Dompars en ce terms ci inclus, fera le meilleur effais. Votre volonté sera executé. Lundi apres midi ci vous le parmaité je ire avec Le Cit: Canoniérs, sur votre place dexercises, por les faire tiré au Blanc; je leurs fait faire tous les jours ses exercises en blanc—mes comme c'est l'usage chè les republiquains a avoir une petite piesses de cannons avec chaque Compagnis de Enfantris pour les faire evolué, et favorisé les ataques ou les retraite, ou les Escaramouches des Cavaliérs, cest pourquoi je vous avois demande une de vos plus petite piesses, a preté seulmans; ces piesses dans l'action ce manis a la bricole, vos volonté son des lois, je vous souaite tous les bonheur que vous merite.

Votre Citoyen,

(Signé) RIPAUD.

and put it out of our enemy's power to hurt us by word or by deed. I repeat to you, that your interests are as dear to me, as those of my own Nation; and you may rely on the frankness of my heart. Raymond pretends to make advances to you; seem to return this mark of confidence, and leave me to play my part with him. I swear to you, you shall have every reason to be satisfied, and, as cunning as he is, he shall but work to accomplish your desires.

With respect to the men who are in irons, had they deserved death, be persuaded that they should have received no mercy: I do not love either cowards or traitors, and you may rest assured that your Camp shall be ordered with all the dignity and respect which is due to you. I do not command it, but I am a Republican, and I will make them know that you do not pay them either for their debauchery or their vices, and that they must earn the money which you give them; that every where, and at all times, they must be ready to maintain your precious name and glory. They begin to listen to me. I will render them worthy of this honor, and this is no trifling attempt, after their late disorderly behaviour. An order from you to the citizen Dompars, conceived in the terms of the writing enclosed, would have the best effect. Your will shall be complied with; on Monday afternoon I will take out, with your permission, the citizen gunners to your place of exercise, that they may fire at the target; I make them practice daily firing at the mark. But as it is the custom among the Republicans to attach a small piece of Artillery to each company of Infantry, for the purpose of manœuvering, and to favor attacks or retreats, or the skirmishes of Cavalry, I had requested of you merely to lend me one of your smallest Field Pieces; these pieces in time of action, are drawn with traces.

Your wishes are Laws, I wish you all the happiness you deserve.

Your Citizen,

(Signed) RIPAUD.

Je pris le Citoyen Dompars, comme Commandant, de s'instruire pour comandé lui même les Republiquain Français qui sont sous ces ordre, qu'il ordonne egalmans a ces officiers de sinstruire leurs méme, ensi que les sous officiers, je vous donne atous un mois pour vous instruire, je jugeré moi meme des mouvemans militaire que vous feré executé a cette Epoque. Pour etre Republiquain it faut etre instruis et avoir de lamour propre & merité l'estime de ceux qui nous Paiyes, jusqua ce jour vous avez negligé ce devoirs d'honnette homme reparré ces enciens erreurs merité mon Estimé, vous feré faire tous les jours, a tous les Citoyens que vos Commandé et sen aucune distinctions que celle de la vielles, l'exercises du Fusils, et du Canons, ceux qui exercerons biens au Fusils, et au Canons, ne ferons l'exercises que tous les Lundis seulemans sur ma places, ceux que ne passerons pas biens les temps, seront suivantes leurs sciences divise en 2eme. et 3eme. clases, ceux de la 2em. ferons l'exercises trois fois par Semaine, ceux de la 3eme. tous les jours jusqua ce que tous vos Citoyens ne parvienne a etre de la premiere classes, tous au fusils qu au cannons, il faut qu'il soilles tous fusilliers et canoniérs, veillé que cette ordre soilles mises a execution, vous men repondé donné aussi l'ordre a votre cavaleris de s'instruire, il faut tous etre abile a ma volonté.

A True Copy,
H. St. G. TUCKER.

I desire the Citizen Dompars, as Commandant, to *qualify* himself, that he may be able to command in person, the French Republicans who are under his orders. That he will in the same manner, require his Officers to qualify themselves to cómmand, as well as his inferior Officers, I give you all one month to enable you to practise, and I shall judge myself of the military evolutions which you may be able to perform at that period. To be Republican, it is necessary to be well informed, to possess a degree of pride, and to merit the esteem of those whose pay we receive.

Hitherto you have neglected these duties of honorable men, repair your former errors, and merit my esteem, you will daily make the Citizens whom you command, without any distinction, except that of age, practice with the musquet and great guns. Those who perform their exercise well with the musquet and cannon, will practice only every Monday on my Parade; those who will not make the most of their time, shall be formed according to their respective acquirements into second and third Classes; those of the second Clase shall exercise three times a week: those of the third daily, until all your Citizens become qualified for the first Clase, both with respect to the management of the musquet and of the artillery; they must all be equally expert at the musquet and the artillery.

Be careful that this order be carried into execution, you will be answerable to me for it. Issue orders also to your Cavalry to instruct themselves. It is proper that all should be perfect. Such is my will.

A True Translation,
G. G. KEBLE,
French Translator.

This Letter establishes the fact, that M. Raymond, Commander of the French Army at Hyderabad, had opened a correspondence with Tippoo Sultaun. With regard to the Standards under which M. Raymond's Corps served, they were delivered up at Hyderabad on the 22d October 1798; they consisted of the Three-coloured Flag, surmounted by an Emblem, representing the Ottoman Crescent, transfixed by a dagger, on the point of which was placed the French Cap of Liberty.

The

The Originals of the following Translations of Letters from General Buonaparte were communicated to Captain Wilson at Mocha; and the Translations were by him transmitted to the Governor in Council at Bombay.

FRENCH LIBERTY.

LIBERTY. EQUALITY.

Head Quarters at Cairo, 7th Pluvoise, 7th year of the French Republic, one and indivisible.

BUONAPARTE, Member of the National Convention, General in Chief, to the most Magnificent SULTAUN, our greatest friend TIPPOO SAIB.

You have already been informed of my arrival on the borders of the Red Sea, with an innumerable and invincible Army, full of the desire of delivering you from the Iron yoke of England.

I eagerly embrace this opportunity of testifying to you the desire I have of being informed by you, by the way of Muscat and Mocha, as to your political situation.

I would even wish you could send some intelligent person to Suez or Cairo, possessing your confidence, with whom I may confer.

May the Almighty increase your power and destroy your Enemies.

(Seal) *(Signed)* BUONAPARTE.

True Translate from the French,
(Signed) FRANCIS WOPPERS, Translator.

Translate of a Letter from General Buonaparte to the Shereef of Mecca, written in Arabic, without Date, and received at Judda, the 17th February, 1799.

YOU will be fully informed by the Nocqueda of this Dow, how tranquil and quiet every thing is at Cairo and Suez, and between those places; and of the tranquillity which is established among the Inhabitants. Not a single Mamaluke oppressor remains in the Country, and the Inhabitants without dread or fear, employ themselves in weaving, cultivating the ground, and in other trades as formerly, and by the blessing of God, this will be daily increasing, and the duties on Merchandize and the Taxes will be lessened. The duties on Merchandize are now the same as they were prior to their being raised by the Mamalukes; the Merchants have every assistance granted them, and the road between Suez and Cairo is open and safe, therefore do you assure the Merchants of your Country, that they may bring their goods to Suez, and sell them without dread or apprehension, and may purchase in exchange for them, such Articles as they may wish.

I now send you a letter for our friend Tippoo Sultaun, oblige me by forwarding it to his Countries.

A True Translation,
(Signed) S. WILSON.

Copies of the above Letters were given to my Moonshee for me, by Shaick Soliman and Mahomed Ameen, the Shereef's 1st Vizier and 1st Secretary.

(Signed) S. WILSON.

A True Copy,
N. B. EDMONSTONE,
Persian Translator to the Government.

C.

CORRESPONDENCE

BETWEEN

TIPPOO SULTAUN,

AND

GOVERNMENT.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN TIPPOO SULTAUN AND GOVERNMENT.

TO TIPPOO SULTAUN.

Written 7th March, 1798.

THE particulars of the late diſturbances in Cotiote, and their termination by the ſubmiſſion of the Rajah, will no doubt have been communicated to you. From the friendſhip which ſubſiſts between the two States, I think it proper however to acquaint you, that during the exiſtence of thoſe diſturbances ſeveral letters were preſented to the Company's Officers, who were ſent to reduce the Rajah to obedience, in your name, bearing a Seal aſſerted to be that of your Sircar, claiming the Diſtrict of Wynaad, which adjoins to Cotiote. I am ſatisfied, that if theſe letters had been written with your ſanction, they would have been tranſmitted to me in the uſual manner, and as the dictates of friendſhip require. Although I can therefore have little doubt, but theſe letters were fabricated by the adviſers of the Rajah in queſtion, in the hope of obtaining his own purpoſes, by exciting a miſunderſtanding between the two States; it being equally the intereſt of both States that the views of ſuch ſhort ſighted perſons ſhould be expoſed and defeated, and that meaſures ſhould be adopted to prevent ſimilar practices in future; I have thought it proper to apprize you of the above circumſtances, and at the ſame time to aſſure you, that in the event of your having any claims on the Diſtrict of Wynaad, I have every diſpoſition to attend to them, and for that purpoſe, if neceſſary, to direct well-informed and reſpectable perſons to be deputed from Bombay to the ſpot, or any where on the frontiers of the two States that may be concerted as moſt convenient, to meet perſons on your part to ſettle the right of the reſpective States, to that diſtrict, or to any places on the boundary between Malabar and your territories, the right to which may be unſettled. I need not add, the fulleſt aſſurances that this Government will moſt readily agree to whatever may appear equitable on enquiry; and I am ſatisfied that you will be actuated by the ſame ſentiments of juſtice and good faith.

Conſidering the above as a proof of my ſincere deſire to maintain the friendſhip which has been ſo happily eſtabliſhed between the two States, I truſt you will rejoice me with frequent accounts of your welfare, &c.

(*Signed*) JOHN SHORE.

A True Copy,
N. B. EDMONSTONE,
Perſian Tranſlator to the Government.

FROM TIPPOO SULTAUN.

Received * *26th April*, 1798.

I HAVE been favoured with your letter, † notifying your intention of returning to Europe, and the nomination of Lord Mornington, who is of rank, to the office of Governor General, in whom the same disposition would be manifested with yourself to cultivate and improve the friendship and good understanding subsisting between the two States, and an inviolable adherence to the engagements by which they are connected, &c. It is very well: You must impress Lord Mornington with a sense of the friendship and unanimity so firmly subsisting between us, and constantly favor me with letters communicating your health and welfare.

A True Translation,
N. B. EDMONSTONE,
P. T. to the Government.

FROM TIPPOO SULTAUN.

Received 26th April, 1798.

I HAVE been highly gratified by the receipt of your letter (vide that written 7th of March,) and have understood its friendly contents.

Wynaad (spelt Wynaur) is the name of a ‡ Kurreea in my territory in the midst of a forest of trees, with an inconsiderable number of habitations upon it; the inhabitants of which have ever been remarkable for their turbulence, for which reason, a small fort was long ago erected there, which is garrisoned by my troops. They have always been disorderly and turbulent, and there has been constant occasion to chastise them. The said Kurreea is situated on the Table land near Tambacherry. All the talooks ceded to the Company were particularly specified in the treaty of peace, in order to prevent repeated altercations. I did not cede a single talook to the Company on the Table land, nor has the Company any concern there. I have no doubt but that in consequence of the representation of some interested person, you have written with a view to have such designing representations exposed, and therefore I write thus particularly. Just now no one in that Kurreea has excited any disturbance or commotion; my subjects do not frequent the country below the Table land, which has long constituted a barrier to both parties. The plain and all below the Table land belongs to the Company; above it are my subjects. There are mountains situated between. This matter does not require investigation and deliberation.

Believing my friendly heart disposed to pay every regard to truth and justice, and to

* On this day Tippoo Sultaun's Ambassadors landed at Mangalore on their return from the Isle of France.
† The Letter alluded to, being merely complimentary, is omitted.
‡ The same as Moza. The term *Village* does not answer to the word Kurreea or Mozah, which signifies not only the Village itself, but the lands belonging to it.

strengthen

ſtrengthen the foundations of harmony and concord eſtabliſhed between the two States, I hope you will always gratify me by letters notifying your welfare.

A True Tranſlation,
N. B. EDMONSTONE,
P. T. to the Government.

FROM TIPPOO SULTAUN.

Received 17th May, 1798.

I WAS much gratified by the receipt of your friendly letter*, communicating the departure of Sir John Shore, and your having taken charge of the Government until the arrival of the Earl of Mornington (vide that written 26th March, 1798). As you are a friend, I have no doubt of your conſtant diſpoſition to ſtrengthen the bonds of ſincere attachment between the two States.

The Coorgah people have entered and taken up their abode in Kaunt-mungul and Coloor-Bauchee, two Kurreeas† below the ghauts and woods, where they commit violence and injure the ryots; an officer with a ſmall detachment was therefore ſent to bring them to reaſon, but they will not hear reaſon and only want to excite diſturbance. I have written this for your information, leſt any perſons ſhould repreſent the circumſtance to the Company's Government in a manner contrary to what is the real fact. You muſt write to the Coorgah Rajah, enjoining and inſiſting on his quitting thoſe two Kurreeas, and remaining within his own boundary above the ghauts, and in future not to go beyond them. Believing me ſolicitous for the good tidings of your welfare, I hope you will conſtantly gratify me with your friendly letters.

A True Tranſlation,
N. B. EDMONSTONE,
Perſian Tranſlator to the Government.

TO TIPPOO SULTAUN.

Written the 14th June 1798.

IMMEDIATELY on my arrival at Bengal, Sir Alured Clarke communicated to me your friendly letter to him, ſtating, that ſome people of the Coorga country having deſcended from the woods and mountains, had fixed their reſidence in the village of Kauntamungle and Coloorbajee &c.

(Recapitulate the contents of the letter.)

* The letter alluded to, being merely Complimentary, is omitted.
† A Kurreea is a village with the adjacent land belonging to it.

Sir

Sir Alured Clarke has also communicated to me your anſwer to the letter from the late Governor General Sir John Shore, reſpecting the claims of the Company and of your Highneſs to the diſtrict of Wynaad, bordering on Tambercherry.

Being anxious to afford you every proof in my power of my ſincere deſire to maintain the good underſtanding which had ſo long ſubſiſted between your Highneſs and the Company, I made it one of the firſt objects of my attention to examine all the papers exiſting on the Company's records, as well reſpecting Wynaad as the diſtrict of Souleah, in which it appears that Kauntamungle, and Coloorbajee are ſituated.

From theſe papers I find that not only the right to the diſtricts of Wynaad and Souleah has remained in doubt, but alſo to the diſtrict of Amerah, and Erſawaraſeemy, and to ſome other inconſiderable territories on the ſide of Malabar.

Your Highneſs is well aware that it is a maxim among States, who are ſincerely diſpoſed to maintain the relations of amity and peace, to bring all conteſted points of this nature to a ſpeedy determination.

A ſeaſonable and temperate diſcuſſion of thoſe differences of opinion, which muſt occaſionally ariſe between powers of the moſt pacific diſpoſition, tends to prevent quarrels between their ſubordinate officers, and to obviate the miſrepreſentations which each party is apt in ſuch caſes to make, to the reſpective Governments. This is the moſt friendly, as well as the moſt prudent courſe, and will always defeat the views of intereſted and deſigning perſons who may wiſh to foment jealouſy and to diſturb the bleſſing of peace.

For this object Lord Cornwallis, the Nawab Nizam Ali Khan, and the Paiſhwa Pundit Perd'haun, wiſely provided in the treaty of peace concluded with your Highneſs at Seringapatam, by eſtabliſhing a regular mode of bringing to an amicable adjuſtment with the knowledge and approbation of all parties, any queſtions which might hereafter ariſe, between your Highneſs and any of the Allies reſpecting the boundaries of your adjacent territories.

I am perſuaded that it is your Highneſs's diſpoſition to maintain faithfully your public engagements with the Company. On my part you will always meet with a religious adherence to every article of the treaties ſubſiſting between us. On this occaſion therefore it is my intention to depute a reſpectable and diſcreet perſon to meet upon your frontier ſuch of your officers as your Highneſs may pleaſe to name for the purpoſe of conferring together, of diſcuſſing the grounds of the reſpective claims, and of ſatisfying each other on all points reſpecting which any doubts may be entertained on either ſide.

It would not be conſiſtent with your Highneſs's high reputation for juſtice and good faith, to refuſe to enter into this candid inveſtigation, I therefore entertain no doubt, that as ſoon as you ſhall have fully underſtood the nature of this repreſentation you will afford every facility to the conduct of the neceſſary enquiries, and will uſe your endeavours to bring them to a ſpeedy determination, and for this purpoſe that you will without delay direct your officers at Korial-Bunder (or Mangalore) to enter into conference with thoſe deputed by the managers of the Honorable Company's affairs on the Coaſt of Malabar. The reſult of the conferences will be communicated to me by the Government of Bombay with all practicable diſpatch; and you may rely upon it, that after a regular diſcuſſion ſhall have taken place according to the eſtabliſhed law of nations and to the practice uniformly obſerved on every occaſion of diſputed boundary which has ariſen between your Highneſs and the Allies, ſince the concluſion of the treaty of Seringapatam, I will not ſuſpend for one moment the full acknowledgment of whatever ſhall appear to be your juſt right.

In the mean time, as the diſtricts of Amerah and Souleah have been in the poſſeſſion of the Coorgah Rajah for ſeveral years, your Highneſs will no doubt ſee the propriety and juſtice of recalling the troops ſent into the neighbourhood of Souleah. Your Highneſs muſt be ſenſible that until I have been ſatisfied of the juſtice of your claims in a regular and amicable manner, I will never ſuffer any of the Company's Allies or Dependants, whoſe country and intereſts I conſider

consider to be in every respect the same as those of the Company, to be forcibly deprived of territories, of which they have so long held possession: With the most cordial disposition to maintain the intercourse of friendship with your Highness, I trust that I shall always meet an equal return on your part; and therefore I cannot but lament, that your Highness did not immediately resort to the established channels of peaceable negociation, in place of stationing a military force upon the frontiers of the territory possessed by an Ally of the Company.

Confident however that your Highness upon a full review of all the circumstances of the case, will be equally inclined with myself to conform to the dictates of justice, I am satisfied that after our respective officers shall have conferred together, and explained to each other all matters that remain in doubt, we shall have no difficulty in terminating these long depending questions to our mutual satisfaction.

(Signed) MORNINGTON.

A True Copy,
N. B. EDMONSTONE,
P. T. to the Government.

FROM TIPPOO SULTAUN.

Received 10*th July*, 1798.

YOUR Lordship's friendly letter * containing the agreeable intelligence of your arrival at Calcutta, and your taking charge of the Company's affairs reached me at the happiest of times, and afforded me a degree of pleasure and satisfaction that cannot be adequately expressed upon paper. May the Almighty prosper to your Lordship this event! By the Divine Grace, the exalted fabric of union and attachment, and the firm foundations of friendship and harmony, between the two States are in full strength. To adhere to the obligations of existing treaties is a constant object with me. Your Lordship is from your heart a friend and well-wisher, and I am confident will hold in mind the observance of union and concord. I hope you will continue to gratify me by letters notifying your welfare.

A True Translation,
N. B. EDMONSTONE,
P. T. to the Government.

FROM TIPPOO SULTAUN.

Dated 1st Suffer 1213, or 18th July,

Received 2*d August*, 1798.

In happy time I had the pleasure to receive your Lordship's letter, which afforded me great satisfaction, and its friendly contents have been understood—(vide letter written 14th June.)

* The letter alluded to, being merely complimentary, is omitted.

Since

Since the time that the country of Nuggur and Koriaul was first subjugated, the Talooks of Ameera and Sauleah, in which (latter) Kantamungle and Coloorbajee are situated, have belonged to Koriaul, and this is proved and confirmed by the records of a century. The names of the persons who paid the collections of those Talooks to the officers of Koriaul, of those who collected the revenues of them, and the accounts of advances made to the Ryots for the purposes of cultivation, are contained in those records, and from the first establishment of the authority of this Sircar down to the year 1220 of Mahomed, they have been attached to the country of Koriaul. The Coorga people have had no concern in them. Indeed, between the above Talooks and the Coorga country vast hills interpose. By the treaty of peace, the Talooks of Ahmednuggur otherwise called Chuckloor, belongs to my Sirkar, and Wynaad (or Weenaar) is a Kurreah (or village with its appertaining lands) among the Kurreahs of Ahmednugger above the Tambacherry pass. The territory of the Company is below that pass, and the hills form a barrier between.

Your Lordship has written that "subordinate officers are naturally inclined to make misre-"presentations to their respective Governments in such trivial cases and to foment jealousies and disturbances." It is certain then, that in plain and simple cases, the representations of interested people will not have any weight or credit whatever with your Lordship. Nevertheless as your Lordship is desirous of obtaining an explanation and removing doubts, orders have been issued to the officers of Koriaul, to confer with the persons who may be appointed from the Malabar side, and fairly to ascertain and remove all doubts, a person of rank shall also be deputed by me for this business.

* *By the favor of God, the bonds of friendship and union are firmly drawn between the two States, and I am to the last degree disposed to give additional strength to the beneficial system of amity and peace.*

Believing me gratified by the agreeable intelligence of your Lordship's welfare, I hope you will always continue to rejoice me by your exhilarating letters.

A True Translation,
N. B. EDMONSTONE,
P. T. to the Government.

TO TIPPOO SULTAUN.

Written 7th August, 1798.

YOUR Highness's letter gave me great satisfaction; at the same time that it reached me, I received from the commissioners in Malabar, their final opinion upon the subject of Wynaad. After a full examination of every circumstance relating to your rights and to those of the Company, I am now convinced that Wynaad was not ceded to the Company by the treaty of peace, and therefore that it belongs to your Highness. As it never will be my wish to contest the smallest particle of your Highness's rights, I have directed the commissioners to make a formal acknowledgement of the justice of your claim to Wynaad, which district you will occupy whenever it may suit your pleasure.

* Letters from Tippoo Sultaun to the Governor of the Isle of France, and to the Executive Directory at Paris, soliciting for the third time, the co-operation of a French force for the extermination of the British power in India, and transmitting the specific conditions of an offensive alliance, bear date two days subsequent to the date of this letter. Vide French correspondence, Division B.

As

As some doubts, however, remain whether the Tambercherry Pass be not included in the cessions made to the Company, by the treaty of peace, I have directed the officers of the Company to confer on that subject with the person to be appointed by your Highness. All question between your Highness and the Company with respect to Wynaad is now brought to a happy conclusion: the right to the Tambercherry Pass, and to the talooks of Amerah and Souleah and Ersawarasseemy, still remains for discussion. You will find me sincerely disposed to consider the several questions relating to these districts, with the same impartiality, of which I have endeavoured to afford your Highness an unequivocal testimony in the final settlement of your claims upon Wynaad.

(*Signed*) MORNINGTON.

A True Copy,
N. B. EDMONSTONE,
P. T. to the Government.

FROM TIPPOO SULTAUN.

Dated 20th Rubbee ool Awul 1213 Hegiree, or 2d September 1798.

Received 28th September, 1798.

I HAVE had the pleasure to receive your Lordship's friendly letter, purporting that you had received the final opinion of the Malabar Commissioners upon the subject of Wynaad, after a full examination of every circumstance, that your Lordship was now convinced that Wynaad belongs to me; that therefore you had directed the commissioners to make a formal acknowledgement of my claim to that Talook; but that some doubts yet remained with respect to the Pass. (vide letter written 7th August, 1798)

Tambercherry which is below the Ghauts, by the treaty of peace came into the Company's possession. Above the Ghauts is Wynaad, which consisted of a few habitations, and has for a long time been desolate; the Ghauts are situated between and also belong to me; it (Wynaad) consists of nothing but forests and heaps of stones. Accordingly long ago this fact came repeatedly under ocular inspection, at the time when measures were taken for the settlement of the Malabar districts; and whatever doubts there may be upon this head will be solved by a reference thereto. In like manner the right to the Talooks of Ameera and Soulea which appertain to Couriaul (Mangalore) is proved by the records of a century, in which are inserted the names of the collectors and defrayers of the land tax. Nay, a copy of the parts of those records shall be sent, when by referring thereto the circumstances respecting Ameera and Soulea, Erserawarasseemy, &c. will be ascertained and laid open. Mischief-makers by starting empty disputes and altercations, hope to accomplish their own purposes; but by the favor of God, the fountains of union and harmony between the two States possess too much purity and clearness to be sullied by the devices of self-interested persons.

Continue constantly to gratify me by letters denoting your Lordship's welfare.

P. S. * Sewarasemy also belongs to me. The Talooks which were ceded to the Company are particularly enumerated in the treaty of peace. I beg you will refer thereto for information.

A True Translation,
N. B. EDMONSTONE,
P. T. to the Government.

* This probably stands for Erserawarasseemy.

FROM

FROM TIPPOO SULTAUN.

Received 24th October, 1798.

THE Talooks of Ameera and Soulea, in which Cauntmungle and Coloorbachee are situated, have belonged to Couryaul (Mangalore) from the year Rejah 1070 Mohummuddee to the end of the year Shadab 1226, a term of 156 years; thirty-six years ago a body of 2000 Coorga peons were employed in the service of the State, and some villages in the Talooks abovementioned yielding 3423 Pagodas, continued for a short time to be assigned for their pay, but since six and thirty years *that* even has ceased. This trivial affair can only be ascribed to the turbulent disposition of interested men, who, by nature, are ever seeking opportunities of sowing the seeds of dissension; of this, I am confident, your Lordship must be well convinced.

The person who is now in Coorga is not of the posterity of the Coorga Rajahs, but of a different stock.

Constantly gratify me with friendly letters.

POSTSCRIPT.—Mr. Duncan, the Governor of Bombay, has written to me, that two persons of integrity and ability, from among the civil officers (Talookdars) on the coast of Malabar, have been deputed to enquire into the claim of the abovementioned Talooks, and will shortly arrive; orders have been issued from my Sircar also, nominating Shaikh Shahaub ud Dien and Meer Mohummud Ally, persons of integrity and honor, to negociate with the deputies abovementioned, and ascertain from records and facts the dependency of the above named Talooks on Couryaul.

A True Translation,
N. B. EDMONSTONE,
P. T. to the Government.

TO TIPPOO SULTAUN.

Written 4th November, 1798.

YOU have doubtless received information of another excess of that unjustifiable ambition and insatiable rapacity, which have so long marked the conduct of the French Nation. They have invaded Egypt, a country, from which they were in no danger of molestation, and from whose government, they could not even pretend to have received the slightest provocation. They have committed this act of violence in contempt of the treaties subsisting between France and the Porte, and without any regard to the acknowledged authority of the Grand Seignor, so long established in Egypt. Nothing can more clearly expose their total disregard of every principle of public faith and honour than this unprovoked and unjustifiable aggression; and it will no doubt afford satisfaction to every friend to justice and good faith, and particularly to every friend of the British Nation, to hear, that by the success of His Majesty's Arms, the French have already suffered for their injustice and temerity. Certain intelligence has just been received, that thirteen sail of the line, which had been employed in the expedition against

against Egypt, mounting 1024 guns, and carrying about 10,000 men, being at anchor in the Port of Bekir, near Rosetta, at the mouth of the Nile, were attacked by an equal number of His Britannic Majesty's fleet; an engagement took place which terminated in the capture of nine ships of the French line; two more were blown up, one of them of 118 guns, the French Admiral's, and only two made their escape from the valor and skill of the British Admiral. All communication being thus cut off between Egypt and Europe, the troops, who have landed in Egypt must in all probability perish, either by famine or by the sword.

This very signal victory is to be ascribed to the justice of the British cause, and to the aid of Divine Providence, favouring the gallantry of our forces and punishing the injustice and impiety of our adversary. On the same assistance I rely with confidence for a continuation of similar successes, and for the final triumph of His Majesty's arms, over a Nation, who have shewn themselves the general enemy of mankind. Confident from the union and attachment subsisting between us, that this intelligence will afford you sincere satisfaction, I could not deny myself the pleasure of communicating it.

(Signed) MORNINGTON.

A True Copy,
N. B. EDMONSTONE,
P. T. to the Government.

TO TIPPOO SULTAUN

Written 8th November, 1798.

I HAVE received your letter informing me (recite the substance of the letter received on the 24th October.)

It affords me sincere satisfaction to learn that you have nominated two persons of integrity and honour to meet and confer with the deputies appointed, under my orders, by Mr. Duncan (the Governor of Bombay) for the purpose of investigating the question regarding the Talooks of Ameera and Soulea. It is only by means of regular enquiry, and amicable discussion, that such questions can be adjusted among independent powers. My determination in the case of Wynaad was dictated by those principles of justice and moderation, which always direct the Company's government; nor shall my scrupulous adherence to the same principles be less manifest in my decision on your claim to the districts, at present in question; the possession of which shall not be withholden from you for an instant, if, after full investigation I shall be satisfied of the justice of your title to them.

It is a well known truth, that they who are the most ready to respect the just rights of others, are the most vigilant and resolute to maintain their own.

I have understood your sentiments concerning the "turbulent disposition of interested "men, who, by nature, are ever seeking opportunities of sowing the seeds of dissension." For the happiness of mankind, it is to be lamented, that these authors of confusion are too numerous, assiduous, and successful in all parts of the world. In no age or country were the baneful and insidious arts of intrigue ever cultivated with such success, as they are at present by the French Nation. I sincerely wish that no impression had been produced on your discerning mind by that dangerous people: but my situation enables me to know, that they have reached

reached your Presence, and have endeavoured to pervert the wisdom of your Councils and to instigate you to war against those, who have given you no provocation.

It is impossible that you should suppose me to be ignorant of the intercourse which subsists between you and the French, whom you know to be the inveterate enemies of the Company, and to be now engaged in an unjust war with the British Nation. You cannot imagine me to be indifferent to the transactions which have passed between you and the enemies of my Country; nor does it appear necessary or proper that I should any longer conceal from you the surprize and concern with which I perceived you disposed to involve yourself in all the ruinous consequences of a connexion, which threatens not only to subvert the foundations of friendship between you and the Company, but to introduce into the heart of your kingdom the principles of anarchy and confusion, to shake your own authority, to weaken the obedience of your subjects, and to destroy the religion which you revere.

Immediately after my arrival in Bengal I read your correspondence with the late Governor General Sir John Shore, and with the acting Governor General Sir Alured Clarke, and I perceived with great satisfaction, that, in all your letters, you constantly professed a disposition to strengthen the bonds of sincere attachment, and the foundations of harmony and concord, established between you and the Honourable Company. I received particular pleasure from reading your last letter to Sir John Shore, in which you signified your amicable desire, that he should impress me with a sense of the friendship and unanimity, so long subsisting between the two States. Your subsequent letters to me have abounded with professions of the same friendly nature.

Combining these professions of amity on your part, with the proofs which the Company's Government have constantly given of their sincere disposition to maintain the relations of friendship and peace with you; and adverting at the same time to your reputation for wisdom and discernment, it was natural for me to be extremely slow to believe the various accounts transmitted to me of your negotiations with the French, and of your military preparations. But, whatever my reluctance to credit such reports might be, prudence required both of me and of the Company's Allies, that we should adopt certain measures of precaution and self-defence; and these have accordingly been taken, as you will no doubt have observed. The British Government and the Allies, wishing nevertheless to live in peace and friendship with all their neighbours; entertaining no projects of ambition, nor any views in the least incompatible with their respective engagements, and looking to no other objects than the permanent security and tranquillity of their own dominions and subjects, will always be ready, as they now are, to afford you every demonstration of these pacific dispositions.

The Peshwa and his Highness the Nizam concur with me in the observations which I have offered to you in this letter, and which, in the name of the Company and of the Allies, I recommend to your most serious consideration. But as I am also desirous of communicating to you, on the behalf of the Company and of their Allies, a plan calculated to promote the mutual security and welfare of all parties, I propose to depute to you, for this purpose, Major Doveton, who is well known to you, and who will explain to you more fully and particularly the sole means, which appear to myself and to the Allies of the Company, to be effectual for the salutary purpose of removing all existing distrust and suspicion, and of establishing peace and good understanding on the most durable foundations.

You will, I doubt not, let me know at what time and place it will be convenient to you to receive Major Doveton, and as soon as your friendly letter shall reach me, I will direct him to proceed to your Presence.

I shall expect your answer to this letter with an earnest hope that it may correspond with the pacific views and wishes of the Allies; and that you may be convinced that you cannot in any manner better consult your true interest, than by meeting with cordiality the present friendly and moderate advance to a satisfactory and amicable settlement of all points, on which

which any doubts or anxiety may have arisen in the minds either of yourself or of the Allies.

(*Signed*) MORNINGTON.

A True Copy,

N. B. EDMONSTONE,

P. T. to the Government.

TO TIPPOO SULTAUN.

Written December 10, 1798.

I HAD the honor of addreffing a friendly letter to your Highnefs, on the 8th of November laft, in which I ftated a variety of important points, to which your Highnefs would no doubt perceive the propriety and neceffity of giving your earlieft and moft ferious confideration. I particularly hope that your Highnefs will have been fenfible of the advantages likely to refult, to all parties, from the conciliatory meafure of my deputing Major Doveton to you, which I propofed in that letter.

I expect to have the pleafure of finding your anfwer to that letter on my arrival at Madras, for which place I am on the point of fetting out from Calcutta. I hope to arrive at Madras about the fame time that this letter reaches you, and fhould any circumftances hitherto have prevented your anfwering my laft letter of the 8th November, I affure myfelf that you will immediately, on your receipt of this, difpatch a fatisfactory reply to it, addreffed to me at Madras.

(*Signed*) MORNINGTON.

A True Copy,

N. B. EDMONSTONE,

P. T. to the Government.

FROM TIPPOO SULTAUN.

Dated 11th Jemaudy ooffaunee (or 20th November, 1798.)

Received 15th December, 1798.

IT has lately come to my ears from report, that in confequence of the talk of interefted perfons, military preparations are on foot. Report is equally fubject to the likelihood of being true or falfe. I have the fulleft confidence that the prefent is without foundation. By the favor of God, the conditions (or obligations) of peace eftablifhed (between us) have obtain-

ed

ed the utmost degree of strength and firmness; under the circumstances of their having been firmly observed and adhered to, of the daily increasing union and friendship, and of the constant intercourse of correspondence, it (the report) cannot possibly be entitled to credit, but the promulgation of such reports excites my surprize — my friendly pen writes this — I hope your Lordship will be pleased to gratify me by writing of it. From a desire to maintain the obligations of treaty and engagement, I have no other intention (or thought) than to give increase to friendship, and my friendly heart is to the last degree bent on endeavours to confirm and strengthen the foundations of harmony and union.

Let your Lordship always continue to gratify me by gladdening letters, notifying your welfare.

A True Translation,
N. B. EDMONSTONE,
P. T. to the Government.

FROM TIPPOO SULTAUN.

Received at Fort St. George, 25th December, 1798.

I HAVE been made happy by the receipt of your Lordship's two friendly letters, the contents of which I clearly comprehend (vide those written 4th and 8th November).

The particulars which your Lordship has communicated to me, relative to the victory obtained by the English fleet over that of the French, near the shores of Egypt; nine of their ships having been captured and two burned, on one of which of the latter was their Admiral, have given me more pleasure than can possibly be conveyed by writing. Indeed I possess the firmest hope that the leaders of the English and the Company Bahaudur, who ever adhere to the paths of sincerity, friendship and good faith, and are the well wishers of mankind, will at all times be successful and victorious; and that the French, who are of a crooked disposition faithless and the enemies of mankind, may be ever depressed and ruined. Your Lordship has written to me with the pen of friendship, "that in no age or country were the baneful and in-" sidious arts of intrigue ever cultivated with such success as they are at present by the French " nation. Would to God that no impression had been produced on my mind by that dangerous " people, but, that your Lordship's situation enables you to know, that they have reached my " Presence, and have endeavoured to pervert the wisdom of my Councils, and to instigate me " to war against those who have given me no provocation."

" That it is impossible that I should suppose your Lordship ignorant of the intercourse which " subsists between me and the French, whom I know to be the inveterate enemies of the Com-" pany, and to be now engaged in an unjust war with the British Nation, and that I cannot " imagine your Lordship indifferent to the transactions, which have passed between me and the " enemies of the English."

In this Sircar,* (the gift of God) there is a mercantile tribe, who employ themselves in trading by sea and land. Their agents purchased a two-masted vessel, and, having loaded her

* *Khood-a-daud*—This title signifying literally *God-given*, was given by Tippoo Sultaun to his own Government in 1792, and has constantly been used by him since that time.

See the account of the transaction here described by Tippoo in the subsequent letter from the Government General, and in the French and Persian papers found at Seringapatam.

with

with rice, departed with a view to traffic. It happened that ſhe went to the Mauritius, from whence forty perſons, French and of a dark colour, of whom ten or twelve were artificers, and the reſt ſervants, paying the hire of the ſhip, came here in ſearch of employment; ſuch, as choſe to take ſervice, were entertained, and the remainder departed beyond the confines of this Sircar, (the gift of God) and the French who are full of vice and deceit, have perhaps taken advantage of the departure of the ſhip, to put about reports, with the view to ruffle the minds of both Sircars.

It is the wiſh of my heart and my conſtant endeavours to obſerve and maintain the articles of the agreement of peace, and to perpetuate and ſtrengthen the baſis of friendſhip and union with the Sircar of the Company Behauder, and with the Sircar of the Maha Rajah Saheb Sreemunt, Peſhwah Behauder, and his Highneſs the Nabob Aſuph Jah Bahauder, and I am reſident at home, at times taking the air, and at others amuſing myſelf with hunting, at a ſpot, which is uſed as pleaſure ground. In this caſe, the alluſions to "war," in your friendly letter, and the following paſſage, namely: "prudence required, that both the Company and their Allies ſhould adopt certain meaſures of precaution and ſelf-defence," have given me the greateſt ſurprize.

It was further written by your friendly pen, that "as your Lordſhip is deſirous of communicating to me on the behalf the Company and their Allies, a plan calculated to promote the mutual ſecurity and welfare of all parties, your Lordſhip propoſes to depute to me for this purpoſe, Major Doveton, who formerly waited upon me, and who will explain to me more fully and particularly, the ſole means, which appear to your Lordſhip and the Allies to be effectual for the ſalutary purpoſe of removing all exiſting diſtruſt and ſuſpicions, and of eſtabliſhing peace and good underſtanding on the moſt durable foundations: that therefore your Lordſhip truſts I will let you know at what time and place it will be convenient to me to receive Major Doveton." It has been underſtood. By the bleſſing of the Almighty, at the concluſion of the peace, the treaties and engagements entered into among the four Sircars were ſo firmly eſtabliſhed and confirmed as ever to remain fixed and durable, and be an example to the rulers of the age; nor are they, nor will they ever, be liable to interruption. I cannot imagine, that means more effectual than theſe can be adopted for giving ſtability to the foundations of friendſhip and harmony, promoting the ſecurity of States, or the welfare and advantage of all parties.

In the view of thoſe who inſpect narrowly into the nature of friendſhip, peace and amity are the firſt of all objects, as indeed your Lordſhip has yourſelf written to me, that the Allied Sircars look to no other object than the ſecurity and tranquillity of their own dominions, and the eaſe and comfort of their ſubjects; Praiſe be to God, that the ſum of my views and the wiſh of my heart are limited to theſe ſame points. On ſuch grounds then a juſt and permanent obſervance of exiſting treaties is neceſſary, and theſe, under the favor God, daily acquire new ſtrength and improvement, by means of amicable correſpondence. Your Lordſhip is a great Sirdar, and a firm Friend, who reſtores juſtice and order to the world, and you poſſeſs an enlightened judgment. I have the ſtrongeſt hope that the minds of the wiſe and intelligent, but particularly of the four States, will not be ſullied by doubts and jealouſies, but will conſider me from my heart deſirous of harmony and friendſhip.

Continue to allow me the pleaſure of your correſpondence, making me happy by accounts of your health.

What more ſhall be written?

Dated the 9th of Redjeb 1213 of the Higeree (18th December.)

A True Tranſlation,
N. B. EDMONSTONE,
P. T. to the Government.

TO

TO TIPPOO SULTAUN.

Written 9th January, 1799.

IN purſuance of the intention which I had the honor of communicating to you in my letter of the 10th December, I embarked at Calcutta on the 25th of the ſame month, and on the 31ſt following arrived at this place.

Previouſly to my departure from Calcutta, I had the honor to receive your Highneſs's letter of the 11th Jemaudy ooſſaunee (20th November.)

(Recapitulate it.)

My letter to your Highneſs, of the 8th November, will have explained to your Highneſs the object of the military preparations, which have been advancing in every part of the dominions of the Allies ever ſince the beginning of the month of July.

On my arrival at Madras, I had the honor to receive your letter of the 9th Redjeb (or 18th of December) in anſwer to my two letters addreſſed to your Highneſs on the 4th and 8th of November.

I am happy to find that, in this letter, your Highneſs has been pleaſed to admit, " That the " Engliſh Nation and the Honorable Company ever adhere to the paths of ſincerity, friend- " ſhip, and good faith; and that they are the well-wiſhers of mankind." This declaration is peculiarly ſatisfactory to me in the preſent moment, becauſe I am perſuaded that a Prince of your Highneſs's diſcernment, would not expreſs ſuch ſentiments without full deliberation. I therefore accept with pleaſure this declaration, as affording not only an unequivocal teſtimony on the part of your Highneſs, to the juſtice of that cauſe in which the Engliſh Nation and the Company are engaged, but an unqualified admiſſion, that you have no ground of complaint againſt the Engliſh Government.

In anſwer to that part of my letter of the 8th of November, in which I lamented the unhappy connection which you had formed with the French Nation, your Highneſs is pleaſed to mention, " that in the Sirkar (the gift of God) there is a mercantile tribe who employ " themſelves in trading by ſea and land: That their agents purchaſed a two-maſted veſſel; " and having loaded her with rice, departed with the view to traffick; that it happened that " ſhe went to the Mauritius, from whence forty perſons, French and of a dark colour, of " whom ten or twelve were artificers and the reſt ſervants, paying the hire of the ſhip, came " to your country in ſearch of employment: That ſuch as choſe to take ſervice were enter- " tained; and the remainder departed beyond the confines of that Sirkar (the gift of God): " and that the French who are full of vice and deceit, have perhaps taken advantage of the " departure of the ſhip to put about reports, with a view to ruffle the minds of both Sirkars."

I had no knowledge of the tranſaction which your Highneſs has thus deſcribed, until I had the honor to receive your Highneſs's letter. Nor was it to this tranſaction I adverted, when I expreſſed my concern at the intercourſe which your Highneſs had eſtabliſhed with the French. The facts to which I referred, were of a nature entirely different from thoſe which your Highneſs has related. If the tranſactions of which I complained had not indiſputably proved the exiſtence of a connection between your Highneſs and the French, entirely incompatible with your engagements to the Honorable Company and to its Allies, neither the Allies, nor I, would have reſorted to thoſe meaſures of precaution and defence, which have attracted your Highneſs's attention.

I will now fully and explicitly ſtate to your Highneſs the circumſtances, to which I referred in

in my letter of the 8th of November, wherein I remonſtrated againſt the tendency of your intercourſe with the French.

Although I had been, for ſome time paſt, apprized, that your Highneſs had engaged with ſeveral powers of Aſia in various negotiations of the moſt hoſtile tendency towards the intereſts of the Company, and of its Allies; and although your continued military preparations correſponded with the ſpirit of your negotiations, I ſtill hoped that a ſenſe of your own intereſts and a regard to the acknowledged maxims of prudence and good faith, would have induced you to relinquiſh projects of aggreſſion, ſo inconſiſtent with your own profeſſions, with your real intereſts, and with the character of your wiſdom and diſcretion But I had ſcarcely formed that deciſion on your Highneſs's claim to Wynaad (by which I had afforded an unqueſtionable teſtimony of my diſpoſition to render impartial and ample juſtice to your rights, and to cultivate and improve the relations of amity and peace with your Highneſs,) when I received from the Iſle of France an authentic copy of the proclamation, a Perſian tranſlation of which accompanies this letter.

In addition to this proclamation, I poſſeſs full and accurate information of all the proceedings of your Highneſs's ambaſſadors during their reſidence in the Iſle of France; of the whole of their conduct in exerciſing the powers delegated to them by your Highneſs; and of your Highneſs's conduct, ſince the return of your ambaſſadors.

From the whole evidence in my poſſeſſion, the following facts are inconteſtibly proved.

Your Highneſs diſpatched two ambaſſadors from your Preſence, who embarked at Mangalore, for the Iſle of France; and arrived there at the cloſe of the month of January 1798. The ſhip on which your ambaſſadors were embarked, hoiſted your Highneſs's colours upon entering the harbour of Port Nord Oueſt in the Iſle of France; your ambaſſadors were received publicly and formally by the French Government under a ſalute of cannon, and every circumſtance of diſtinction and reſpect; and they were entertained during their continuance on the Iſland by the French Government at the public expence.

Previouſly to the arrival of your ambaſſadors on the Iſland, no idea or rumour exiſted there of any aid to be furniſhed to your Highneſs by the French; or of any proſpect of a war between your Highneſs and the Company. But within two days after the arrival of your ambaſſadors, the proclamation, of which I now forward to you a tranſlation, was fixed up, in the moſt public places, and circulated through the town of Port Nord Oueſt.

Your ambaſſadors, far from proteſting againſt the matter or ſtyle of the proclamation, held without reſerve in the moſt public manner the ſame language, which it contains, with reſpect to the offenſive war to be commenced by your Highneſs againſt the Britiſh poſſeſſions in India: and they even ſuffered the proclamation to be publicly diſtributed at their own houſes.

In conſequence of theſe circumſtances, an univerſal belief prevailed in the iſland, that your Highneſs would make an immediate attack upon the Britiſh poſſeſſions in India.

Your ambaſſadors were preſent in the iſland when the French Government proceeded to act under the proclamation in queſtion; and your ambaſſadors aided and aſſiſted the execution of the proclamation by making promiſes, in the name of your Highneſs, for the purpoſe of inducing recruits to enliſt in your ſervice. Your ambaſſadors propoſed to levy men to any practicable extent, ſtating their powers to be unlimited, with reſpect to the numbers of the forces to be raiſed in your Highneſs's name for the purpoſe of making war on the Company.

The Ambaſſadors entered into certain ſtipulations and engagements in the name of your Highneſs, according to the tenor of the proclamation (ſee the note*) with ſeveral Frenchmen, and others who entered into your ſervice, particularly with Monſieur Du Buc, whom the am-

* Nous pouvons aſſurer tous les Citoyens, qui ſe feront inſcrire, que Tippoo leur fera des traitements avantageux qui feront fixès avec les Ambaſſadeurs, qui s'éngageront en outre au nom de leur ſouverain, à ce que les François qui auront pris parti dans ſes Armées, ne puiſſent jamais y être retenus quand ils voudront rentrer dans leur Patrie.

baſſadors

baſſadors engaged in your Highneſs's name, for the expreſs purpoſe of aſſiſting in the war to be commenced by your Highneſs againſt the Engliſh in India.

The proclamation, therefore, is proved to have been the act of your ambaſſadors. It originated in their arrival at the Iſle of France; it was diſtributed by their agents; it was avowed in every part by their own public declarations, and finally it was executed according to its tenor, by their perſonal aſſiſtance and co-operation.

On the 7th of March, 1798, the ambaſſadors embarked at Port Nord Oueſt, on board the French frigate La Preneuſe, together with the force thus raiſed in your Highneſs's name.

This French frigate, with your ambaſſadors, and with the troops raiſed in the enemy's country for your ſervice, arrived at Mangalore, on or about the 26th of April 1798. Your Highneſs permitted this force to land in your dominions, and far from manifeſting the leaſt ſymptom of diſapprobation of the conduct of your ambaſſadors in any part of this tranſaction, you formally received them, and the French officers, and principal perſons who accompanied them, with public marks of honor and diſtinction, and you now entertain in your ſervice a large part of the force thus raiſed for the purpoſe of making war upon the Honourable Company.

From theſe ſeveral facts the following concluſions reſult.

Firſt. That the ambaſſadors, diſpatched by your Highneſs to the Iſle of France, did propoſe and actually did conclude an offenſive alliance with the French, for the expreſs purpoſe of commencing a war of aggreſſion againſt the Company, and conſequently againſt the Allies, the Paiſhwa and the Nizam.

Secondly. That your Highneſs's ambaſſadors demanded military ſuccours from the French, for the purpoſe of proſecuting the ſaid war; and declared that your Highneſs had already completed your hoſtile preparations againſt the Company, (and conſequently againſt the Allies) and that you only waited the arrival of effectual aid from the French to break out into open hoſtilities.

Thirdly. That your Highneſs's ambaſſadors levied a military force in the Iſle of France, under the conditions of the proclamation, and for the avowed purpoſe of carrying into effect the offenſive alliance, contracted in the name of your Highneſs, with the enemy of the Company, and of the Allies.

Fourthly. That your Highneſs approved the conduct of your ambaſſadors; ſuffered the French force raiſed for the purpoſe of making war upon the Company and the Allies, to be landed in your country; and finally, admitted the ſaid force into your army.

Fifthly. That your Highneſs, by theſe ſeveral perſonal and unequivocal acts, has ratified the engagements contained in the proclamation publiſhed in the Iſle of France, and has taken the preliminary ſteps for fulfilling thoſe engagements, according to the tenor of that proclamation; and that you have thereby precluded whatever hope might otherwiſe have been entertained, that the proceedings of your Highneſs's ambaſſadors were unauthorized by your orders.

Sixthly. That your Highneſs has, for ſome time paſt, been employed in military preparations, conformably to the hoſtile ſpirit of your engagements, contracted with the enemy of the Company and of the Allies.

Seventhly. That your Highneſs was prepared to make an unprovoked attack upon the Company's poſſeſſions, if you had obtained from the French the effectual ſuccour which you had ſolicited, through your ambaſſadors.

Eighthly. That your Highneſs by theſe ſeveral acts has violated the treaties of peace and friendſhip ſubſiſting between your Highneſs and the Allies.

Such are the grounds on which I founded my complaint in my letter of the 8th of November, and ſuch are the motives which now compel the Allies to ſeek relief from that ambiguous and anxious ſtate, in which they have been placed for ſome years paſt by the conduct of

of your Highness. The Allies complain, that your frequent preparations for war, together with your hostile negotiations and offensive alliances with the enemy, continually expose them during a period of supposed peace, to all the solicitude and hazard, and much of the expence of war.

Even under all these circumstances of provocation, the Allies entertain the most earnest desire to establish with your Highness a real and substantial Peace, accompanied by the intercourse and good offices, usual among friendly and contiguous States: We are therefore ready to renew and confirm the bonds of amity with your Highness, on such conditions, as shall preclude the continuance of those jealousies, which must subsist so long as a final and satisfactory adjustment of all causes of suspicion shall be delayed.

Your Highness is pleased to say "that you cannot imagine how means more effectual, than "the existing Treaties, can be adopted for giving stability to the foundations of friendship "and harmony, or for promoting the security of the States, and the welfare and advantages of "all parties."

In this sentiment I entirely concur with your Highness; and if your Highness's wisdom had not been perverted by evil Councils, from a due observance of your engagements with the Allies, no new or more effectual means would now be necessary "for giving stability to the foundations of friendship and harmony, or for promoting the security of the States, and the welfare and advantage of all parties." But a new arrangement is become indispensible, in consequence of your Highness's new engagements with the common enemy of the Allies; and I again entreat your Highness to meet, with cordiality, the friendly and moderate advance of the Allies, towards an amicable settlement of every ground of jealousy and danger.

Had your Highness received Major Doveton, that gentleman would have explained to your Highness, on the part of the Company and of the Allies, how this advantageous arrangement is to be obtained.

The Allies being always anxious to enter into this friendly explanation with your Highness, I once more call upon your Highness, in the most serious and solemn manner, to assent to the admission of Major Doveton, as a measure, which I am confident, would be productive of the most lasting advantages to all parties.

I trust that your Highness will favor me with a friendly letter in reply to this; and I most earnestly request that your reply may not be deferred for more than one day after this letter shall reach your presence; dangerous consequences result from the delay of arduous affairs.

(*Signed*) MORNINGTON.

A True Copy,

N. B. EDMONTONE,

P. T. to the Government.

LIBERTE.

LIBERTE'. EGALITE'.

REPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE.

Une & Indivisible.

PROCLAMATION.

ANNE-JOSEPH HYPPOLITE MALARTIC, *General en Chef, Gouverneur-general des Isles de France & de la Reunion, & Commandant-general des Etablissements Français, a l'Est du Cap de Bonne Esperance.*

CITOYENS,

CONNAISSANT depuis plusieurs années votre zèle & votre attachment pour les interêts & la gloire de notre République, nous sommes tres empressés & nous nous faisons un devoir de vous donner connaissance de toutes les propositions que nous fait Tipoo Sultan, par deux Ambassadeurs qu'il nous a dépêchés.

Ce prince a écrit des lettres particulières á l'Assemblée coloniale, à tous les Généraux qui sont employés dans ce gouvernement, & nous a adressé un paquet pour le Directoire executif.

1°. Il demande à faire une alliance offensive et défensive avec les Français, en proposant d'entretenir à ses frais, tant que la guerre durera dans l'Inde, les troupes qu'on pourra lui envoyer.

2°. Il promet de fournir toutes les choses necessaires pour faire cette guerre, excepté le vin & l'eau de vie dont il se trouve absolument dénué.

3°. Il assure que tous les préparatifs sont faits pour recevoir les secours qu'on lui donnera, & qu'a l'arrivée des troupes, les Chefs & Officiers trouveront toutes les choses necessaires pour faire une guerre à laquelle les Européens sont peu accoutumés.

4°. Enfin il n'attend plus que le moment où les Français viendront a son secours, pour déclarer la guerre aux Anglais, desirant avec ardeur pouvoir les chasser de l'Inde.

Comme il nous est impossible de diminuer le nombre des soldats des 107e. & 108e. regimens, & de la garde soldée du Port de la Fraternité, a cause des secours que nous avons envoyés à nos alliés les Hollandais; nous invitons tous les Citoyens de bonne volonté, à se faire inscrire dans leurs municipalités respectives, pour aller servir sous les drapeaux de Tipoo.

Ce prince desire aussi avoir des citoyens de couleur, libres, & nous invitons tous ceux qui voudront aller servir sous ses drapeaux, a se faire aussi inscrire.

Nous pouvons assurer tous les citoyens qui se feront inscrire, que Tipoo leur fera des traitements advantageux qui seront fixés avec ses Ambassadeurs qui s'engageront en outre, au nom de leur souverain, a ce que les Français qui auront pris parti dans ses armées, ne puissent jamais y etre retenus quand ils voudront rentrer dans leur patrie.

Fait au Port Nord-Ouest, le 10 Pluviôse, l'an six de la Republique Française, une & indivisible.

MALARTIC.

TO

TO TIPPOO SULTAUN.

Written 9th January, 1799.

IN addition to my letter of this date, it has occurred to me to transmit for your Highness's notice, a Persian Translation of the Manifesto, which accompanied the Declaration of War, made by the Ottoman Porte against the French, in consequence of their unprovoked invasion of Egypt, as being a Paper of importance, in as much as it developes with truth and accuracy, the atrocious views and faithless conduct of the French, not only towards other nations in general, but even when it serves their own ambitious purposes, towards those with whom they are connected by the strongest ties of friendship and alliance, and as it shews the grounds upon which the Ottoman Porte has been compelled to declare War against them. I shall only add, that the original of the paper in question, has been circulated throughout Europe, and published in all the Gazettes, both there and in India.

(Signed) MORNINGTON.

A True Copy,
N. B. EDMONSTONE,
Persian Translator to the Government.

FROM TIPPOO SULTAUN.

Dated 24th Rejib, 1213, or 2d January, 1799.

Received 11th January, 1799.

THE agreeable arrival of your Lordship's two * letters, denoting your welfare, rejoiced and gratified me. A Khereeta, in reply to your Lordship's former friendly letter, has been written and dispatched. It will no doubt by this time have been received, and the sincerity of my friendship and regard, together with proofs of my solicitude for tranquillity and peace (my friendly heart being bent upon their increase) will have been made apparent. Continue to rejoice me with happy letters.

A True Translation,
N. B. EDMONSTONE,
P. T. to the Government.

* Original and Duplicate of that written 10th December, 1798.

TO

TO TIPPOO SULTAUN.

Written 16th January, 1799.

YOUR Highness has already been furnished by Lord Clive, with a translation of the declaration of War, issued by the Sublime Porte against the French, in consequence of their having violated the sacred obligation of Treaty with the Grand Signior, and of their having invaded Egypt, in contempt of every principle of good faith, and of the law of Nations. You have also received from me a translation of the Manifesto, published by the Porte on the same occasion, exposing, in just colours, the overbearing and arrogant spirit, as well as the treachery and falsehood, which the French have disclosed in their conduct towards all mankind, and especially towards the Sublime Porte.

The Porte, justly outraged by an aggression so atrocious and unprecedented as the invasion of Egypt, has now united in a common cause with the British Nation, for the purpose of curbing the intemperance of the French, and the Grand Signior having learnt the unfortunate alliance, which your Highness has contracted with his enemies the French, against his friends and Allies the British Nation, his Highness resolved, from motives of friendship towards you, as well as towards the British Nation, to warn you, in an amicable letter, of the dangers of this fatal connexion, and to exhort you to manifest your zeal for the Mussulman faith, by renouncing all intercourse with the common enemy of every religion, and the aggressor of the Head of the Mahomedan Church.

Accordingly this letter, (the testimony of friendship, and the fruit of wisdom, piety, and faithful zeal,) was delivered by the ministers of the Porte, under the Grand Signior's orders, to Mr. Spencer Smith, the British minister, resident at Constantinople, by whom it was transmitted to the Honorable Mr Duncan, Governor of Bombay, who has forwarded it to Lord Clive; the day before yesterday, this letter reached Madras, and a translation accompanied it, by which I learnt the valuable lessons of prudence and truth which it contains. I now forward it to your Highness; you will read and consider it with the respectful attention, which it demands; there you will find the same friendly admonitions respecting the dangerous views of the French nation, which I have already submitted to your consideration.

When your discerning mind shall have duly examined this respected letter, you will no doubt draw the following conclusions from it.

First. That all the maxims of public law, honor and religion, are despised and profaned by the French Nation, who consider all the thrones of the world, and every system of civil order and religious faith, as the sport and prey of their boundless ambition, insatiable rapine, and indiscriminate sacrilege.

Secondly. That the French have insulted and assaulted the acknowledged head of the Mahomedan Church, and that they have wantonly raised an unprovoked and cruel war in the heart of that country, which is revered by every Mussulman, as the repository of the most sacred Monuments of the Mahomedan Faith.

Thirdly. That a firm, honorable, and intimate alliance and friendship now subsists between the Grand Signior and the British Nation, for the express purpose of opposing a barrier to the excesses of the French.

Fourthly. That the Grand Signior is fully apprized of the intercourse and connection, unhappily established between your Highness and the French, for purposes hostile to the British Nation; that he offers to your Highness the salutary fruit of that experience, which he has already acquired, of the ruinous effects of French intrigue, treachery and deceit; and that he

admonishes

admonishes you, not to flatter yourself with the vain hope of friendly aid from those, who, (even if they had escaped from the valour and skill of the British forces,) could never have reached you, until they had profaned the tomb of your Prophet, and overthrown the foundation of your Religion.

May the admonition of the head of your own faith, dispose your mind to the pacific propositions, which I have repeatedly, but in vain, submitted to your wisdom! and may you at length receive the Ambassador, who will be empowered to conclude the definite arrangement of all differences between you and the Allies, and to secure the tranquillity of India against the disturbers of the world!

A True Copy, (*Signed*) MORNINGTON.
N. B. EDMONSTONE,
P. T. to the Government.

Letter from SULTAUN SELIM, *to the Indian Sovereign,* TIPPOO SULTAUN, *dated Constantinople, 20th September,* 1798, *delivered to Mr.* SPENCER SMITH, *his Britannic Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary, &c.*

WE take this opportunity to acquaint your Majesty, when the French Republic was engaged in a war with most of the powers of Europe within this latter period, our Sublime Porte not only took no part against them, but, regardful of the ancient amity existing with that Nation, adopted a system of the strictest neutrality, and shewed them even such acts of countenance as have given rise to complaints on the part of other Courts.

Thus friendly disposed towards them, and reposing a confidence in those sentiments of friendship, which they appeared to profess for us, we gave no ear to many propositions and advantageous offers, which had been made to us to side with the belligerent powers, but pursuant to our maxims of moderation and justice, we abstained from breaking with them without direct motive and firmly observed the line of neutrality; all which is notorious to the world.

In this posture of things, when, the French having witnessed the greatest marks of attention from our Sublime Porte, a perfect reciprocity was naturally expected on their side, when no cause existed to interrupt the continuance of the peace betwixt the two nations, they all of a sudden, have exhibited the unprovoked and treacherous proceedings, of which the following is a sketch.

They began to prepare a Fleet in one of their harbours, called Toulon, with most extraordinary mystery, and when completely fitted out and ready for Sea, embarked a large body of Troops, and they put also on board several people, versed in the Arabic Language, and who had been in Egypt before; they gave the command of that armament to one of their Generals, named Buonaparte, who first went to the Island of Malta, of which he took possession, and thence proceeded direct for Alexandria, where being arrived the 17th Muharem, all of a sudden landed his Troops, and entered the town by open force, publishing soon after manifestoes in Arabick among the different tribes, stating in substance that the object of their enterprize was not to declare war against the Ottoman Porte, but to attack the Beys of Egypt, for insults and injuries they had committed against the French Merchants in time past; that peace with the Ottoman Empire was permanent, that those of the Arabs, who should join, would meet with the best treatment; but such, as shewed opposition, would suffer death: with this further insinuation,

nuation, made in different quarters, but more particularly to certain Courts at amity with us, that the expedition against the Beys was with the privity and consent of our Sublime Porte; which is a horrible falsity. After this they also took possession of Rosetta, not hesitating to engage in a pitched battle with the Ottoman Troops, who had been detached from Cairo to assist the invaded.

It is a standing law amongst all Nations, not to encroach upon each other's territories, whilst they are supposed to be at peace. When any such events take place as lead to a rupture, the motives, so tending, are previously made known between the parties, nor are any open aggressions attempted against their respective dominions, until a formal declaration of war takes place.

Whilst therefore no interruption of the peace, nor the smallest symptom of misunderstanding appeared between our Sublime Porte and the French Republic, a conduct, so audacious, so unprovoked, and so deceitfully sudden on their part, is an undeniable trait of the most extreme insult and treachery.

The province of Egypt is considered as a region of general veneration, from the immediate proximity of the noble city of Mecca, the *Kebleh* of the Mussulmen, (*the point of the compass to which all Turks turn their face in performing their prayers*) and the sacred town of Medina, where the tomb of our blessed Prophet is fixed; the inhabitants of both these sacred Cities deriving from thence their subsistence.

Independent of this, it has been actually discovered from several letters, which have been intercepted, that the further project of the French is to divide Arabia into various Republics; to attack the whole Mahometan sect, in its religion and country; and by a gradual progression, to extirpate all Mussulmans from the face of the Earth.

It is for these cogent motives and considerations, that we have determined to repel this Enemy, and to adopt every vigorous measure against these persecutors of the faith; we placing all confidence in the Omnipotent God, the source of all succour, and in the intercession of him, who is the glory of Prophets.

Now it being certain, that in addition to the general ties of Religion, the bonds of amity and good understanding have ever been firm and permanent with your Majesty, so justly famed for your zeal and attachment to our faith; and that more than once such public acts of friendly attention have been practised between us, as to have cemented the connection subsisting between the two countries, we therefore sincerely hope, from your Majesty's dignified disposition, that you will not refuse entering into concert with us, and giving our Sublime Porte every possible assistance, by such an exertion of zeal, as your firmness and natural attachment to such a cause cannot fail to excite.

We understand, that in consequence of certain secret intrigues, carried on by the French in India, (after their accustomed system) in order to destroy the Settlements, and to sow dissensions in the provinces of the English there, a strict connection is expected to take effect between them, and your Majesty, for whose service they are to send over a corps of Troops by the way of Egypt.

We are persuaded, that the tendency of the French plans cannot in the present days escape your Majesty's penetration and notice, and that no manner of regard will be given to their deceitful insinuations on your side: and whereas the Court of Great Britain is actually at war with them and our Sublime Porte engaged on the other hand in repelling their aggressions, consequently the French are enemies to both; and such a reciprocity of interests must exist between those Courts, as ought to make both parties eager, to afford every mutual succour, which a common cause requires.

It is notorious, that the French, bent upon the overthrow of all Sects and Religions, have invented a new doctrine, under the name of Liberty; they themselves professing no other belief but that

that of Debrees; (*Epicureans*, or *Pythagoreans*) that they have not even spared the Territories of the Pope of Rome, a country, since time immemorial held in great reverence by all the European Nations; that they have wrested and shared, with others, the whole Venitian State, notwithstanding that fellow Republic had not only abstained from taking part against them, but had rendered them service during the course of the war, thus effacingthe name of the Republic of Venice from the annals of History.

There is no doubt that their present attempt against the Ottomans, as well as their ulterior designs, (dictated by their avaricious view towards Oriental riches) tend to make a general conquest of that country, (which may God never suffer to take effect!) and to expel every Mussulman from it, under pretence of annoying the English. Their end is to be once admitted in India, and then to develope, what really lies in their hearts, just as they have done in every place, where they have been able to acquire a footing.

In a word, they are a Nation, whose deceitful intrigues and perfidious pursuits know no bounds. They are intent on nothing, but on depriving people of their lives and properties, and on persecuting Religion, wherever their arms can reach.

Upon all this, therefore, coming to your Majesty's knowledge, it is sincerely hoped, that you will not refuse every needful exertion towards assisting your Brethren Mussulmans, according to the obligations of Religion, and towards defending Hindustan itself, against the effect of French machinations. Should it be true, as we hear, that an intimate connection has taken place between your Court and that Nation, we hope, that by weighing present circumstances as well as every future inconvenience, which would result from such a measure, your Majesty will beware against it, and in the event of your having harboured any idea of joining with them, or of moving against Great Britain, yon will lay such resolution aside. We make it our especial request, that your Majesty will please to refrain from entering into any measures against the English, or lending any compliant ear to the French. Should there exist any subject of complaint with the former, please to communicate it, certain as you may be, of the employment of every good office on our Side, to compromise the same; we wish to see the connection above alluded to, exchanged in favor of Great Britain.

We confidently expect, that upon consideration of all that is stated in this communication, and of the necessity of assisting your Brethren Mussulmans in this general cause of Religion, as well as of co-operating towards the above precious Province being delivered from the hands of the Enemy, your Majesty will employ every means, which your natural zeal will point out, to assist the common cause, and to corroborate, by that means, the ancient good understanding so happily existing between our Empires.

Certified Translation and Copy,
(*Signed*) SPENCER SMITH.

A True Copy,
(*Signed*) J. A. GRANT, Sub-Secretary.

A True Copy,
N. B. EDMONSTONE
P. T. to the Government.

FROM

FROM TIPPOO SULTAUN.

Received * *13th February, 1799.*

I HAVE been much gratified by the agreeable receipt of your Lordſhip's two friendly letters, the firſt brought by a Camel-man, the laſt by Hircarrahs, and underſtood their contents. The letter of the Prince, in ſtation like Jumſheid; with Angels as his guards; with troops numerous as the ſtars; the ſun illumining the world of the heaven of empire and dominion; the luminary giving ſplendor to the univerſe of the firmament of glory and power; the Sultaun of the ſea and the land; the King of Rome; *(i. e. the Grand Signior)* be his empire and his power perpetual! addreſſed to me, which reached you through the Britiſh envoy, and which you tranſmitted, has arrived. Being frequently diſpoſed to make excurſions and hunt, I am accordingly proceeding upon a hunting excurſion; you will be pleaſed to diſpatch Major Doveton (about whoſe coming your friendly pen has repeatedly written) ſlightly attended, *(or unattended.)*

Always continue to gratify me by friendly letters, notifying your welfare.

A True Tranſlation,
N. B. EDMONSTONE,
P. T. to the Government.

رفعت وعوالیمرتبت شوکت ومعالیمنزلت ملاذ مهربان معاذ دوستان سلمه الله تعالی
دو رقیمه مودت شمیمه اولی مصحوب شترسواران واخری همراه هرکارها بوصول مباهجت شمول
مسرور و مبتهج وبمضمون رجها مطالع ساخت نامه بادشاه جمجاه ملایک پاسبان ستاره سپاه نیر جهان
افروز آسمان سلطنت وتاجداری آفتاب عالم ضیای فلک ابهت وکامکاری سلطان البر والبحر
بادشاه روم ادام الله سلطنته واجلاله موسومه مخلص که بوساطت ایلچی سرکار انگریز آمده وآنعوالیمنزلت
ارسال داشته بودند رسید چون اکثر خاطر دوستی ماثر راغب بسیر وشکار میباشد از ینجهته
برای شکار متوجه ایم میجر دوتن بهادر راکه سابقا مکرر برای آمدن میجر موصوف مرقوم خامه اتحاد
شمامه نموده بودند جریده روانه باید ساخت مدام بارقام مودت نامجات خیریت سمات مسرور و
منشرح مینموده باشند زیاده چه بر طرازد

A True Copy of the Original of the foregoing Tranſlation,
N. B. EDMONSTONE,
P. T. to the Government.

* On the 7th of February, Dubuc, the Agent of Tippoo Sultaun, embarked at Tranquebar, to proceed on his Embaſſy to France. *Vide French and Perſian tranſlated papers found in the Palace of Seringapatam.*

DECLARATION

DECLARATION of the Right Honorable *the* Governor General *in* Council, *for all the Forces and Affairs of the British Nation in the East Indies, on behalf of the Honorable the* East India Company, *and the Allies of the said Company, their Highnesses the* Nizam *and the* Peshwah.

A SOLEMN Treaty of peace and friendship was concluded at Seringapatam between the Honorable Company and the Nabob Asoph Jah and the Peshwa on the one part, and the Nabob Tippoo Sultaun, on the other part, and from that day all commotion and hostility ceased. Since that day, the three Allied States have invariably manifested a sacred regard for the obligations, contracted under that Treaty with the Nabob Tippoo Sultaun; of this uniform disposition, abundant proofs have been afforded by each of the Allies; whatever differences have arisen, with regard to the limits of the territory of Mysore, have been amicably adjusted, without difficulty, and with the most exact attention to the principles of equity, and to the stipulations of Treaty; such has been the solicitude of the Allies for the preservation of tranquillity, that they have viewed with forbearance, for some years past, various embassies and military preparations on the part of Tippoo Sultaun, of a tendency so evidently hostile to the interests of the Allies, as would have justified them, not only in the most serious remonstrances, but even in an appeal to arms. On the part of the British Government, every endeavour has been employed to conciliate the confidence of the Sultaun, and to mitigate his vindictive spirit, by the most unequivocal acknowledgement and confirmation of his just rights, and by the removal of every cause of jealousy, which might tend to interrupt the continuance of peace. These pacific sentiments have been most particularly manifested in the Governor General's recent decision on Tippoo Sultaun's claim to the district of Wynaad, and in the negociation, opened by his Lordship, with regard to the districts of Amerah and Souleah. In every instance, the conduct of the British Government in India towards Tippoo Sultaun, has been the natural result of those principles of moderation, justice and good faith, which the legislature of Great Britain, and the Honorable the East India Company have firmly established as the unalterable rule of their intercourse with the Native Princes and States of India.

The exemplary good faith and the pacific disposition of the Allies, since the conclusion of the Treaty of Seringapatam, have never been disputed even by Tippoo Sultaun. Far from having attempted to allege even the pretext of a complaint against their conduct, he has constantly acknowledged their justice, sincerity and good faith, and has professed, in the most cordial terms, his desire to maintain and strengthen the foundations of harmony and concord with them.

In the midst of these amicable professions, on the part of Tippoo Sultaun, and at the moment when the British Government had issued orders for the confirmation of his claim to Wynaad, it was with astonishment and indignation that the Allies discovered the engagements, which he had contracted with the French nation, in direct violation of the Treaty of Seringapatam, as well as of his own most solemn and recent protestations of friendship towards the Allies.

Under the mask of these specious professions, and of a pretended veneration for the obligations of Treaty, Tippoo Sultaun dispatched Ambassadors to the Isle of France, who, in a period of profound peace in India, proposed and concluded, in his name, an offensive alliance with the French, for the avowed purpose of commencing a War of aggression against the Company, and consequently against the Peshwa, and the Nizam, the Allies of the Company.

The Ambassadors, in the name of Tippoo Sultaun, demanded military succours from the French, and actually levied a military force in the Isle of France, with the declared view of prosecuting the intended war.

When the Ambassadors returned in a French ship of war from the Isle of France, Tippoo Sultaun suffered the military force, which they had levied, for the avowed purpose of making war upon the Allies, to land in his country, and finally he admitted it into his army; by these personal acts ratifying and confirming the proceedings of his Ambassadors.

This

This Military force, however, was not sufficiently powerful to enable him immediately to attempt his declared purpose, of attacking the Company's possessions; but in the mean while, he advanced his hostile preparations, conformably to his engagements with the French, and he was ready to move his army into the Company's territories, whenever he might obtain from France the effectual succours, which he had assiduously solicited from that nation.

But the providence of God, and the victorious arms of the British Nation frustrated his vain hopes, and checked the presumptuous career of the French in Egypt, at the moment when he anxiously expected their arrival on the Coast of Malabar.

The British Government, the Nizam, and the Peshwa, had not omitted the necessary precaution of assembling their forces, for the joint protection of their respective dominions. The strict principles of self-defence would have justified the Allies, at that period of time, in making an immediate attack upon the territories of Tippoo Sultaun; but even the happy intelligence of the glorious success of the British fleet at the mouths of the Nile, did not abate the anxious desire of the Allies to maintain the relations of amity and peace with Tippoo Sultaun; they attempted, by a moderate representation, to recall him to a sense of his obligations, and of the genuine principles of prudence and policy; and they employed every effort, to open the channels of negotiation, and to facilitate the means of amicable accommodation. With these salutary views, the Governor General, on the 8th November 1798, in the name of the Allies, proposed to dispatch an Ambassador to Tippoo Sultaun, for the purpose of renewing the bonds of friendship, and of concluding such an arrangement, as might afford effectual security against any future interruption of the public tranquillity; and his Lordship repeated the same proposal on the 10th of December 1798.

Tippoo Sultaun declined, by various evasions and subterfuges, this friendly and moderate advance on the part of the Allies, and he manifested an evident disposition to reject the means of pacific accommodation, by suddenly breaking up, in the month of December, the conferences, which had commenced with respect to the Districts of Amerah and Souleah, and by interrupting the intercourse between his subjects and those of the Company on their respective frontiers. On the 9th of January 1799, the Governor General, being arrived at Fort St. George (notwithstanding these discouraging circumstances in the conduct of Tippoo Sultaun) renewed with increased earnestness the expression of his Lordship's anxious desire to dispatch an Ambassador to the Sultaun.

The Governor General expressly solicited the Sultaun to return an answer within one day to this letter; and as it involved no proposition either injurious to the rights, dignity, or honor of the Sultaun, or in any degree novel or complicated, either in form or substance, it could not require a longer consideration: the Governor General waited with the utmost solicitude for an answer to the reasonable and distinct proposition contained in his letter of the 9th January 1799. Tippoo Sultaun however, who must have received this letter before the 17th of January, remained silent, although the Governor General had plainly apprised that Prince, that dangerous consequences would result from delay. In the mean while the season for military operations had already advanced to so late a period, as to render a speedy decision indispensible to the security of the Allies: under these circumstances on the 3d of February (* twelve days having elapsed from the period, when an answer might have been received from Seringapatam to the Governor General's letter of the 9th of January), his Lordship declared to the Allies, that the necessary measures must now be adopted without delay for securing such advantages, as should place the common safety of the Allies beyond the reach of the insincerity of Tippoo Sultaun, and of the violence of the French. With this view, the Governor General, on the 3d of February, issued orders to the British Armies to march, and signified to the Commander of his Majesty's squadron, that the obstinate silence of the Sultaun must be considered as a rejection of the proposed negotiation.

At length, on the 13th of February, a letter from Tippoo Sultaun, reached the Governor General, in which the Sultaun signifies to his Lordship "that being frequently disposed to hunt,

* *Letters from Seringapatam, have been received at Madras in four days.*

he was accordingly proceeding upon a hunting excursion," adding "that the Governor General would be pleased to dispatch Major Doveton to him, unattended."

The Allies will not dwell on the peculiar phrases of this letter; but it must be evident to all the States of India, that the answer of the Sultaun has been deferred, to this late period of the Season, with no other view, than to preclude the Allies by insidious delays from the benefit of those advantages, which their combined military operations would enable them to secure; on those advantages alone (under the recent experience of Tippoo Sultaun's violation of the Treaty of Seringapatam, and under the peculiar circumstances of that prince's offensive alliance with the French,) can the Allies now venture to rely for the faithful execution of any Treaty of Peace concluded with Tippoo Sultaun.

The Allies cannot suffer Tippoo Sultaun to profit by his own studied and systematic delay, nor to impede such a disposition of their military and naval force, as shall appear best calculated to give effect to their just views.

Bound by the sacred obligations of public faith, professing the most amicable disposition, and undisturbed in the possession of those Dominions secured to him by Treaty, Tippoo Sultaun wantonly violated the relations of amity and peace, and compelled the Allies to arm in defence of their rights, their happiness, and their honor.

For a period of three months he obstinately rejected every pacific overture, in the hourly expectation of receiving that succour, which he had eagerly solicited for the prosecution of his favorite purposes of ambition and revenge; disappointed in his hopes of immediate vengeance, and conquest, he now resorts to subterfuge and procrastination: and by a tardy, reluctant, and insidious acquiescence in a proposition, which he had so long and repeatedly declined, he endeavours to frustrate the precautions of the Allies, and to protract every effectual operation, until some change of circumstance and of season shall revive his expectations of disturbing the tranquillity of India, by favouring the irruption of a French Army.

The Allies are equally prepared to repel his violence, and to counteract his artifices and delays. The Allies are therefore resolved to place their army in such a position, as shall afford adequate protection against any artifice or insincerity, and shall preclude the return of that danger, which has so lately menaced their possessions. The Allies however, retaining an anxious desire to effect an adjustment with Tippoo Sultaun, Lieutenat General Harris, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's and the Honorable Company's Forces on the Coast of Coromandel and Malabar, is authorized to receive any Embassy, which Tippoo Sultaun may dispatch to the Head Quarters of the British Army, and to concert a treaty on such Conditions, as appear to the Allies to be indispensibly necessary for the establishment of a secure and permanent Peace.

By Order of the Right Honourable the Governor General,

N. B. EDMONSTONE,

FORT ST. GEORGE, February 22, 1799. P. T. to the Government.

TO TIPPOO SULTAUN,

Written 22d February, 1799.

I HAD the honor on the 13th Instant to receive your Letter, acknowledging your receipt of my two letters of the 9th and 16th of January, informing me of your intention to proceed on a hunting excursion, and desiring me to dispatch Major Doveton, unattended, to you.

I lament

I lament most sincerely, that the friendly intimation, contained in my letter of the 9th of January, regarding the dangers of delay, produced no effect on your discerning mind; and that you deferred your reply to that letter to so late a period of the season. Your long silence, on this important and pressing occasion, compelled me to adopt the resolution of ordering the British forces to advance in concert with the Armies of the Allied powers. You are not ignorant that the period of the season rendered the advance of the army absolutely necessary to the common security of the Allies. This movement of the Army is to be imputed entirely to your repeated rejection of my amicable proposal of sending an Ambassador to your Presence.

Under the present circumstances to send Major Doveton to you, could not be attended with those advantages which would have resulted from his mission at a proper season.

The Allies however retaining an anxious desire to effect an adjustment with you, Lieutenant-General Harris, Commander of the British Troops, has been empowered to receive any Embassy which you shall dispatch to him. Lieutenant-General Harris will also authorize such persons as he may think proper, to concert in communication with your Ambassadors, a new treaty of Friendship with your Highness, founded on such conditions, as appear to the Allies to be indispensibly necessary to the establishment of a secure and permanent Peace.

(Signed) MORNINGTON.

A True Copy,
N. B. EDMONSTONE,
P. T. to the Government.

FROM TIPPOO SULTAUN.

Dated 10th Ramzaun 1213, (answering to 16th February, 1799.)

Received 3d April, 1799.

A LETTER in reply to the gracious letter of the Sublime Porte, *(titles omitted)* addressed to me, which reached you through the British Envoy, and which you transmitted to me, is sent; let it be forwarded to Constantinople, by the road it came by. A copy of my answer is enclosed for your perusal. Always continue to gratify me by letters notifying your welfare. What more need I write.

TRANSLATION of Enclosure in the letter from TIPPOO SULTAUN *to the* RIGHT HONORABLE *the* GOVERNOR GENERAL, *dated 10th Ramzaun, or 16th February,* 1799. *Received at Fort St. George, 3d April.*

COPY OF TIPPOO SULTAUN's REPLY TO THE LETTER ADDRESSED TO HIM BY THE GRAND SEIGNIOR.

In the Name of the Most Merciful God!

PRAISE to the Supreme King of Kings! who hath made just and high-minded princes the instruments for exalting the standard of the established religion of Mahomed, and committed the governance and prosperity of the people and dominions of ISLAUM to their able management and guidance. Be abundance of praises also the offering at the throne of that leader

er, by the aid of whose prophetic mission, the benignant channels of the faith retain their course; and salutations unnumbered to that consecrated person whose divine mission is the pride of the followers of Islaum, and to his illustrious offspring and companions, every one of whom was the extirpator of infidels and of those who know not the way of the Lord. After this it is humbly represented to the exalted Presence, the seat of justice, expanded as the heavens, resplendent as the sun; to the luminous star of the firmament of dominion; the bright planet of the empyreum of glory and good fortune; the bloom of the bower of greatness; the refresher of the spring of supremacy; the ornament of the throne of pomp and splendor; the support of the seat of happiness and prosperity; with troops numerous as the stars; with Angels his guards; whose throne is exalted as the skies; whose dignity is as Solomon's; the ray of the benignity of God, the Sultaun of the sea and the land; may the vessels of his State continue to traverse the seas of success and prosperity unperishable! And may the effects of his justice continue to pervade every corner of the earth! The august and gracious letter written the 11th of Rubbee-oo-Sauny, 1213 Hegiree, (*answering to 23d September*, 1798) which was issued through the British Envoy, conveyed upon me boundless honor and distinction, the foundations of concord and attachment acquired new strength from its contents, and the fabric of friendship obtained renovated firmness by the gracious expressions it contains.

The venerated pen did me the honor to write of the irruption of the French Nation, those objects of the divine anger, by the utmost treachery and deceit, into the venerated region of Egypt, notwithstanding the strict observance of long subsisting amity and friendship, on the part of the Sublime Porte; of the views of that irreligious turbulent people; of their denial of God and his prophets; of the determination of the Sublime Porte to adopt the most vigorous measures for the overthrow of that nation of Rebels; and desiring me for the sake of the whole body of the faith and religious brotherhood, to afford assistance to our Brethren Mussulmans; support our holy theology, and not withhold my power and endeavours in defending the region of Hindustan from the machinations and evils of these enemies; that I will explain to the Sublime Porte, whatever ground of uneasiness and complaint the English may have given me, when by the divine aid and the intervention of your good offices all differences will be compromised, and opposition and estrangement be converted into cordiality and union. This gracious communication I have understood.

Through the divine favour and prophetic grace, all the votaries of Islaum, are united in brotherhood by the ties of Religion; especially the Sublime Porte and this State, the good gift of God; for the foundations of friendship and attachment are firmly cemented between them, and repeated tokens of mutual regard have been manifested; both in word and deed are they aiding and assisting to each other. This labourer in the way of the Lord (I) am obedient to your Highness's world-subjecting will. There is absolutely no difference between us. Let me be informed of and employed to promote, that which your exalted mind proposes for the prosperity and due ordinance of the faith and its followers, and the aid of God will alone ensure success. As the French nation are estranged from, and are become the opponents of the Sublime Porte, they may be said to have rendered themselves the enemy of all the followers of the faith, all Mussulmans should renounce friendship with them, (*Quotation from the Koraun*) " consider not infidels as friends, consider none such but Mussulmans."—I confidently hope that the gates of friendly correspondence between the two States may be always open, and the sentiments of our friendly minds be disclosed to each other; May the sun of dominion and prosperity be resplendent in the east of greatness!

Dated the 10th of Ramzaun, the blessed 1213 Hegiree, (answering to 16th February 1799).

True Translations,

N. B. EDMONSTONE,

P. T. to the Government.

PROCEEDINGS

OF

A JACOBIN CLUB

FORMED AT

SERINGAPATAM,

BY THE

FRENCH SOLDIERS

IN THE CORPS COMMANDED BY

M. DOMPART.

WITH A

TRANSLATION.

THE Original of the following French Paper was found in the Palace of Seringapatam, with a Superſcription on the Cover written in the Perſian Character.

The Original French Paper is atteſted by Captain Macleod.

Translation of the Persian writing on the Cover of the Original.

"THE Agreement written on oath by Dumpar &c. Europeans, on the subject of making "war, and of their (firm) attachment to the government of Khoodadaud.*"

Seringapatam, June 10th, 1799.
(Signed) W. MACLEOD.

Le Sextidi de la 2eme Decade de Floreale L'an 5eme de la Republique Française une et indivisible.

LES citoyens Français qui sont sous les ordres du citoyen Dompard a la Solde du citoyen Tipou le Victorieux L'Allié de la Republique Française; dènommée ci dessous.

Salvadoffe,	Contoir,	Questin,
Julien,	Oochard,	Kerodique,
Madin,	Manuel,	Bernard,
Jean Denis,	Marivanne,	La Republique,
Le Grand,	Decegodique,	Béteme,
Vincent,	Ouilletas,	Lambert,
Blanche,	Jogeny,	Manuelle,
Ivon,	Joseph,	Marc,
Gaspar,	Dachiret,	Gemitte,
Pouvoi,	Lebeau,	Vreniére,
Franc,	Bayse,	Colier,
Colin,	Jean,	Thouvenir,
Juducque,	Jacque,	Charroix,
Joine,	Etienne	Abraham,
Quelique,	Manuelle,	Manuelle,
Manuell,	Anton,	Dugeon,
Grais,	Denis,	Jeunesse,
Cholleffe,	Chariée,	Pierre,
Francisque,	Daine,	Langle,
Philippe,		Christian,

au nombre de 59, etant jaloux de concourir de toute leur forces, et de tout leur pouvoir au ministre, et a l'affermissement de la Repub-

May 5th, 1797, (5th Year of the French Republic.)

THE French citizens under the orders of citizen Dompard, in the pay of citizen Tippoo, the victorious, the ally of the French Republic; here undernamed:

Salvadoffe,	Contoir,	Questin,
Julien,	Oochard,	Kerodique,
Madin,	Manuel,	Bernard,
Jean Denis,	Marivanne,	La Republique,
Le Grand,	Decegodique,	Béteme,
Vincent,	Ouilletas,	Lambert,
Blanche,	Jogeny,	Manuelle,
Ivon,	Joseph,	Marc,
Gaspar,	Dachiret,	Gemitte,
Pouvoi,	Lebeau,	Vreniére,
Franc,	Bayse,	Colier,
Colin,	Jean,	Thouvenir,
Juducque,	Jacque,	Charroi,
Joine,	Etienne,	Abraham,
Quelique,	Manuelle,	Manuelle,
Manuell,	Anton,	Gom. Dugeon,
Grais,	Denis.	Jeunesse,
Cholleffe,	Chariée,	Pierre,
Francisque,	Daine,	Langle,
Philippe,		Christian,

To the number of fifty-nine, being anxious to concur with all their strength and with all their power in the administration and establish-

* This title was assumed after the treaty of 1792, and literally signifies "The Gift of the Almighty."

lique

ment

lique Française, et a connoitre leurs droits pour y parvenir se sont rassemble apres en avoir obtenu la permission du chef commandant; dans l'eglise paroissiale le dit jour et an que cy dessous.

Le citoyen François Ripaud, Lieutenant des Vaisseux de la Republique Française, a pris la parole, et nous a dit.

" Citoyens.

" Vous etes tous Français, l'eloignement " de votre mere patrie vous a privé jusqu a " ce jour de connoitre vos droits des citoy- " ens libre vous avez commencé a les con- " noitre, en abatant l'indigne pavillon blanc " que la nation avoit en execration et qui " etoit en apparence l'idole de vos erreurs. " Il vous reste un devoir a remplir, cést d'ar- " borer le pavillion nationelle, et des vous " instruire sur vos droits, de scavoir ce que " vous devez et ce qui vous est du. Il est " un devoir d'un Republiqain d'instruire " de ses foible lumieres ses concitoyens. Je " vous presente les droits de l'homme, cest " dans ce droits que vous puisserez les ver- " tus Republicains, qui vous aideront a sur- " monter les defautes de vos anciennes ha- " bitudes, et pour vous aider a y parvenir, " je vous soumets des idèes constitutionales, " et comme vous vivez dans une anarchie " qui dois faire horreur a tout homme de bien " qui aime a respecter les loix je vous soumets " un projet de loi pour etre discuté article, " par article, et que apres la promulgation de la " loi, vos arreté auront force de loi; je vous " observeré seulement que vous ne devez nul- " lement vous ecarter de la loi Republicaine, " n'y les affoiblir, ni les transgresser.

" Il est d'usage quand le peuple se rassemble " en assemblée primaire que le citoyen le " plus ancien dois etre nommèe president pro- " visoire, l'on nomme deux secretaires, et deux " maitres de ceremonies. Le president vous " direz le motif de la convocation, et vous prie " de nommer un president, ainsique les offi- " ciers que je vous a designé, pour vous éclair- " er sur vos droits et vous rappeller au respecte " du au Souverain duquel vous faites Partie; " a vous rappeller a l'ordre, pour qu'un chacun " a son tour ai la parole, et puisse parler libre- " ment sans etre interrompu sur la question " seulement qui est presenté a la discution, ci un " citoyen avoit une idée heureuse il demande- " roit

ment of the French Republic, and to ascertain their own rights; assembled for the attainment of that object, after having obtained the permission of their commander, in the parish church, on the day and year abovementioned.

Citizen Francis Ripaud, a Lieutenant in the navy of the French Republic, made the following speech:

" Citizens!

" Ye are all Frenchmen; your separation " from your mother country has deprived " you till this day, of the knowledge of your " rights as free citizens. You have begun " to know them in striking the white flag, " which the nation held in execration, but " which was the idol of your errors. There " still remains a duty for you to fulfill, that is, " to hoist the national colours; and to instruct " yourselves in your rights. To learn what " you owe, and what is owing to you. It is the " duty of a Republican to instruct his fellow " citizens from his own feeble lights; I pre- " sent to you, the rights of man. It is from " those rights that you will draw the Republi- " can virtues which are to aid you in subdu- " ing the defects of your former habits; to " assist you in accomplishing this end, I shall " submit to you some constitutional ideas: " And as you live in an anarchy which must fill " with horror every worthy man who loves " and respects the laws; I submit to you, a " plan of laws, to be discussed article by article; " and which, after being promulgated by your " decree, shall have the full force of law. I " have only to observe, that you should never " depart from the Republican laws, nor weak- " en them, nor transgress them.

" It is customary, when the people are met " in a primary assembly, to nominate the eldest " citizen, provisional president; to appoint two " scrutineers; two secretaries; and two mas- " ters of the ceremonies. The president then " explains the motives for the meeting and de- " sires that a president may be appointed, with " the several officers already mentioned, to en- " lighten you as to your rights, and to recall " you to the respect due to the sovereignty of " which you compose a part; to preserve order, " that each may speak in his turn, freely and " without interruption, on the subject only " which is offered for debate. If a citizen has " a happy thought, he will ask leave to speak, " on

"roit la parole, pour un motion d'ordre tout "discution cesse apres que le citoyen qui a la "parole a fini et l'on ecoute le motif de la motion, si elle est hors de la question le president lui dit, et le discution recommence."

"on a motion for order, all debate will cease; "after the citizen shall have finished his speech, "and the ground of the motion shall have been "heard, if it is foreign to the question, the president will tell him so, and the discussion will "be renewed."

L'on a commencé par former l'assemblée primaire, le citoyen Contoir, comme plus ancien d'age, a été nommée president provissoire, et les citoyens Vréniére et Dachiret ont été nommés secretaires, provisoire, et les citoyens Dompard et Provoi, scrutateurs provisoire, et les citoyens Ivon et Abraham, maitres de ceremonies. Le president a dit que la motif de la convocation du peuple, etoit pour s'instruire sur les principes constitutionelles, et pour se donner des loix conforme au loy Republiquaine, que l'on alloit commencer par la nomination d'un president: en faisant l'appel nominal, Le Citoyen François Ripaud a été nommée a la pluralité, president; il a pris place, et a donné le baisser de paix et de fraternité au citoyen Contoy. On a passé a la nomination de deux Secretaries Les Citoyens Vrenniere et Dachiret ont été élus, de suite on a passe a la nomination de deux scrutateurs, les citoyens Quettin et Julien, ont obtenu les suffrages et ont été elus, de suite on a passé a la nomination des deux Maitres de ceremonie, les citoyens Dompard et Charrier ont obtenu les Suffrages, et ont eté elus.

Business was begun, by forming the primary assembly. Citizen Contoir, as the eldest was named provisional president; the citizens Vreniere, and Dachiret, secretaries; citizens Dompard, and Provol, tellers; and citizens Ivon, and Abraham, masters of the ceremonies.

The president announced the motive for assembling the people, to be, for instructing themselves in constitutional principles, and for framing laws conformable to the laws of the Republic; and that it was necessary to begin by the nomination of a president by vote.

Citizen Francis Ripaud, having been chosen president by a majority, took his place, and gave the kiss of peace and fraternity, to citizen Contoir. The election of secretaries then followed; and citizens Vreniere, and Dachiret, were chosen. The choice of tellers, fell on citizens Questin and Julian, thence proceeding to the election of masters of the ceremonies, citizens Dompard and Charrier were chosen.

Le President a ouvert la Sceance par nous rappeller a nos devoirs; a l'amour que nous devions a la Patrie, et a une reforme prompte sur nos ancienne habitudes, et par la lecture des droits de l'homme, et suivi par la lecture des principes Republiquaines, et un project de loy; les un et les autres ont été accepté avec joie et avec acclamation. A la project de loix l'on a arreté l'ajournemen de la presente assemblée au Octodi de la presente decade de mois de Floreale a 3 Heures après midi, pour relire les principes constitutionelles, et discuter le Projet de loix article, par article, seront l' ordre du Jour.

The president opened the sitting, by reminding us of our duties; of the love we owed to our country; and recommending a speedy reform of our old habits. He then read the rights of man, which was followed by a lecture on Republican principles, and by a plan of laws; all which was received with joy and acclamation. It was resolved to adjourn the present assembly, to the 7th instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, in order to read again the principles of the constitution; and the discussion of the plan of laws, article by article; these to be the order of the day.

Le Citoyen Thouvenir a demandé la Parole, et a dit.

CITOYENS!

"Je parle au nom de mes freres, oui Citoyens, nous etions dans l'erreur nous ne connoissions pas nos devoirs et nos droits n'y le "pavillion que la nation portoit, nos avions fait "nos reclamation et addresse nos doléance au "citoyen

Citizen Thouvenir having requested leave to speak, said:—

"CITIZENS!

"I speak in the name of my brethren. Yes, "citizens, we have been in error! We knew "not our duties, nor our rights, nor the standards which our nation displayed, we have "made our recantation, and expressed our for-"row

" citoyen L'Escalie qui ne nous a pu rendre " de reponse, les interests politiques du citoy- " en Tipou ne nous a pas permis aussi de " changer de couleurs, voila le motif de cette " erreur, qui ne pourra pas paroitre criminel " aux yeux de la nation mais presentement " nous y serions bien criminal s'y nous arbo- " rions d'autre couleurs que celles de notre " cher patrie, nos cœurs lui sont entierment " vouè, et nous jurons de mourir pour la " soutenir en defendant les droits sacrés des " citoyens, et de la constitution, nous de- " mandons a bruler tous ce qui a rapport " a la royautè, et a l'ancien Regime, c'est " le veu de tous mes freres d'armes."

" row to citizen L'Escalie, who was unable " to answer us: and the political interests of " citizen Tippoo, did not admit of chang- " ing our standard; this is the real cause of " our error, which cannot therefore appear " criminal in the eyes of the nation; but it " would now be highly culpable to display " any colours, but those of our dear country; " to which our hearts are entirely devoted, " which we swear we will die to support, " and to defend the sacred rights of citi- " zens, and of the Constitution. We call " for the burning of every thing that re- " lates to royalty and to the ancient Go- " vernment; this is also the desire of our " Brethren in Arms.

L'Assembleè a arretè que tout ce qui a rapport a la Royauté et a l'ancien Regime seroit brulè, le Jour que l'on arboroit le pavillion Nationale, et que l'on preteroit les ſermant a la Nation. Le President a remerciè le frere Thouvenir de son ardeur patriotique, et l'a engagè a continuer ce zele qui fait gloire a tout homme libre, et avons levè la Scèance, la dit Jour et An, et l'avons terminè par des Hymne a la patrie, en foi de quoi, avons signè le present pour servir ce que de raison après lecture fait.

The Assembly decreed that every thing which related to Royalty, and to the ancient Government, should be burned on the day on which the National Flag should be displayed, and the Oath to the Nation taken.

The President thanked Brother Thouvenir for his patriotic ardor, and requested him to maintain that zeal which formed the glory of every Freeman.

The Assembly then rose, and was closed on the day, and year before mentioned, with Hymns to our Country. In attestation of which we have signed these Presents after having heard the same read.

(Signé)	F. Ripaud,	President,
Castel,	Vreniere,	Secretaire,
D'yvon,	Julian,	} Scrutateur,
Debay,	Questin,	}
Ledale,	Charroix,	} M. de Ceremonie,
Pombart,	Dompart,	}
Salvador da Hexias,	Gaudron,	
	Le Grand,	
Aure,	Khodic,	
Denis,	Bernard,	
Menaud,	Vincent,	
F. Mariano,	H. Shuhen,	
Etiennee,	Fryt.	
A. McNeal,	Collie,	
Lahaye,	James,	
Fouquer,	Thouvenir.	

(Signed)	F. Ripaud,	President,
Castel,	Vreniere,	Secretary,
D'yvon,	Julian,	} Tellers,
Debay,	Questin,	}
Ledale,	Charroix,	} Masters of the Ceremonies,
Pombart,	Dompart,	}
Salvador da Hexias,	Gaudron,	
	Le Grand,	
Aure,	Khodic,	
Denis,	Bernard,	
Menau,	Vincent,	
F. Mariano,	H. Shuhen,	
Etienne,	Fryt,	
A. McNeal,	Collier,	
Lahaye,	James,	
Fouquer,	Thouvenir.	

Le Octody de la 2me decade de Frorcal l'an 5me de la Republique Françaiſe une et indivisible a l'issue de la Messe parochiale, Les citoyens composans le Partie Françaiſe pres Pattane

On the 8th May, 1797, (the 5th Year of the French Republic,) after having heard Mass, the Citizens composing the French party, near Seringapatam, assembled peaceably

Pattane, ce sont reunis paissiblement et sans Armes dans L'Eglise, suivant la convocation de l'assemblee primaire, de Sextidi de la presente decade, en de meme mois, Le President a ouvert le Sceance par la lecture du procès verbal que nous avons tous signé, un citoyen a demandé la parole et a dit.

" Citoyen Ripaud, nous sommes penetrè " de reconnoissance des bonnes instruction " que vous nous donne; vous comblé nos " ceurs de satisfaction, recevè les remercie- " mens et faites nous preter les sermens ci- " viques que tous nos Freres les Republi- " cains François ont prononcé, nous venir " de nous èclairer sur nos droits, mais helas " nous n'avons rien promis a notre mere " patrie depuis la Revolution, comme nos " coeure sont entierement pour elle, nous " voulons le jure."

Tous les citoyens se sont leve avec acclamation et ont appuyè la motion avec un elans de coeur vraiment patriotique.

Un autre Citoyen a demandé la parole et a priè le citoyen Ripaud de leur donner un mode pour des loix de l'egalite qu a utille, dit " nous allons jurez le respect au loix il " faut en avoir pour les respectè nous vi- " vons dans une anarchie que faite fremir " l'homme de bien, il nous faut des loix " pour nous gouverner."

Le citoyen Ripaud a quitte le fauteuil, et a remis le bonnet au citoyen Contoir comme plus ancien d'age, a demandé la parole, et a dit.

" Citoyen,

" Le zele patriotique que vous manifeste " comble mon cœur d'un sentiment de joye " bien difficile a exprimè, rien de plus sub- " lime que ce sentiment de joye que vous " manifeste, cy vous etes les derniers Fran- " çaises à jurer a la patrie de la defendre, " l'ardeur que vous montre me fait paroitre " ce pensè que vous ne serez pas les dernieres " a porter des coups assuré a ses ennemies, vo- " tre demande est aussi juste que lègitime, pour " vous faire gouverner par des loix il en faut " au François qui ont jurè de n'avoir d'autre " maitre que la Loi qu ils ont fait eux memes " te vois travailler a vous satisfaire, per- " suade que je n'aurez pas affair a des " ingrats, qui observerent ponctuellement " ce

ably and without arms in the Church; in conformity to the resolutions of the Primary Assembly, of the 6th instant; The President opened the Sitting, by reading the proceedings of the last, which we had all signed, and a Citizen having asked leave to speak, said: —

" Citizen Ripaud!

" We are filled with gratitude for the " good instruction which you have given us. " You have filled us with satisfaction. Re- " ceive our acknowledgements, and admi- " nister to us the Civic oaths which our " Brethren the French Republicans, have " pronounced; you have enlightened us re- " garding our Rights, but alas! we have " promised nothing to our Mother Country " since the Revolution; as our hearts are " devoted to her, we wish to swear it.

All the Citizens arose with acclamation, and supported the motion with a burst of feeling truly patriotic.

Another Citizen then demanded to be heard, and requested Citizen Ripaud to give them some form of the laws of Equality. " Of what use is it, said he, to swear to res- " pect the laws. It is necessary to have " laws, in order to respect them. We live " in an anarchy that must make a man of " worth shudder, we must have laws to " controul us."

Citizen Ripaud having quitted the Chair, and returned the Cap to Citizen Contoir, as the eldest; demanded to be heard, and said,

" Citizens,

" The patriotic zeal which you have " shewn, fills me with a joy difficult to be " expressed. Nothing can be more sublime " than the sentiments of joy which you have " manifested. Though you are the last " Frenchmen who have sworn to defend " your country, the ardour you have shewn " convinces me, that you will not be the last " to strike home at her enemies. Your re- " quest is as just, as it is lawful; it is necessa- " ry that laws should be established, for " Frenchman to govern themselves by, who " have sworn to acknowledge no other mas- " ter, but the law they have made to bind " themselves. I am about to use my endea- " vours to satisfy you, being persuaded that " I have

" ce qu'ils vont jurer, vous vouler faire vo-
" tre bonheur puis je vous le refuser, puisque
" je vous estime et vous aime je vais vous
" aide de mes foible lumiers.

Il a repris le Fauteuil et a prononce devant l'hotel et sous le Drapeau National, Le Serment.

" Je Jure devant la portion du peuple
" Francoise qui est assemblee de soutenir la
" Constitution Republiquaine de la defendre
" ainsi que la patrie de toutes mes forces de
" tout mon pouvoir et de me soumettre aux
" loix decrete par la convention et celle que
" nous ferons de legalite, ou de mourir a
" mon Poste, les armes ala main en defen-
" dant les Droits sacré du Citoyen, de vivre
" libre ou mourir."

Ci de suite faite venir les Citoyens les un apres les autres, et ont prononce individualement chacun le Serment, suivant l'appel nominal.

Les Citoyens Dompard, Contoir, Provoi, Jean, Denis, Glode, Denis, Colie, Therie, Paix, Nait, Charles, Goye, Douarette, Bertodiere, Piee, Millet, Thibou, Roussello, Le Heritier, Eyre, Moitie, Chenille, Veroze, Le Cerge, Ouibe, Lafeuil, Questin, Colin, Jeannot, Manuelle, Gaspar, Charrier, Kerodique, Lebeau, Jean, Yvon, Dezonnair, Dachiret, Madrie, Vreniere, Lebœuf, Lebaisse, Leroy, Thouvenir, Quelicque, Daine, André, Govitte, Francagre, Christian, Philippe, Abraham, Marc, D'Etienne, Mainuc, Ouyné, Dele, Le Gran, Dhegodique, Ouillesame, Mecrisé, Ouillieme, Gaine, Beteme, Alesson, Jacque, L' Aigle, Pierre, Chenille, Francois, Gredin, Estienne, Juddicque, Couisse, Cholleste, Vincent, F. Manuelle, Francisque, Bernard, Joaquim, Godron, Blanchet, Manuelle, Joquy, Castelle, Manuelle, Gevron, Bourde, Chamitz, Marc, Josephe, Jeune, Dujon, Lambert, Ouchard, Marianne.

Apres que tous les Citoyens ont eu prononcé le serment, les uns apres les autres, et que le President leur a donné le Baisser Fraternelle; Il nous a dit.

" Citoyens,

" Le Serment que vous vener de prononcer
" et

" I have not to deal with ungrateful persons,
" but with men, who will observe punctili-
" ously, what they are about to sanction
" with their oath. You wish to lay the
" foundation of your happiness. Can I refuse
" you? As I esteem and love you, I am
" ready to assist you with my feeble lights."

He then resumed the chair and pronounced before the altar, and under the National Standard, this oath.

" I SWEAR before the portion of the
" French people here assembled, to support
" the Republican Constitution, to defend it,
" and my country, with all my strength and
" with all my powers; to submit to the laws
" decreed by the Convention, and to those
" of equality which we shall frame, or to die
" in arms at my post, in the defence of the
" sacred right of a citizen, to live free, or
" perish!"

Upon this the citizens were called upon in succession, and pronounced individually, the oath according to the roll.

Citizens Dompard, Contoir, Provoi, Jean, Denis, Glode, Denis, Colie, Therie, Paix, Nait, Charles, Goye, Douarette, Bertodiere, Piee, Millet, Thibou, Rousselle, Le Heritier, Eyre, Moitie, Chenille, Veroze, Le Cerge, Ouibe, Lafeuil, Questin, Colin, Jeannot, Manuelle, Gaspar, Charrier, Kerodique, Lebeau, Jean, Yvon, Dezonnair, Dachiret, Madrie, Vreniere, Lebœuf, Lebaisse, Leroy, Thouvenir, Quelicque, Daine, André, Govitte, Francagre, Christian, Philippe, Abraham, Marc, D'Etienne, Mainuc, Ouyné, Dele, Le Gran, Dhegodique, Ouillesame, Mecrisé, Ouillieme, Gaine, Beteme, Alesson, Jacque, L'Aigle, Pierre, Chenille, François, Gredin, Estienne, Juddicque, Couisse, Cholleste, Vincent, F. Manuelle, Francisque, Bernard, Joaquim, Godron, Blanchet, Manuelle, Joquy, Castelle, Manuelle, Gevron, Bourde, Chamitz, Marc, Josephe, Jeune, Dujon, Lambert, Ouchard, Marianne.

After all the citizens had taken the oath, and the president had given them the fraternal embrace; he said:—

" Citizens,

" The oath which you have just pronounced,
" and

"et le Baiser que je vous ai donné, et celui "de tout la France entiere, malheur a celui "que feroit parjuré. Vous vous etes repairy "et ralliés a tous vous freres les Francois, "comme ils ce sont liés à vous par mon or-"gane. Vous etes leurs soutien comme ils "sont le votre, rapellé vous que votre union "fera votre force, que toute haine, que toute "ressentimen soit aneanty—Vous ne devez "dorenavant ne fait plus qu' une famille des "freres—L'amour de la patrie doit etre le "mobile de toutes vos actions—alors vous "serez vraiment digne du serment que vous "venez de prononcer. Vous m' avez de-"mander un projet de Loi Le voici. Vous "seres libre d' accepter ou de rejètter les "Articles qui vous conviendrons, mais ra-"pellez vous, que les Articles que vous "aurez accepté, que vous ne pourrer les "enfriendre, parceque par votre adeffione "vous leurs avez donné force de loi, comme "elle n' a rien au dessus d'elle vous ne devez "avoir au dessous de vous, que vice et "crime, et audessus, que la Loy, qui caracte-"rise vos vertus! Attendu qu'il est midi, "avons ajourné la presente scéance a deux "heures apres midi de ce jour, pour discuter "les Articles de la Loi proposé.

A deux heures etant rassemblé, le President a annonce que l'on alloit commencer par l'article premier, qui été accepté a l'unanimité de voix par concert ou de couvert.

PRELIMINAIRE DES LOIX.

PEINE MILITAIRE,

A prononcer par le Conseil de discipline. Le conseil de Discipline est composé de sept Citoyens des tous grades, quatre Voix contre trois, suffir pour faire mettre le loi a execution soit quelle protege ou quelle punissent.

LOI.

ARTICLE 1.

Tout Chef qui ne fait pas executer la Loi a la lettre, qui voudroit l'eluder ou le transgresser, ou qui ne mettroit pas a execution la sentence rendu par le Conseil de discipline, est indigne de commander; il est Cassé et suspendu de ses fonctions de Citoyen pendant deux Ans. En cas de residive ils subira cinq ans de fer, et est indigne d' occuper aucun charge.

"and the kiss which I have given, are those "of the whole French Nation. Evil to him "who shall be perjured! You are now re-"turned to and reconnected with your bre-"thren the French, as they are united to "you through my instrumentality; you are "their support, as they are yours. Remember "that your strength will consist in your uni-"on. That all hatred and anger must be "annihilated. Henceforward you must be-"come a family of brethren. The love of "your country must be the first principle of "all your actions, then will you be truly wor-"thy of the oath which you have taken."

You have requested of me a form of laws—Behold it here.—You are at liberty to adopt or to reject the articles as you may deem proper; but remember, that those articles once adopted, it will not be allowable to infringe, because, by your adoption, you will have given them the force of laws. As the law has nothing above it, you ought to deem nothing below you but vice and crime, and nothing above you but the law which is the characteristic of your virtues. Seeing that it is now noon, we adjourn the sitting until two o'clock in the afternoon of this day, for the proposed discussion of the articles of the law.

Being reassembled at two o'clock, the president announced that he should open the business, by proposing the 1st article, which was unanimously agreed to.

PRELIMINARY LAW.

MILITARY PUNISHMENT,

To be inflicted by the Council of discipline. The Council of discipline is to be composed of seven citizens of all ranks. Four votes against three are sufficient to warrant the execution of the law, whether it be for protection, or for punishment.

THE LAW.

ARTICLE 1st.

Every Chief who shall not execute the law strictly according to the letter; who shall evade or transgress it; or, who shall not execute the sentence pronounced by the Council of discipline; is unworthy of command. He shall be cashiered, and suspended from all the functions of a citizen for two years. For a repetition of this offence, he shall suffer five years confinement in irons, and be held unworthy of any employ.

De The

De suite passé a l'Article 2e qui a été accepté a l'unanimité des voix.

ARTICLE 2.

Tout Citoyen de quel grade qu'il puisse etre appellé au nom de la loy, doit obeir sur le Champ; ou faute de ce, il subit 48 heures d'arret, sans pour cela l'excepté de la punission qu'il auroit du subire, pour le delit qu'il auroit commis, et syil residoit, huit jours de fers, et en quas de la moindre rebellion, sans voy de faitte a la loi trois mois de fers.

De suite passé a l'Article 3eme qui a été accepté a l'unanimité des voix.

ARTICLE 3.

Nul Citoyen ne peut etre jugé que par un Conseil de Discipline establis; et, que deux Temoins n'ayent constaté le delit duquel il est accusé.

De suitte passé a l'Article 4eme qui a été accepté a l'unanimité des voix.

ARTICLE 4.

Comme les loix n'a que des peines strictemens necessaires, tous Citoyens dans n' importe quels positions qu'ils se trouvent, doit obeir a son superieur sans replique, ou faute de ce, il sera punis suivant la rigueur des loix.

De suite passé a l'Article 5eme qui a été accepté a l'unanimite des voix.

ARTICLE 5.

Toute superieure qui maltraitera son inferieur a mauvais propos, sera punis pour la premiere fois de huit jours d'arret; pour une seconde de quinze jours; et pour une troisieme * de deux mois d'exemtion d'aucun service, pendant laquel peine il sera privé, Premiere, de commandemant, Seconde de Paye.

De suitte passé a l'Article 6e qui a été accepté a l'unanimité de voix.

ARTICLE 6.

Tout inferieur qui n'obeira pas sur le champ a son superieur, quand le superieur lui parlera au Nom de la Loi, sera, Premiere, puni pour le delit qu'il aura commis. Seconde pour la desobeissance a la loi de 48 heurs de fers au pied. Si le desobeissance et accompagné de murmure, injure, ou menace, le

* Cet loi a été modifié; au lieu de deux mois d'exemtion de service et de paye, 8 jours de fers.

The second article was then considered and unanimously adopted.

ARTICLE 2d.

Every citizen of whatever rank, must pay immediate obedience when called upon by the law, or be subject to forty-eight hours imprisonment, over and above the punishment which he may be liable to for the crime committed by him. If he persist in his contumacy, he shall be punished, by eight days confinement in irons; and any rebellion against the law, if unaccompanied by open act of violence, shall be punished with a confinement of three months.

The third article was then considered, and unanimously adopted.

ARTICLE 3d.

No citizen can be tried but by a regular Council of discipline, and there must be two witnesses to establish the crime set forth.

The fourth article was then considered, and unanimously adopted.

ARTICLE 4th.

As the law lays no impositions but what are absolutely necessary, every citizen in whatever situation, must obey his superior without reply, or incur the penalty of the law.

The fifth article was then considered and unanimously adopted.

ARTICLE 5th.

A superior who shall make use of injurious language to his inferior, shall for the first offence be put in arrest eight days—for the second, fifteen days—for the third, * he shall be suspended the service for two months with privation of his rank, and loss of pay.

The sixth article was next considered and adopted unanimously.

ARTICLE 6th.

Every inferior who shall not instantly obey his superior when commanded by him in the name of the law, shall first be punished for the crime of which he may be guilty; and secondly, be put in irons forty-eight hours, for his disobedience to the law. Should his disobedience be attended by murmurs, abuse or threats, the

* This law has been modified, from two months suspension, to eight days in irons.

le delinquant subira trois mois de fer.

De suitte passé a l'Article 7e qui a été accepté a l'unanimité de voix.

ARTICLE 7.

Tout Superieur qui menaceroit de frapper son Inferieur, et que l'execution n'aura pas lieu, le superieur sera Cassé et privée du droits de Citoyen pendant un An seulment.

De suitte passé a l'Article 8eme qui a été accepté a l'unanimité des voix.

ARTICLE 8.

* Tout Inferieur qui menaceroit son superieur de le frapper et que le menace n'auroit pas lieu, subira un An de fers.

De suitte passé a l'Article 9e, qui a été accepté a l'unanimité des voix.

ARTICLE 9.

Tout superieur qui frapperai un inferieur sera condammé a subira un an de fers, et sera declaré indigne d'occuper aucune charge Militaire ny Civile.

De suitte passé a l'Article 10e, qui a été accepté a l'unanimité des voix.

ARTICLE 10.

Tout inferieur que frapperoit ou levroit la main sur son superieur sera condamné a mort.

De suitte passé a l'Artiele 11e, qui a été accepté a l'unanimité des voix.

ARTICLE 11.

Tous les delits qui ne sont pas de la compaitante du Conseil de discipline, et qui sont dans la Classe de la Police correctionale sont de la compaitance du Major Commandant la Place, qui ordonne la Prison au nom de la loi, pour les delits denonces ci apres, 24 heures ny plus ny moins.

1re. Les delits contre les bonnes mœurs.

2e. Le trouble apporté publiquemen a l'exercise d'une culte religieux quelconques, ou insultes faite a ces ministres.

3eme. Les insultes, et la violence grave entre les personnes, telles que les coups en voi de faite, que ne punit pas le Conseil de discipline.

* Cette loi a été adopté avec la modification d'un An ce sera trois mois.

4eme.

the delinquent shall be kept in irons for three months.

The seventh article was next considered and adopted unanimously.

ARTICLE 7th.

Every superior who shall threaten to strike his inferior, even though he should not execute his threat, shall be cashiered, and deprived of the rights of a citizen for one year.

The eighth article was next considered and unanimously adopted.

ARTICLE 8th.

* Every inferior who shall threaten to strike his superior, even though he should not execute his threat, shall suffer one year's imprisonment in irons.

The ninth article was next considered and unanimously adopted.

ARTICLE 9th.

Every superior who shall strike his inferior, shall be confined one year in irons, and shall be held unworthy of any Office, Civil or Military.

The tenth article was next considered and unanimously adopted.

ARTICLE 10th.

Every inferior who shall strike or lift his hand against his superior, shall be condemned to death.

The eleventh article was next considered and adopted unanimously.

ARTICLE 11th.

All crimes which are not cognizable by the Council of Discipline, and are classed under the correctional police, are to be under the cognizance of the Major Commandant of the place, who may inflict the punishment of 24 hours imprisonment neither more, nor less, for the crimes hereafter stated, viz.

1st.—Offences against good manners.

2d.—Disturbing any religious ceremony, or insulting its ministers.

3d.—Insults, and personal assaults made by one individual on another, not punishable by the council of discipline.

* This Law was modified to three months, instead of one year.

4th.

4eme. Les troubles apporté a l'ordre sociale, et a la tranquilité publique, par la mendicité, par les tumultes, ou la provocation des tumultes, ou bruit fait a des heures indus sans permission.

De suitte passé a l'Article 12e, qui a été accepté par l'unanimité de voix.

ARTICLE 12.

Tout Citoyen qui tiendra des propos indecens sur la Constitution, qui aura l'air d'etre Partizan de la Royauté, ou de l'ancien regime, sera traduit devant le Conseil de discipline, ou il sera puni de dix jours de fers pour la premiere fois, la 2e, il subira six mois de fers, pour la 3e Banni et chassé, comme indigne d'etre francais, et si ses projets tendoit a rapeller la contre Revolution il seroit mis a mort.

De suitte passé a l'Article 13e qui a été accepté a l'unanimité de voix.

ARTICLE 13.

Tout Citoyen qui en presence de l'ennemi montroit de la foiblesse, et chercheroit par ses propos, a affoiblir le courage de ses concitoyens, et les detourner d'en venir a l'action seroit mis en mort.

De suitte passé a l'Article 14eme qui a été accepté a l'unanimité des voix.

ARTICLE 14.

Tout Conspirateur, ou traitre a sa Patrie, sera condamné a mort.

De suitte passé a l'Article 15eme, qui a été accepté a l'unanimité des voix.*

ARTICLE 15.

Tous Suborneurs, Debaucheur, Enrolleur, Deserteur, et qui auroit liason avec les Ennemis de la Republique, qui seroit arretè, seroit mis a mort.

De suitte passé a l'Article 16e qui a été accepté a l'unanimité des voix.

ARTICLE 16.

Toute lachétè, foiblesse, qui seroit commis en presence de l'ennemie, et qui porteroit prejudice a la gloire de la Patrie, seroit punis par dix Ans de Chaines sur les Travaux Publiques. Cette loi et applicable au Commandant, Officiers, Sous Officiers, Soldats, Volontaires, et Matelots.

De

4th.—Disturbance of good order and the public tranquillity; raising tumults, and making a noise at unseasonable hours without permission.

The twelfth article was next considered, and adopted unanimously.

Every Citizen who shall utter any expression derogatory to the constitution, or who shall show a disposition favorable to the cause of royalty or the ancient system, shall be cited before the Council of discipline, and for the first offence, be put in irons for ten days; for the second six months; and for the third, banished as unworthy of being a Frenchman. Should his designs be Counter-revolutionary, he shall be put to death.

The thirteenth article was next considered and adopted unanimously.

ARTICLE 13th.

Every Citizen who shall betray any weakness before the Enemy, or who shall endeavour to dispirit his fellow Citizens, and deter them from coming to action, shall be put to death.

The fourteenth article was next considered and adopted unanimously.

ARTICLE 14th.

All Conspirators and Traitors to their country shall be put to death.

The fifteenth article was next considered and unanimously adopted.

ARTICLE 15th.

All persons guilty of subornation, seduction, enlisting men for foreign service, encouraging deserters, or maintaining a correspondence with an enemy, shall, when seized, suffer death.

The sixteenth article was next considered and adopted unanimously.

ARTICLE 16th.

All cowardice or weakness in the presence of the enemy, which may tend to tarnish the national glory, shall be punished by ten years confinement in chains on the public works. This law applies to the Commander in Chief, to Officers, Subalterns, Soldiers, Volunteers, and Sailors.

The

De fuitte paffé a l'Article 17e qui a été accepté a l'unanimité des voix.

ARTICLE 17.

Tout Citoyen en temps de Guerre, qui deferte fon Pavillon pour aller dans un Nation Enemi, et qui eft arrété, feroit mis a mort.

De fuitte paffé a l'Article 18eme qui a été accepté a l'unanimité des voix.

ARTICLE 18.

Tout Citoyen qui s'émigre avec fon bien, qui eft arreté, eft enchainé pour vingt ans fur les travaux publiques.

De fuitte paffé a l'Article 19e qui a été accepté a l'unanimité des voix.

ARTICLE 19.

Tout fuperieur qui commanderoit des Republiquain Français, qui ce rendroit lachement a une Ennemies meme plus fort que lui, feroit mis a mort, et tous ceux qui feroit fous fes ordres, feroit punis fuivant les rigueurs de la loi.

De fuite paffé a l'Article 20e qui a été accepté a l'unanimité des voix.

ARTICLE 20.

Tout Citoyen ont la droit de faire convoquer par les Citoyen Commandans, le Confeil de Difcipline, fans etre obligé de leur dire le motif de la convocation, et les Commandan font obligé fur la requifition d'un feul Citoyen de convoquer le Confeil fur le Champ ou il encoura la rigueur de la loi lui meme.

De fuitte paffé a l'Article 21 qui a été accepté a l'unanimité des voix.

ARTICLE 21.

Tout Citoyen qui convoqueroit le Confeil de difcipline, et qui n'auroit pas de preuve, n'y de Temoin a alleguer a la loy, feroit puni de huit jours de fers au pied.

De fuite paffé a l'Article 22e, qui a été accepté a l'unanimité des voix.

ARTICLE 22.

Tout Citoyen qui traiteroit un autre Citoyen de Lache ou de Coquin, et qui n'aura pas de preuve, feroit puni de Trente Jours de fers au pied.

Quand

The feventeenth article was next confidered and adopted unanimoufly.

ARTICLE 17th.

Every citizen who in time of war fhall defert his colours, and go over to the enemy, fhall, when apprehended, be put to death.

The eighteenth article was next confidered and adopted unanimoufly.

ARTICLE 18th.

Every citizen who fhall be apprehended in an attempt to emigrate and carry off his property, fhall be condemned to labour on the public works, in chains, for the term of twenty years.

The nineteenth article was next confidered and unanimoufly adopted.

ARTICLE 19th.

Every officer commanding French Republicans, who fhall bafely furrender to an enemy, though of fuperior force, fhall be put to death; and all under his command, fhall be punifhed according to the rigour of the law.

The twentieth article was next confidered and unanimoufly adopted.

ARTICLE 20th.

Every citizen has the right of convoking the Council of Difcipline, on application to the citizen Commandant, without being obliged to affign to him the motive for fuch convocation, and the Commandant is bound on the requifition of any individual citizen immediately to convoke the Council, or he fhall incur the penalty of the law himfelf.

The twenty-firft article was next confidered and adopted unanimoufly.

ARTICLE 21ft.

Every citizen who fhall convoke the Council of Difcipline, and who fhall have no proof nor teftimony to alledge to the law, fhall be confined eight days in irons.

The twenty-fecond article was next confidered and adopted unanimoufly.

ARTICLE 22d.

Every citizen who fhall reflect upon the courage or honour of another, without being able to prove his allegation, fhall be punifhed with thirty days confinement in irons.

When

Quand le conseil de Discipline a formé son resultat, il en previenne le Commandant (qui néſt j'amais present au jugement) et qui fait mettre sur le champ, la Sentence a Execution, et rentrer avec lui dans la Salle d'Audience, la, tous les Citoyens composant le Conseil de discipline se leve debout, et a decouvers, leve la main, et le President dit. « Nous jurons sur notre conscience et notre « honneur, que apres avois observé scrupuleusement dans nos deliberations, les Regles qui nous etoit prescrite par la loy, « nous avons trouvé qu'un telle accusé de « telle fait, n'en etoit pas coupable.—Ou « bien, Qu'un telle accusé de telle fait, en « etoit coupable, mais excusable, ou qu'un « telle accusé de telle fait, en etoit convaincu « mais non criminel. Ou, qu'un telle en « etant convaincu de telle crime la loi le « condamne a - - - - - - - - "

When the Council of Discipline have formed their resolution on the case, they are to notify the same to the Commandant, (who is never to be present at their deliberations, and who is always to cause the sentence to be carried into immediate execution,) they are then to return into the Hall of Audience together with the Commandant; there all the members of the Council of Discipline are to stand up uncovered, with their hands raised, and the President shall say, "We swear by " our conscience and our honor, that having " scrupulously observed the rules prescribed " by the law in our deliberations, we have " found such a one, accused of such a crime, " not guilty; or, such a one, accused of such " a crime, is guilty, but excusable; or such " a one, accused of such a crime, has been " convicted of the fact, but not of a criminal " (intention;) or, such a one having been " convicted of such a crime, the law con" demns him to———"

Les Jugemens du Conseil de discipline se font publiquement. Tout Citoyen a le droit d'y assister, la dêcence y est maintenu comme le respecte au loix.

The judgments of the Council of Discipline are to be given publickly; every Citizen has a right to be present: decorum, and a due respect to the law are to be observed in Court.

Tous Militaires, de tous grades meme des Troupes de ligne et de marine, sans etre du corps du delinquant, a la loy, peut etre membre du Conseil de discipline.

Every military man of what rank soever, whether belonging to the troops of the Line, or to the Marine, though not of the same Corps as the delinquent, may be made a member of the Council of Discipline.

Le Conseil de Discipline se forme aussitot lá loi promulgué par les Citoyens qui se sont soumis la majorite des suffrages des Citoyens, fait et donne force de loi, tout le monde doit y etre soumis sans exception. Le Conseil se releve tous les Six mois, c'est au Citoyens a bien choiser leurs Juges.

The Council of Discipline shall be formed immediately upon the law, ratified by the consent of the Citizens, being promulgated. The law being constituted by a majority of votes, all persons, without exception, are bound to yield obedience to it. The Council is to be rechosen every six months; it behoves the citizens to be careful in the choice of their judges.

De suite on a passè a la nomination des membres composans le conseil de Discipline, le Sorutain depovillé Ripaud, Vreniere, Questin, Jullian, Dachiret, Thouvenir, et Kerodic on eté nommé a la majorité absolu ont accepté.

The Assembly next proceeded to the nomination of the members of the Council of Discipline; on casting up the numbers, there appeared a great majority of votes in favour of Ripaud, Vreniere, Questin, Jullian, Dachiret, Thouvenir, and Kerodic, who accepted the office.

Nous Citoyens et Republiquains Français composant le Parti qui est sous les ordres du Citoyen Dompard, apres avoir entendu les presente Loix nous nous y sommes soumis volontairement

We the Citizens and French Republicans forming the party under the orders of Citizen Dompard, having heard the present laws read, do voluntarily submit ourselves to their authority,

volontairement your etre Jugé; reglé, dorenavant par les principes et les Loix de l'egalité que nous avons fait; en foi de quoi avons signé le present reglement pour servir en valoire ce que de raison. Au camp Français, pres Pattane, le * Decadi de la premiere Decade de Floreal le an 5e. de la Republique Française une et indivisible.

Un Citoyen a demandè la Parole et a dit.

" CITOYENS,

" *Pour terminer une si glorieuse Journèe, je " demande que l'infame Pavillon Blanc soit " brulé, et que nous chantons la Hymne a la Patrie, en signe de joie du bonheur que nous " resentons aujourdhui.*"

Tous d'une voix unanime ont dit, Oui! Alors le President a levé la Sceance, et a ajournée a Dimanche prochaine, Quintidi de la 3e. Decade du mois de Floreal, L'an 5eme, apres l'issu de la messe Paroissielle.

(Signè)

Ripaud, Vreniere, Questin, Dachiret, Jullian, Kerodicq, Thibeau, Vizer, Thouvenir, Dompard, Bertodiere, Pilardt, Charroix, Moitie, Milletot, Heritier, La Vueille, Dielle, Windell, James, Marc, Mich. Dunn, Jacques, Debay, Menaud, Gaudron, Collier, Vincent, W. Graham, Barnard, Huite, De Souza Le Dalle, Denis, Castel, A. Mc. Neil, Pombart, Legrand.

Le quintidi de la 3eme. Decade du mois de Floreale, L'an 5eme. de la Republique Française une et indivisible.

Jour memorable pour tous les Citoyens qui composerez le Parti Français commandè par le Citoyen Dompard, chez le Prince Tippoo, L' Alliè de la Republique, d'apres avoir recu ses ordres obtenu a la solicitation de tous les Citoyens composans le Parti, d'arborer le Pavillon Nationale, il a été arborè a six beures du matin au son de toute l'artillerie et mousquetrie du camp; apres cette auguste ceremonie, Le Citoyen Ripaud, Representant du Peuple Française aupres du Prince Tippoo, et le Citoyen Vreniere, Officier, avec huit Citoyens de L' Artillerie, se sont transporte sur la place d'armes de la Ville de Pattane, ou le Citoyen Prince les attendoit, aussitot leur arrivè, il fait faire un Salve de

Deux

authority, henceforth to be governed by the principles and laws of equality which we have established. In confirmation whereof we have signed these presents. At the French Camp near Seringapatam, * Decadi of the first Decade of Floreal, the fifth year of the French Republic, one and indivisible, (answering to May 7th, 1797.)

A Citizen demanded to be heard, and said.

" CITIZENS,

" *To conclude this glorious day, I move that " the infamous white Flag be burnt, and that we " chant the Hymn to our Country, in testimony " of the joy we feel this day.*"

All with one acclamation gave their assent to this motion; after which the President broke up the meeting, and appointed the next to be held on Sunday, Quintidi of the third Decade, of the month Floreal, the fifth year, after the celebration of Mass, (answering to May 14th, 1797.)

(Signed)

Ripaud, Vreniere, Questin, Dachiret, Jullian, Kerodicq, Thibeau, Vizer, Thouvenir, Dompard, Bertodiere, Pilardt, Charroix, Moitie, Milletot, Heritier, La Vueille, Dielle, Windell, James, Marc, Mich. Dunn, Jacques, Debay, Menaud, Gaudron, Collier, Vincent, W. Graham, Bernard, Huite, De Souza, Le Dalle, Denis, Castel, A. Mc. Neil, Pombart, Legrand.

The Quintidi of the 3d Decade of the month of Floreal, the fifth year of the French Republic, one and indivisible, (answering to May 14th, 1797,) a day ever memorable by all the citizens of the party of French, commanded by citizen Dompard, serving with Prince Tippoo the Ally of the Republic. Having by the united solicitations of the whole party of French citizens obtained Tippoo's orders for displaying the national flag, it was hoisted at six o'clock in the morning, under a discharge of all the artillery and musquetry of the camp. After this august ceremony, citizen Ripaud as representative of the French Nation with Tippoo, citizen Vreniere, an officer, and eight citizens artillerists, repaired to the Parade in the city of Seringapatam, where the citizen Prince waited for them. On their arrival he ordered a salute to be fired of two thousand three hundred

pieces

* This date is wrong; the meeting was held on *Octodi de la seconde Decade de Floreal*, (v. page 178, French column,) and there does not appear to have been any adjournment, except from noon to two o'clock of the same day (v. page 181); the above date therefore should be *Octodi de la seconde Decade de Floreal*; the English date is corrected accordingly.

Deux mille trois cens coups de Canons, et cinq cens fouguettes, de tout sa mousquetrie, et Le Fort de Pattane a tirè cinq cens coups de cannòn. Le Prince a dit a Citoyen Ripaud.

" Voila l'assurance du Pavillon de votre Pa- " trie que m'est chere, j'en suis l'alliè, il sera " toujonrs soutenu dans mon pays aussi qu 'il a " ètè dans la Republique ma Seur; allez finir " votre Fete !"

Le Citoyen Ripaud a repondu tout ce que son cœur lui suggeroit de la vive reconnoissance qu'il ressentoit au temoignage de l'amitié qu' éprouvoit le Prince a la Republique. Le Citoyen Dompard lui a fait part des sentimens de son cœur et de l'assurance de l'amitiè que tous les Citoyens du Camp lui portoit, et ils se sont retirè, a leur arrive au camp; la Troupe, et la Garde Nationale, les attendoit sur la place d'armes ou ils se sont rendu, l'on a envoye chercher trois Drapeaux Nationels qui etoit a la Hotel de la Place, gardè par un Piquet. Les Drapeaux etant arrivèe le silence a regnè l'on a plantè l'arbre de la Libertè surmontè du Bonnet de L'egalitè, et le Citoyen Ripaud a prononcè le discours suivant.

" Citoyens Français, Hommes libres, mes " freres, mes amis.

" Cet bien aujourdhui que vous devez re- " mercier la Providence et l' Etre beinfai- " sant de la grace de vous avoir faite voi le " Pavillon Nationale et l'arbre de la Liber- " té, surmonté du bonnet de légalité, cheri " et adopté de tous les hommes libres, les " Republiquains Français, vos freres vos ap- " puy, et vos amis que céft gloire pour vous " O! Français de la voir arboré assuré, et " juré de la soutenir ou de mourir les armes " a la main pour le defendre et soutenir vo- " tre liberté et vos droits, enfin ce que vous " avez de plus cher, votre Patrié—O! Fran- " çais mes freres, mes amis, ne sentez vous pas " comme moi cette joie qui s'empare de vos " cœurs et qui vous entraine vers ce Dra- " peau, et cette arbre cheri que 25 Millions " d'hommes ont juré comme vous de main- " tenir, ne sentez vous pas dis je, ce pen- " chant de la Vertu qui n'est connu que par " les Hommes libres qui vous portè a lui ju- " rer cette amour ardente qui caracterise les " Guerriers Republiquains, oui, cher, mille fois

pieces of cannon, and five hundred vollies of small arms. The fort of Seringapatam also fired a salute of five hundred cannon.. The Prince then said to citizen Ripaud.

" By this public acknowledgement of your " national standard, I give you a proof of my " affection for it. I declare myself its Ally, " and promise you that it shall be as firmly sup- " ported throughout my dominions, as it has ever " been in those of the Republic, my Sister. Go, " and conclude your festival!"

Citizen Ripaud returned an answer full of those grateful acknowledgements which his heart suggested for this proof of the Prince's friendship for the Republic. Citizen Dompard made a profession of the sentiments of his heart, and in the name of all the citizens of the camp assured the Prince of their devotion to him; after which they retired. Upon their return to the camp, where the troops and the national guard were drawn up on the parade to receive them, three national colours were sent for from Head Quarters, where they were kept under a piquet guard. Upon the arrival of the colours, amidst a profound silence, the Tree of Liberty was planted, surmounted with the Cap of Equality. After which citizen Ripaud pronounced the following discourse.

" French Citizens! Free Men! Brethren! " Friends!

" Justly are your thanks due to Provi- " dence, and to that beneficent Being, who " on this day has given you to behold the " National Flag, and the Tree of Liberty " surmounted with the Cap of Equality, " cherished and adopted by all free men, by " French Republicans, by your brethren, " your supporters and your friends. What " a glory is it to you, O Frenchmen! to " behold it thus triumphantly displayed; " to swear to maintain it by your arms, or to " lay down your lives in its defence; in " defence of your Liberty and your Rights; " and above all, in defence of your Country, " the dearest object of your affections. Oh " Frenchmen, brethren, and friends! do you " not feel with me, that pure joy which takes " possession of the heart, attracting you to " that standard and that cherished Tree, " which twenty-five millions of men have, " like you, sworn to maintain? Do you " not feel, I say, that attractive force of " virtue, known to free men alone, which prompts

" fois cher a mon cœur, je te foutiendrai " Drapeau et arbre cheri, jufqu' a la derni- " ere goutte de mon fang, et fi je fuis parjuré " a mon Serment je prie la Divinité de me " reduire en cendre de m' aneantir meme " f'y j'en avoit la pensée, comme tu es l' ob- " jet de mes plus chers fentimens je jure de " te defendre ou de mourir pou toi oui, je, " le jure! * apres t'avoir promis tout ce que " je te dois, pardonne, cher digne gloire 'de " mes fentimens, f'y je vais rendre hommage " au manes de vos freres qui ont peris pour " te defendre. Que dis je? Pour foutenir " ta Gloire!

" Quel fenfible horreur f'empare de moi! " Une religieufe fenfibilité me domine! Quoi! " Je tombe a genoux, mon fang fe glace, et " j'entrevoi dans l'ombre milles guerrieres " magnanime les pérs Defenfeurs de nos " Droits, qui crient a nos cœur de les ven- " ger."

Je vois le comble de la barbarie et celui de l'atrocité—Dieu! J'en femis d'horreur! Quoi! Je vois ece Victime de la ferocité anglois qui ont été fcié entre deux Planchés! des femmer victimes de leur brutalé eft affaffiné au meme moment. Oh! comble d' horreur! mes cheveux fe redreffe! Que vois je! Des Enfans encore a la mamelles, je les voi teint du fang de leurs meres infortunes. Je vois ces malheureux enfans expiré de la même mort que leur malheureufe meres. Oh! Comble d' horreur et de fceleratefle que d' indignation tu infpire. Soyé perfuadé, ame infortun, que nous vous vengerons. O perfide et cruelle Anglais tremble. Il eft un dieu vengeur du crime qui nous infpire de laver dans ton fang les atrocités que tu as commis envers nos peres et leur malheureufe compagne. Apaiffer vous, ame plaintif, de l'innocence; nous jurons de vous venger. (Oui je le jure!)

Citoyens, mes freres que d' horreur doit vous infpirer tous les fupports de la tyrannie. Ce font eux, ce laches, ce faux Français, qui avoit infpiré tout ces fceleratefles. En France L' Armeé de la Vende eté celle de Jefur, le Pavillon Blanc, les Fleurs de Lys, le-

* Et tous les Citoyens ont repété, oui nous le jurons.

" prompts you to devote yourfelves to it with " that ardent love, characteriftic of Republi- " can warriors. Yes, beloved Standard! and " thou ever cherifhed Tree! Dear, a thoufand " times dear to my heart! I fwear to fhed the " laft drop of my blood, in thy defence, and if " I falfify this oath, may the Divinity confume " me; may he annihilate me, if I even har- " bour fuch a thought. As thou art the ob- " ject of my deareft affections, I fwear to " defend thee or to die for thee. Yes, I " fwear it.* Having thus pledged myfelf to " the performance of the duties I owe you, " pardon me, glorious object, if I proceed to " pay my homage to the manes of our bre- " thren, who have perifhed—in thy defence? " —let me rather fay—to eftablifh thy renown.

" What horror feizes me! A religious " fenfibility overpowers me! My knees fail! " My blood freezes! The fhadowy form " of thoufands of gallant warriors, the high- " fpirited defenders of their country's rights, " prefent themfelves to my fight, appealing " to our hearts for vengeance.

" *I fee the meafure of barbarity and ferocity filled up.* " *Oh God! I tremble with horror!—Behold thofe* " *victims of the favage Englifh, bound between planks* " *and fawn afunder. See thofe Women, the victims* " *of their brutal ravifhers, difhonoured and murdered* " *in the fame inftant. Oh fuperlative horror! Behold* " *infants at the breaft bathed in the blood of their un-* " *fortunate mothers, and involved in the fame fate.* " *Oh! extreme of horror and villainy, how it roufes* " *one's indignation! Yes, perfidious and cruel En-* " *glifh! there is a God, the avenger of guilt, who in-* " *fpires us to wafh out in your blood the cruelties you* " *have exercifed on our brethren, and their unhappy* " *partners! Peace, peace, thou plaintive foul of inno-* " *cence, we fwear to avenge you: Yes, I fwear it.*

" *Citizens! Brethren! with what horror ought all* " *the abetters of tyranny to infpire you! It is they,* " *it is thofe cowardly and perfidious Frenchmen, at* " *whofe inftigation all thefe flagitious crimes have been* " *perpetrated. In France, the Army of La Vendée* " *was that of* Jefur; *the white Flag, the flowers de* *Luce*,

* Here all the Citizens repeated, Yes, we fwear it!

le chrette a la main et le Poignard a l'autre, ont assassiné, massacré, comme les infame Anglais, vos plus fiers defenseurs de vos droits. Vengé nos feres, victimes de leur patriotisme. Que tout ce qui a rapport a l'ancien regime soit sur le champ brulé si nous ne sommes pas a meme de nous venger sur eux, que ce soit sur leur Idole cheri, leur Pavillon, et quils tremble en apprenant que dans L' Inde, dans le milieu du terre, quil y a des Republiquains qui ont juré de les exterminer. Ils fremirons n' en doutte pas, ces laches, au seul nom des Français. Palise de terreur, et aussitot qu'ils les voyent, ils sont a trois quarts vaincus. Pour y parvenir il faut avoir ce vertu Republiquain il faut sçavoir vaincre ou perir pour la Patrie. Il faut avoir ce maintien d'homme libre.

Je parle au Commandant. Vous etes notre Chef, votre devoir et de vieller a notre fureté, a notre bonheur, et au maintien de nos droits. Vous n'etes plus faites pour vivre dans un apathie qui ne convien nullemen a la nouvelle charge que vous occupé. Il faut surmonter vos anciens habitudes, et si vous aviez des differences il faut les aneantir, et fait votre bonheur du maintien du au Loi. Par cette amenité qui est dans votre cœur, par la bonté de votre ame, vous avez des riches qualités, vous etes digne d'etre Republiquaine. Votre bravoure est connu. Mais vous avez de la foiblesse, defaite vos de cet ennemi de vos meme, attachè vous a connoitre vos droits, et vous sentire qu'il est bien glorieux de commander a vos Egaux et de braves Republiquains.

Je parle aux Officiers et au sous Officiers. Ce n'est pas le tout d'etre brave, il faut de l'amenitè, et tenir son Rang, quoique vous avez le bonheur de commander a vos Egaux, il faut toujours que le maintien soit observè, les loix vous la prescrivent imperieusement. Il faut vous instruire, et instruire nos freres d'armes, les plus qu'il est possible, pour les mettre a meme de defendre leur droits, leur libertè, notre patrie, il faut vous vaincre, si vous avez des defauts; alors vous deviendrez de vrais Republiquains digne de nous commander.

Je parle au defenseurs de la patrie. Citoyens, si vos superieur a des devoirs a remplir

"*Luce, the* Chrette *in one hand, and a poniard in the other, have, like the infamous English, assassinated, massacred, the boldest defenders of your rights. Revenge your brethren who have fallen victims to their patriotism. Let every thing that bears the least relation to the old constitution be burnt on the spot. If we cannot be revenged on them, let our vengeance fall upon their beloved idol, on their white Flag. Let them know, and tremble, that in India, in the midst of the earth, there are Republicans, who have sworn their destruction. They will tremble, no doubt, the cowards, at the very name of Frenchmen, and palsied with terror, will be more than half conquered at the very sight. To attain to this preeminence, however, you must possess that Republican virtue, that resolves to conquer, or to die for your country: this first duty of freemen must be deeply implanted in your breasts.*

"*I now address myself to the Commandant. You are our Chief; it is your duty to watch over our safety and our happiness; and strictly to maintain our rights. It is not allowable in you to entertain a frigid indifference, incompatible with the new office you are invested with. You must rise above your former prepossessions, you must suppress your ancient animosities if any remain, and place your supreme happiness, in maintaining the due supremacy of the law. An engaging disposition and goodness of heart, are qualities with which you are richly endowed, and render you worthy of being a Republican. Your bravery is acknowledged, but you want energy. Overcome a weakness, which is an enemy to yourself; apply yourself to know your rights, and you will become sensible how glorious it is to command your equals and brave Republicans.*

"I address myself next to you Officers, and Subalterns. Courage alone is not sufficient; mildness must be united to a respect for your rank. Though you have the happiness to command your equals, discipline must be strictly maintained: the laws imperiously demand it. You must perfect yourselves, and use your utmost diligence to instruct our comrades, that they may be qualified to defend their rights, their liberty, and our country. The faults you have you must correct; then will you become real Republicans, and worthy to command us."

"I am now to speak to the defenders of our country: Citizens, if your superiors have

plir envers vous, vous n'en avez pas moins a remplir envers eux; vous leur devez obeiſſance et reſpecte, ſi vous voulez, Citoyens, devenir toujours victorieux, ce n'eſt que par ces moyens que vous y parviendra. L'obeiſſance fait la gloire des Republiquains Français vous avez un grand devoir a obſerver. Glorieux d'etre l'egalé de ceux qui vous commande, glorieux d'etre libre, glorieux d'avoir un Drapeau et un arbre qui a toujours terraſsé les ennemies quil, attaque, ou qui ont oſe l'attaquer, je le remets pur et ſans tache entre vos mais, votre gloire eſt de le maintenir auſſi pure qu'il a toujours été, vous venez de jurer de mourir pour lui, Rapeller vous ſans ceſſe qu'il et la trace de votre bonheur le plus parfait, que cet le Drapeau de la Nation le plus victorieux, qui commande et donne des loix meme a ſes ennemies. Treize Nations l'ont osé attaquer, onze ont recu ſes loix ou ſa protection—Les deux autres ne tarderont pas a ſuccomber deſſous ſon pouvoir irreſiſtible. La France la juré, cela ſeul ſuffit, elle ſera obeï, ſes fiers defenſeurs ne ſont jamais ſourds a ſa voix, etant tres ſoumis et tres reſpectueux a ſa volonté, elle commande, elle ſera deja ſatisfait — Je vois deja l'ardeur qui me domine paſſer dans tous vos cœurs — que le voix de la patrie eſt ſublime, que l'amour ardent quil inſpire eſt grande—Dieu puiſſant—Cher Divinité— Ou tu lis dans mon cœur, tu le vois bien glorieux de cet journée, je me ſatisfais dans tous les points. O Français! Que vous me rendez heureux, votre amour pour ce que j'ai de plus cher, notre patrie, ſe manifeſte dans tous votre contenances; venir avec moi planter L'arbre cherì de nous et de tous nos forces, c'eſt le ſymbole de la conſtitution, de nos devoirs, de nos droits; qu'il ſoit ceſſe preſente a votre memoire, et vous ne vous ecarterez jamais de ce que vous devez a vous meme, et vous ſera reſſouvenir ce que vous devez a vos freres!!

De ſuite a fait prononcer a Chaque Citoyen individu, les uns auprès les autres, Le Serment.

Citoyens,

" have duties to fulfill to you, you have others " of no leſs obligation to diſcharge to them. " You owe them obedience and reſpect. " Obedience conſtitutes the glory of French " Republicans: You have an important duty " to obſerve. Glorious by your equality " with your commanders, glorious by your " freedom, glorious by your banner, and " Tree; that banner, which has proſtrated e-" very enemy it has been raiſed againſt, and " every one that has ventured to attack it, " I now place pure and unſullied in your " hands: be it your glory to maintain it in " ſpotleſs purity; you have ſworn to die for " it. Conſtantly bear in mind that it traces " out to you the ſureſt path to perfect hap-" pineſs; that it is the ſtandard of the moſt " victorious nation, which ſubdues and im-" poſes her laws upon her enemies. Thir-" teen nations have ventured to attack her; " eleven have ſubmitted to her laws, or " courted her protection: the other two will " not long maintain themſelves againſt her " irreſiſtible power. France has ſworn it, " that is ſufficient, ſhe will be obeyed. Her " high-ſpirited defenders are never deaf to " her voice; but reſpectful and ſubmiſſive " to her will, ſhe has only to iſſue her com-" mands, ſhe ſhall be inſtantly obeyed. I " ſee your hearts inflamed with the ſame ar-" dour that poſſeſſes mine. How ſublime is " the voice of our country! What vehe-" ment affection it inſpires! Great God! " Adored Divinity! Thou who readeſt my " heart, thou beholdeſt how it ſwells to the " triumphs of this glorious day: my ſatiſ-" faction is complete in every point. Oh " Frenchmen! how happy ye make me! " Your love for, what is above all things " moſt precious to me, our Country, is ma-" nifeſtly diſplayed in your countenance. " Come with me, come, and let us plant that " Tree, beloved by us all to the utmoſt " ſtretch of our faculties, the ſymbol of our " conſtitution, of our duties, of our rights. " Let it be ever preſent to your minds, and " you will never overſtep the bounds of that " duty you owe yourſelves, you will always " keep in remembrance that which you owe " your brethren."

Citizen Ripaud next propoſed the following oath, which was taken by every citizen ſucceſſively.

" *Citizens,*

Citoyens, jurer vous haine aux Rois, exceptant, Tippoo Sultan le victorieux, L'alliè de la Republique Françaiſe. Guerre aux tirans; et amour pour la patrie et celle de Citoyen Tippoo!!!!!

Tous a l'unanimitè ont criè Oui! Nous jurons de vivre libre ou mourir!

Pendant le ferment on a ſalvè du toute l'artillerie 84 coups de cannon; et apres le ferment on ſe remis avec cipailles qui avoit prettè le ferment, deux Drapeaux a leur garde par un Garde d'honneur. De Suite l'on a ſignè le Proceſs Verbal du Octodi de la 2eme. decade du preſente mois. De ſuite l'on a ètè ſur la place d'Armes, ou l'on chantè alentour de l'arbre et du Pavillon, des Hymnes a la patrie; Quand l'on eſt venu a chanter "A-"mour ſacré de la patrie" L'on a fait un ſalut de tout l'Artillerie, et la journèe ſ'eſt paſsé en joie, et par un Bal, qui a durè tout la nuit. En foi du quoi nous avons ſignè le preſente le dit jour et an que deſſus.

(*Signé*)	Vreniere, Sec.	Ripaud,
		Queſtin, Major,
	Dompard,	Jullian,
	Effite,	Scute,
	Charroix,	Dachiret,
	Querodic,	Thouvenir,
	Guadron,	Jacques,
	Pembart,	Menaud,
	Debay,	Schuhen,
	Vincent,	Mariano,
	Barnard,	A. De Souſa,
	Lahaye,	Le Grand,
	Windell,	Caſtel,
	Collier,	Etiene Tabiere.

"Citizens, do you ſwear hatred to all Kings, "except Tippoo Sultaun the Victorious, the Ally "of the French Republic. War againſt Tyrants; "and Love to our Country, and that of citizen "Tippoo."

All exclaimed unanimouſly, "Yes, we ſwear to "live free, or to die."

While the oath was adminiſtering, a ſalute was fired from 84 pieces of cannon, and after every one had taken the oath, two ſtand of colours were ſent back to Head Quarters, by a party of ſepoys who had taken the oath, and lodged under a guard of honor. The proceedings of Octodi of the 2d Decade of the preſent month, (anſwering to May 7th 1797) were ſigned. The party then proceeded to the parade, where, encircling the Tree and the Colours, they chanted hymns to their country. At the paſſage, "Holy "Patriotic Love," a ſalute of all the artillery was fired. The day was paſſed in rejoicing, and the night concluded with a Ball.

In atteſtation whereof, we have ſigned theſe preſents, the day and year before mentioned.

(*Signed*)	Vreniere, Sec.	Ripaud,
		Queſtin, Major,
	Dompard,	Jullian,
	Effitte,	Scute,
	Charroix,	Dachiret,
	Querodic,	Thouvenir,
	Gaudron,	Jacques,
	Pembart,	Menaud,
	* *Debay*,	Schuhen,
	Vincent,	Mariano,
	Barnard,	A. De Souſa,
	Lahaye,	Le Grand,
	Windell,	Caſtel,
	Collier,	Etiene Tabiere.

Le Duodi de la premiere Decade du Mois Prairial l'an 5e. de la Republique Françaiſe, une et indiviſible, a dix heurs du Matin, les Citoyens Dompard, et François Ripaud, Ladale, Bompard, Debay, Menaud, Citoyens Gardes Nationneaux, tous ſe ſont aſſemblèes, dans l'Egliſe Paronſeille, a l'iſſu de la grande meſſe, pour ſ'inſtruire ſur les principes Republiquains et deliberer ſur nos droits. La

Sceance

The Duodi of the firſt Decade of the month of Prairial, the fifth year of the French Republic, one and indiviſible, (anſwering to May 21ſt, 1797,) at ten o'clock in the morning, Citizen Dompard, Francis Ripaud, Le Dalle, Bompart, *Debay**, Minaud, Citizens belonging to the National Guard, all met in the Pariſh Church after the celebration of High Maſs, for the purpoſe of in-

ſtructing

* *This perſon accompanied the Sultaun's Ambaſſadors, to the Mauritius, in January 1798, in the character of Interpreter, reference is made to him in No. 18, Diviſion A. as having been a Witneſs to the Sultaun's conduct, at the ceremony of erecting the National Flag, at Seringapatam, on the 14th May, 1797., V. page 89.*

Sceance etant ouverte, l'on a commencé la lecture du Procès Verbal de la derniere Sceance, apres qu'il a èté finis, le President a demandé si l'on avoit rien a dire sur les contenus. La silence ayant ete pris pour consentement, il a ete claux, et chacun individument l'ont signe ou ont fait leur Marque ordinaire. Un Citoyen a demânde la Parole, et a dit. Qu'il y avoit un Drapeau qui etoit dit dans la Dernier Proces verbal qu' il etoit gardè par un garde d'honneur, que celà n'etoit pas, et qu'il demandoit que cela fus. Tous les Citoyens a l'unanimite et a l'envie les uns des autres ont tous appuye la Motion, et sur le champ le Commandant a ordonne une Garde. Un autre Citoyen a demandè la parole pour presenter deux nouveaux Citoyens a etre admis au sermens. Le President a fait observer que ces proposès ne connoissait pas l'usage Republiquain, et qu'il falloit leur donner le temps pour s'instruire, L'Assemblee a arret que l'on leur donne le temps de huit jours—Le President a engage tous les freres a l'amenite, et a vivre en bon union, a demande si personne n'avoit rien a proposer. L'on a ajourne la sceance a dimanche prochaine. L'on l' a termine par des Hymnes a la patrie—Le dit jour et an que dessus.

(*Signé*) Ripaud, Vreniére, Thouvenir, Etiene Fabre, Dénis, Le Dale, Pombart, Menaud, Debay, De Souza, Querodiaq, Charroix, Gaudron, François, Question, Prevon, Castel, Julian, Sentre, Desene, Marq, Arch. McNeil, Jacques, Collier, Le Grand, Vincent, La Haye.

Proces verbal de l'Assemblee Primaire aujours dhui Nonodi 1e Decade du mois Prairial l'an 5eme de la Republique Française une et indivisible, a 10 heures du Matin, les Citoyens composans le party Republiquain Française a Pattane, se sont tous assemble au lieu ordinaire de leur sceance a l'issu de la grande Messe dans l'Eglisse Paroissiale, paisiblement et sans armes, pour deliberer et connoitre leur droits, le President a fait ouvrir la sceance par la lecture du proces verbal de duodi 1ere

structing themselves in Republican principles, and deliberating on our rights. The business opened by reading the proceedings of the former meeting; when that was finished, the President asked if any person had any observations to make thereon, to which no answer being returned, the proceedings were closed, and attested by the signature, or customary mark of every member present.

A Citizen desired to speak, and observed, that in the proceedings of the last meeting, it was mentioned, that one of the colours was lodged under a guard of honor, but that had not been done, and therefore he proposed that the order might be enforced. All the citizens unanimously and emulatively supported this motion; and the Commandant thereupon immediately ordered a guard. Another Citizen rose to propose, two new Citizens to be admitted to take the oath. The president observed that the persons proposed were not sufficiently instructed in Republican duties, and that some time ought to be allowed for that purpose. The assembly thereupon resolved that eight days should be granted them. The president then recommended to the brethren to live together in friendship and harmony, and asked if any one had a motion to make. The next meeting was appointed to be held the Sunday following; and the present one concluded with Patriotic Hymns. The day and year above mentioned.

(Signed) Ripaud, Vreniere, Thouvenir, Etienne Fabre, Dénis, Le Dale, Pombart, Menaud, Debay, De Souza, Querodicq, Charroix, Gaudron, François, Question, Prevon, Castel, Julian, Sentre, Desene, Marq, Arch. McNeil, Jacques, Collier, Le Grand, N. Vincent, La Haye.

Proceedings of the Primary Assembly, held this day Nonodi of the first Decade of the month of Prairial, the 5th year of the French Republic, one and indivisible, (answering to May 28, 1797) at ten o'clock in the morning. The Citizens composing the French Republican party, at Pattane, assembled at their usual place of meeting after the celebration of high mass in the parish church, peaceably and without arms, to deliberate and make themselves acquainted with their rights.

1ere Decade de presente mois, apres lecture fini, le President a mis au voix s'il feroit claux, et ca ete. Un Citoyen a demande la parole, disant qu'il ne parleroit que pour s'instruire. "Mais," dit il "Citoyens! est ce "que quand on fait la benediction du Drapeaux, le commandant ne droit pas s'y "trouver; ne devoit il pas jurer de les maintenir pure et sans tache, ne devoit il pas "etre premier a nous monter cette fermetè "Republiquain de vivre libre ou mourir. "Est ce par procuration que l'on fait ses devoir aujourd hui, n'est ce pas un ancien "germe du vieux regime qui fermente chez "lui—est ce par le conduite qu'il tienne, "qu'il veut nous mèner a la gloire—Ou nous "ramener a l'anarchie, ou il n'y a que hier "que nous en sommes sortis!"

Tous les Citoyens ont applaudit et ont marquè leur juste indignation. Mais tous, a la voix du President, ont senti leur tort de juger un Citoyen sans l'entendre, il leur a dit, que, comme eux, il avoit ete indigne de la conduite du commandant, que persuadè de leur reclamation, il s'ètoit assurè du motif, et qu'il l'avoit vue couchè dans son lit. Alors les esprits sont revenus dans leur assiesste ordinaire.

Le President a fait un discours sur les mœurs Republiquain, sur le relachmen au principe, sur le desordre et l'anarchie qui avoit l'air de vouloir dominer les principes Republiquain.

Chacque Citoyen a applaudi a son discours, l'on a faite preter le serment au deux Citoyens, Antonie Joseph, et Francisque Escavaille, et ils ont pris places—Le Citoyen Marc est venu, pour preter le serment L'assemblèe l'a renvoye a l'huitaine pour faire reflection s'y il seroit admissible.

Sur un rapelle au devoir, que le President a fait a des Citoyens d'avoir delibre etant sous les armes, et d'avoir eutrave l'ordre d'un des Chefs superieures, et qu'il n'avoit que des Citoyens que ne savoit pas leurs droits

rights. The President opened the business by reading the proceedings of Duodi of the first Decade of the present month (21st May) which being gone through, and the President having put the question if the same should be closed, it was agreed to. A Citizen rose to speak, professing that his aim was only to inform himself—"But, Citizens," said he, "ought not the Commandant to give his "attendance at the consecration of the colours? ought he not to take an oath to preserve them pure and unblemished? ought "he not to be the first to set us the example "of the Republican resolution, to live free "or to die? Ought the duty of a day like "this to be performed by proxy, and does "not this conduct exhibit a proof that the "root of the old Constitution has yet hold "of his mind? Is this a conduct calculated "to shew us the path to glory, or to throw "us back again into that state of anarchy "from which we have scarcely emerged."

All the Citizens testified their approbation of this discourse and their indignation, (at the object of it.) But at the voice of the President all were soon made sensible of their injustice, in condemning a Citizen unheard. He told them, that his indignation, as well as theirs, had been roused at this conduct of the Commandant, and being persuaded that the public voice would be raised against him, he had taken pains to satisfy himself of the cause of his absence, and that he had found him confined to his bed. Upon this explanation every mind resumed its former tranquillity.

The President made a discourse on Republican manners, and on that spirit of relaxation, disorder and anarchy, which seemed to be too ready to shew itself, to the subversion of all the true principles of Republicanism: this was received with applause by all present. The oath was then administered to two Citizens, Antony Joseph, and Francisco Escavaille, who thereupon took their seats. The Citizen Marck next offering himself to take the oath, the assembly put off his reception for eight days, to examine into his qualification to be admitted.

The President then animadverted on the disorderly conduct of some Citizens, who had come to the assembly armed, and had failed in their obedience to one of the superior officers, observing that none but Citizens who were ignorant

droits qui ſe fut permis de pareil ſorti—Le Citoyen Thouvenir a avouè ce tout, a dit que ſon ignorance etoit la cauſe de ſon delit, ſi il y en avoit un que cela ne lui arriveroit plus—Toute L'aſſemblèe ſentant la beautè de cette action, d'avourer ce tort, pour ſ'en corriger, et de donner des lecons des vertu a ſes concitoyens, l'on a applaudi vivement a ce devouement vraiment de Republiquain La Scèance a terminè par des Hymnes a la Patrie et l'on l'ajournè a dimanche prochaine pour faire lecture des loix et des principes conſtitutionelles et des interets general pour ameliorer le ſort des indigens ſ'y il y en avoit, Arretè le dit jour et an que ci deſſus.

Cloture du Proceſs Verbal contenus en l'autre part.

F. RIPAUD.

Collier,	Jacquere,	Dachiret,
Gaudron,	A. McNiel,	Sentre,
Le Grand,	Pombart,	Jullian,
Barnard,	J. Caſtel,	Le Dale,
Shuhen,	M. Dunn,	Thouvenir,
Windell,	Querodicq,	Lahaye,
Charrier,	Vincent,	Mark.
Menaud,	W. Graham,	

Le Quintidi de la 2eme Decade du mois de Prairiale l'an 5eme de la Republique Françaiſe une et indiviſible. A la requiſition du Citoyen Le Grand le Conſeil ſ'eſt aſſemble a ſept heures et demi du matin, le Preſident ayant le motif de la convocation en a fait ſon rapport au Conſeil qui a delibere a renvoye le Citoyen le Grand a ſe pourvoir au benefice de l'Article 11eme de la loi, que le delit dont il etoit mention n'etoit nullement de la compatence du Conſeil, qui ſe diſſout ſur l'heure deſine avous ſigne le preſent, le dit jour et an.

A True Copy,
N. B. EDMONSTONE,
Perſian Tranſlator.

ignorant of their duty could be capable of ſuch behaviour. Citizen Thouvenir acknowledged himſelf to have juſtly fallen under this cenſure, imputing his miſconduct to his ignorance, and promiſed that he would avoid in future giving any ground for offence. Every body was charmed at this frank confeſſion of an error, which furniſhed ſo ſtriking a leſſon of virtue to his fellow Citizens, and beſtowed the higheſt praiſes on an action ſo truly Republican. The meeting then concluded with a patriotic hymn, and the following Sunday was appointed for holding the next aſſembly, to hear the laws read, and conſtitutional principles and the general intereſts, to amend the condition of the poor, if there were any.

Reſolved, that the proceedings of this meeting as above ſtated, be cloſed, the day and year before mentioned.

F. RIPAUD.

Collier,	Jacquere,	Dachiret,
Gaudron,	A. McNiell,	Sentre,
Le Grand,	Pombart,	Jullian,
Barnard,	Caſtel,	Le Dale,
Shuhen,	M. Dunn,	Thouvenir,
Windell,	Querodicq,	Lahaye,
Charrier,	Vincent,	Mark.
Menaud,	W. Graham,	

The Quintidi of the 2d Decade of the month Prairial, the 5th year of the French Republic, one and indiviſible (anſwering to the 3d June, 1799,) at half paſt ſeven o'clock in the morning, a Council having been ſummoned at the requiſition of citizen Le Grand; the Preſident having heard the ground for calling the Council together and made his report thereupon; the Council after due deliberation refers Citizen Le Grand to article 11th of of the law, declaring the ſubject of his complaint not to belong to their juriſdiction; and immediately afterward broke up.

Signed the day and year above mentioned.

A True Tranſlation,
G. G. KEBLE,
French Tranſlator.

FINIS